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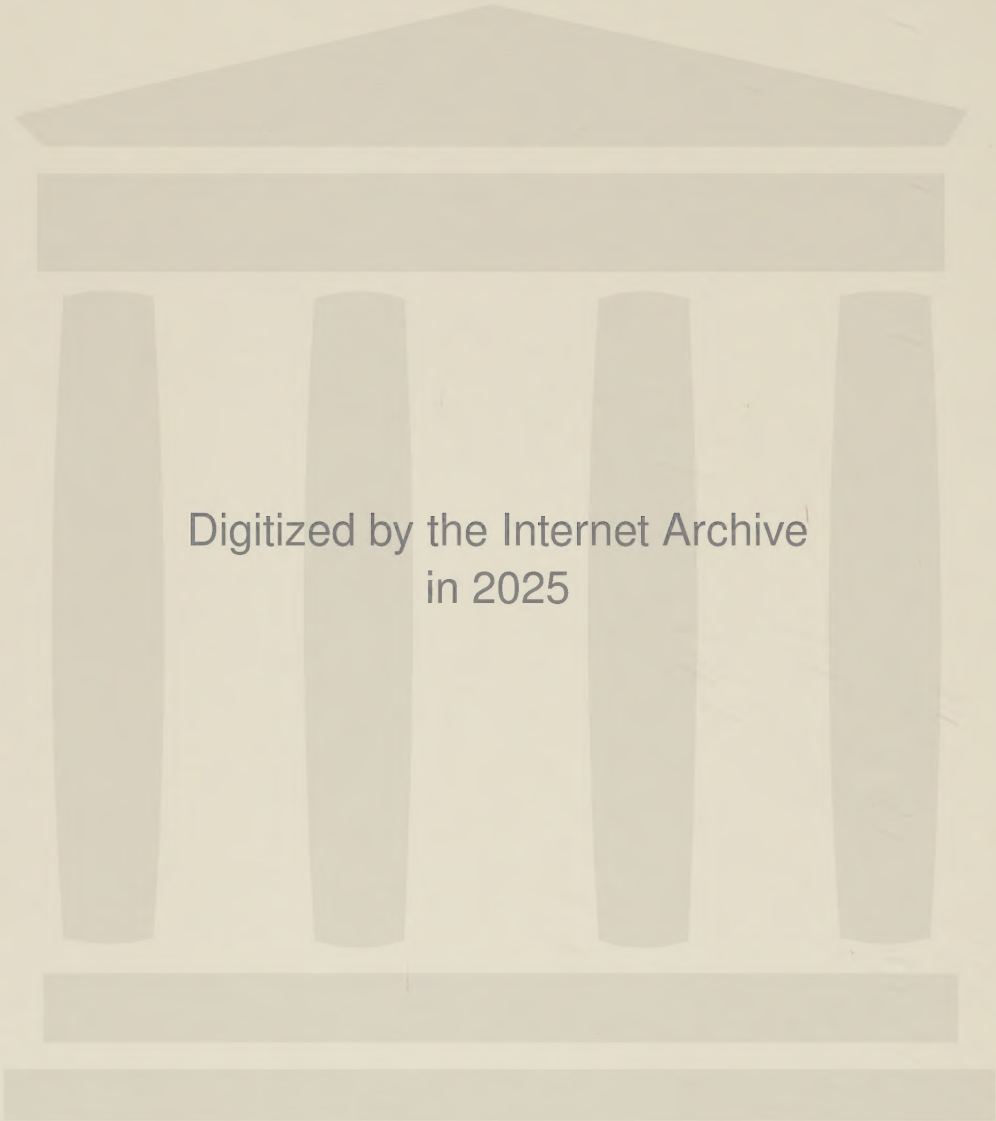
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SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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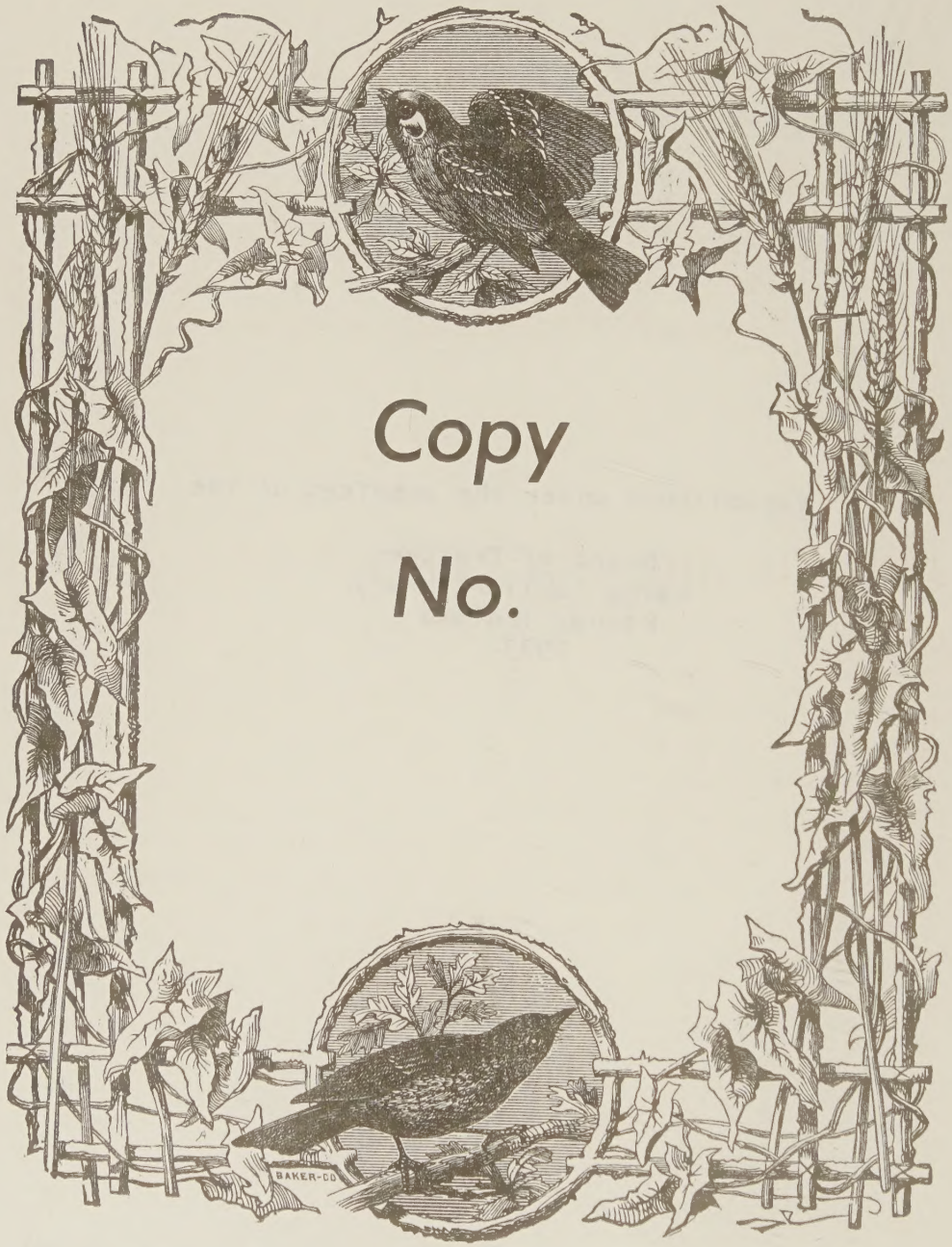
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SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Adams and Wells Counties, Indiana.

CONTAINING PORTRAITS OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM WASHINGTON TO CLEVELAND, WITH ACCOMPANYING BIOGRAPHIES OF EACH; A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA; PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF SOME OF THE PROMINENT MEN OF THE STATE; ENGRAVINGS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS IN ADAMS AND WELLS COUNTIES, WITH PERSONAL HISTORIES OF MANY OF THE LEADING FAMILIES, AND A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE COUNTIES AND THEIR CITIES AND VILLAGES.

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
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1887.

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HISTORY OF INDIANA.

History of Indiana.

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

PREHISTORIC RACES.

SCIENTISTS have ascribed to the Mound Builders varied origins, and though their divergence of opinion may for a time seem incompatible with a thorough investigation of the subject, and tend to a confusion of ideas, no doubt whatever can exist as to the comparative accuracy of conclusions arrived at by some of them. That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned; the results of all scientific investigations, down to the present time, combine to establish the fact of the co-existence of the two continents. Historians and learned men differ as to the origin of the first inhabitants of the New World; the general conclusions arrived at are, that the ancients came from the east by way of Behring's Strait, subsequent to the confusion of tongues and dispersion of the inhabitants at the time of the construction of the Tower of Babel, 1757 A. M. The ancient mounds and earthworks scattered over the entire continent tend to confirm the theory that the Mound Builders were people who had been engaged in raising elevations prior to their advent upon this continent. They possessed religious orders corresponding, in external show, at least, with the Essenes or Theraputæ of the pre-Christian and Christian epochs, and to the reformed Theraputæ, or monks, of the present.

Every memento of their coming and their stay which has descended to us is an evidence of their civilized condition.

The free copper found within the tumuli, the open veins of the Superior and Iron Mountain copper mines, with all the implements of ancient mining, such as ladders, levers, chisels and hammer-heads, discovered by the explorers of the Northwest and the Mississippi, are conclusive proofs that these prehistoric people were highly civilized, and that many flourishing colonies were spread throughout the Mississippi Valley.

Within the last few years great advances have been made toward the discovery of antiquities, whether pertaining to remains of organic or inorganic nature. Together with many small but telling relics of the early inhabitants of the country, the fossils of pre-

historic animals have been unearthed from end to end of this continent, many of which are remains of enormous animals long since extinct. Many writers who have devoted their lives to the investigation of the origin of the ancient inhabitants of this continent, and from whence they came, have fixed a period of a second immigration a few centuries prior to the Christian era, and, unlike the first expeditions, to have traversed Northeastern Asia to its Arctic confines, then east to Behring's Strait, thus reaching the New World by the same route as the first immigrants, and, after many years' residence in the North, pushed southward and commingled with and soon acquired the characteristics of the descendants of the first colonists.

The Esquimaux of North America, the Samoieds of Asia and the Laplanders of Europe are supposed to be of the same family; and this supposition is strengthened by the affinity which exists in their languages. The researches of Humboldt have traced the Mexicans to the vicinity of Behring's Strait; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, came originally from Asia.

Since this theory is accepted by most antiquarians, there is every reason to believe that from the discovery of what may be termed an overland route to what was then considered an eastern extension of that country, that the immigration increased annually until the new continent became densely populated. The ruins of ancient cities discovered in Mexico and South America prove that this continent was densely populated by a civilized people prior to the Indian or the Caucasian races.

The valley of the Mississippi, and indeed the country from the trap rocks of the Great Lakes southeast to the Gulf and southwest to Mexico, abound in monumental evidences of a race of people much further advanced in civilization than the Montezumas of the sixteenth century.

The remains of walls and fortifications found in Ohio and Indiana, the earth-works of Vincennes and throughout the valley of the Wabash, the mounds scattered over the several Southern States, also in Illinois, Minnesòta and Wisconsin, are evidences of the advancement of the people of that day toward a comparative knowledge of man and cosmology. At the mouth of Fourteen-mile Creek, in Clark County, Indiana, there stands one of these old monuments, known as the "Stone Fort." It is an unmistakable heir-loom of a great and ancient people, and must have formed one of their most important posts.

In Posey County, on the Wabash, ten miles from its junction with the Ohio River, is another remarkable evidence of the great numbers once inhabiting that country. This is known as the "Bone Bank," on account of the human bones continually washed out from the river bank. This process of unearthing the ancient remains has been going on since the remembrance of the earliest white settler, and various relics of artistic wares are found in that portion of Indiana. Another great circular earth-work is found near New Washington, and a stone fort near the village of Deputy.

Vigo, Jasper, Sullivan, Switzerland and Ohio counties can boast of a liberal endowment of works of antiquity, and the entire State of Indiana abounds with numerous relics of the handiwork of the extinct race. Many of the ancient and curiously devised implements and wares are to be seen in the State Museum at Indianapolis.

The origin of the red men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests all readers. It is a favorite with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader.

The difference of opinion concerning our aboriginals, among authors who have made a profound study of races, is both curious and interesting.

Blumenbach treats them as a distinct variety of the human family. Dr. Latham ranks them among the Mongolidæ. Morton, Nott and Glidden claim for the red men a distinct origin.

Dr. Robert Brown, our latest authority, gives them as of Asiatic origin, which is certainly well sustained by all evidence which has thus far been discovered bearing upon the question.

Differences arising among communities produced dissensions, which tended to form factions and tribes, which culminated in wars and gradual descent from a state of civilization to that of barbarism.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow, and taught to shoot birds and other small game.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Laws governing their councils were as strictly enforced and observed as are those of similar bodies among modern civilized and enlightened races.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character.

The dwellings of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials, which were generally the barks of trees.

Though principally depending on hunting for food, they also cultivated small patches of corn, the labor being performed by the women, their condition being little better than slaves.

EXPLORATIONS BY THE WHITES.

The State of Indiana is bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms also the western boundary of Ohio, extending due north from the mouth of the Great Miami River; on the south by the Ohio River, from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash River from its mouth to a point where a due north line from the town of Vincennes would last touch the shore of said river, and thence directly north to Lake Michigan; and on the north by said lake and an east and west line ten miles north of the extreme south end of the lake, and extending to its intersection with the aforesaid meridian, the west boundary of Ohio. These boundaries include an area of 33,809 square miles, lying between 37° 47′ and 41° 50′ north latitude, and between 7° 45′ and 11° 1′ west longitude from Washington.

After the discovery of America by Columbus, in 1492, more than 150 years passed before any portion of the territory now comprised within the above limits was explored by Europeans. Colonies were established by rival European powers in Florida, Virginia and Nova Scotia, but not until 1670–'72 did the first white travelers venture as far into the Northwest as Indiana or Lake Michigan.

These explorers were Frenchmen by the names of Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, who probably visited that portion of the State north of the Kankakee River. In the following year M. Joliet, an agent of the French Colonial Government, accompanied by James Marquette, a Catholic missionary, made an exploring trip as far westward as the Missis

sippi, the banks of which they reached June 17, 1673.

In 1682 La Salle explored the West, but it is not known that he entered the region now embraced within the State of Indiana. He took formal possession of all the Mississippi region in the name of Louis, King of France, and called the country Louisiana, which included what is now the State of Indiana. At the same time Spain claimed all the country in the region of the Gulf of Mexico, thus the two countries became competitors for the extension of domain, and soon caused the several Indian tribes (who were actually in possession of the country) to take sides, and a continual state of warfare was the result. The Great Miami Confederacy of Indians, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees), being the eastern and most powerful tribe, their country extended from the Scioto River west to the Illinois River. These Indians were frequently visited by fur traders and missionaries from both Catholic and Protestant creeds. The Five Nations, so called, were tribes farther east, and not connected with Indiana history.

The first settlement made by the white man in the territory of the present State of Indiana was on the bank of the river then known as the Ouabache, the name given it by the French explorers, now the river Wabash. Francis Morgan de Vinsenne, who served in a military regiment (French) in Canada as early as 1720, and on the lakes in 1725, first made his advent at Vincennes, possibly as early as 1732. Records show him there January 5, 1735. He was killed in a war with the Chickasaw Indians in 1736. The town which he founded bore his name, Vinsenne, until 1749, when it was changed to Vincennes.

Post Vincennes was certainly occupied prior to the date given by Vinsenne, as a letter from Father Mârest, dated at Kaskaskia, November 9, 1712, reads as follows: "The French have established a fort upon the river Wabash, and want a missionary, and Father Mermet has been sent to them." Mermet was therefore the first preacher of Christianity stationed in this part of the world. Vincennes has ever been a stronghold of Catholicism. Contemporaneous with the church at Vincennes was a missionary work among the Ouiatenons, near the mouth of the Wea River, which was of but short duration.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

The wars in which France and England were engaged, from 1680 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of those nations in North America. The English, jealous of the French, resorted to all available means to extend their domain westward, the French equally active in pressing their claims eastward and south. Both sides succeeded in securing savage allies, and for many years the pioneer settlers were harrassed and cruelly murdered by the Indians who were serving the purposes of one or the other contending nations.

France continued her effort to connect Canada with the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading-posts and colonies, which increased the jealousy of England and laid the foundation for the French and Indian war.

This war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated.

The British policy, after getting entire control of the Indiana territory, was still unfavorable to its growth in population. In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Terri-

tory did not exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash, and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi.

Of these families, eighty-five resided at Post Vincennes, fourteen at Fort Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British Government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and then Governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and Indians.

He accordingly engaged a scientific corps, and sent them to the Mississippi to ascertain the point on that river intersected by latitude 36° 30′, the southern limit of the State, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. He entrusted the military operations in that quarter to General Clark, with instructions to select a strong position near the point named, and erect a fort, and garrison the same, for protecting the settlers, and to extend his conquests northward to the lakes. Conforming to instructions, General Clark erected "Fort Jefferson," on the Mississippi, a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition to Virginia of the vast Northwestern Territory. The simple fact that a chain of forts was established by the Americans in this vast region, convinced the British Commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land.

During this time other minor events were transpiring outside the territory in question, which subsequently promoted the early settling of portions of Indiana.

On February 11, 1781, a wagoner named Irvin Hinton was sent from Louisville, Kentucky, to Harrodsburg for a load of provisions.

Two young men, Richard Rue and George Holman, aged respectively nineteen and sixteen years, accompanied Hinton as guards. When eight miles from Louisville they were surprised and captured by the renegade white man, Simon Girty, and twelve Indian warriors. They were marched hurriedly for three days through deep snow, when they reached the Indian village of Wa-proc-ca-nat-ta. Hinton was burned at the stake. Rue and Holman were adopted in the tribe, and remained three years, when Rue made his escape, and Holman, about the same time, was ransomed by relatives in Kentucky. The two men were the first white men to settle in Wayne County, Indiana, where they lived to a good old age, and died at their homes two miles south of Richmond.

EXPEDITIONS OF COLONEL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

In the spring of 1776 Colonel George Rogers Clark, a native of Virginia, who resided in Kentucky at the above date, conceived a plan of opening up and more rapidly settling the great Northwest. That portion of the West called Kentucky was occupied by Henderson & Co., who pretended to own the land, and held it at a high price. Colonel Clark wished to test the validity of their claim, and adjust the government of the country so as to encourage immigration. He accordingly called a meeting of the citizens at Harrodstown, to assemble June 6, 1776, and consider the claims of the company, and consult with reference to the interest of the country.

The meeting was held on the day appointed, and delegates elected to confer with

the State of Virginia as to the propriety of attaching the new country as a county to that State.

Many causes prevented a consummation of this object until 1778. Virginia was favorable to the enterprise, but would not take action as a State; but Governor Henry and a few other Virginia gentlemen assisted Colonel Clark all they could. Accordingly Clark organized his expedition. He took in stores at Pittsburg and Wheeling, and proceeded down the Ohio to the "falls," where he constructed some light fortifications.

At this time Post Vincennes comprised about 400 militia, and it was a daring undertaking for Colonel Clark, with his small force, to go up against it and Kaskaskia, as he had planned. Some of his men, becoming alarmed at the situation, deserted him.

He conducted himself so as to gain the sympathy of the French, and through them the Indians to some extent, as both these people were very bitter against the British, who had possession of the lake region.

From the nature of the situation Clark concluded to take Kaskaskia first, which he did, and succeeded by kindness in winning them to his standard. It was difficult, however, for him to induce the French to accept the Continental paper in payment for provisions. Colonel Vigo, a Frenchman who had a trading establishment there, came to the rescue, and prevailed upon the people to accept the paper. Colonel Vigo sold coffee at $1 a pound, and other necessaries of life at an equally reasonable price.

The post at Vincennes, defended by Fort Sackville, was the next and all-important position to possess. Father Gibault, of Kaskaskia, who also had charge of the church at Vincennes, being friendly to the Americans, used his influence with the people of the garrison, and won them to Clark's standard. They took the oath of allegiance to Virginia, and became citizens of the United States. Colonel Clark here concluded treaties with the several Indian tribes, and placed Captain Leonard Helm, an American, in command of Vincennes. On learning the successful termination of Clark's expedition, the General Assembly of Virginia declared all the settlers west of the Ohio organized into a county of that State, to be known as "Illinois" County; but before the provisions of the law could be made effective, Henry Hamilton, the British Lieutenant-Governor of Detroit, collected an army of thirty regulars, fifty French volunteers and 400 Indians, and moved upon and took Post Vincennes in December, 1778. Captain Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans at the fort, the only members of the garrison. Captain Helm was taken prisoner, and the French disarmed.

Colonel Clark was at Kaskaskia when he learned of the capture of Vincennes, and determined to retake the place. He gathered together what force he could (170 men), and on the 5th of February started from Kaskaskia, and crossed the river of that name. The weather was wet, and the lowlands covered with water. He had to resort to shooting such game as chanced to be found to furnish provisions, and use all the ingenuity and skill he possessed to nerve his little force to press forward. He waded the water and shared all the hardships and privations with his men. They reached the Little Wabash on the 13th. The river was overflowing the lowlands from recent rains. Two days were here consumed in crossing the stream. The succeeding days they marched through water much of the time, reaching the Big Wabash on the night of the 17th. The 18th and 19th were consumed trying to cross the river. Finally canoes were constructed, and the

entire force crossed the main stream, but to find the lowlands under water and considerable ice formed from recent cold. His men mutinied and refused to proceed. All the persuasions of Clark had no effect upon the half-starved, and half-frozen, soldiers.

In one company was a small drummer boy, and also a Sergeant who stood six feet two inches in socks, and stout and athletic. He was devoted to Clark. The General mounted the little drummer on the shoulders of the Sergeant, and ordered him to plunge into the water, half-frozen as it was. He did so, the little boy beating the charge from his lofty position, while Clark, sword in hand, followed them, giving the command as he threw aside the floating ice, "Forward." The effect was electrical; the men hoisted their guns above their heads, and plunged into the water and followed their determined leader. On arriving within two miles of the fort, General Clark halted his little band, and sent in a letter demanding a surrender, to which he received no reply. He next ordered Lieutenant Bayley with fourteen men to advance and fire on the fort, while the main body moved in another direction and took possession of the strongest portion of the town. Clark then demanded Hamilton's surrender immediately or he would be treated as a murderer. Hamilton made reply, indignantly refusing to surrender. After one hour more of fighting, Hamilton proposed a truce of three days. Clark's reply was, that nothing would be accepted but an unconditional surrender of Hamilton and the garrison. In less than an hour Clark dictated the terms of surrender, February 24, 1779.

Of this expedition, of its results, of its importance, as well as of the skill and bravery of those engaged in it, a volume would not suffice for the details.

This expedition and its gigantic results has never been surpassed, if equalled, in modern times, when we consider that by it the whole territory now included in the three great States of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan was added to the Union, and so admitted by the British Commissioners to the treaty of peace in 1783. But for the results of this expedition, our western boundary would have been the Ohio instead of the Mississippi. When we consider the vast area of territory embracing 2,000,000 people, the human mind is lost in the contemplation of its effects; and we can but wonder that a force of 170 men, the whole number of Clark's troops, should by this single action have produced such important results.

General Clark reinstated Captain Helm in command of Vincennes, with instructions to subdue the marauding Indians, which he did, and soon comparative quiet was restored on Indiana soil.

The whole credit of this conquest belongs to General Clark and Colonel Francis Vigo. The latter was a Sardinian by birth. He served for a time in the Spanish army, but left the army and engaged in trading with the Indians, and attained to great popularity and influence among them, as well as making considerable money. He devoted his time, influence and means in aid of the Clark expedition and the cause of the United States.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Colonel John Todd, Lieutenant for the County of Illinois, visited Vincennes and Kaskaskia in the spring of 1779, and organized temporary civil government. He also proceeded to adjust the disputed land claim. With this view he organized a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Vincennes. This court was composed of several magistrates, and presided over by Colonel J. M. P. Legras, who was then commander of the post.

This court, from precedent, began to grant lands to the French and American inhabitants. Forty-eight thousand acres had been disposed of in this manner up to 1787, when the practice was prohibited by General Harmar.

In the fall of 1780 La Balma, a Frenchman, made an attempt to capture the British garrison of Detroit by leading an expedition against it from Kaskaskia.

He marched with his small force to the British trading-post at the head of the Maumee, where Fort Wayne now stands, plundered the British traders and Indians, and retired. While in camp on his retreat, he was attacked by a band of Miamis; a number of his men were killed, and the expedition was ruined. In this manner war continued between the Americans and their enemies until 1783, when the treaty of Paris was concluded, resulting in the establishment of the independence of the United States.

Up to this time the Indiana territory belonged by conquest to the State of Virginia.

In January, 1783, the General Assembly of that State resolved to cede the territory to the United States. The proposition made by Virginia was accepted by the United States, and the transfer confirmed early in 1784. The conditions of the transfer of the territory to the United States were, that the State of Virginia should be reimbursed for all expenditures incurred in exploring and protecting settlers in the territory; that 150,000 acres of land should be granted to General Clark and his band of soldiers, who conquered the French and British and annexed the territory to Virginia.

After the above deed of cession had been accepted by Congress, in the spring of 1784, the matter of the future government of the territory was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Jefferson, of Virginia; Chase, of Maryland; and Howell, of Rhode Island; which committee, among other things, reported an ordinance prohibiting slavery in the territory after 1800, but this article of the ordinance was rejected.

The ordinance of 1787 has an interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit of framing it. This undoubtedly belongs to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belongs the credit for the clause prohibiting slavery contained in it.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern Territory excluding slavery therefrom. The South invariably voted him down.

In July, 1787, an organizing act without the slavery clause was pending, which was supposed would secure its passage. Congress was in session in New York. July 5 Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came to New York in the interest of some land speculators in the Northwest Territory. He was a graduate of Yale; had taken the degrees of the three learned professions—medicine, law and divinity. As a scientist, in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin.

He was a courtly gentleman of the old style. He readily ingratiated himself into the confidence of Southern leaders. He wished to purchase 5,500,000 acres of land in the new Territory. Jefferson and his administration desired to make a record on the reduction of the public debt, and this was a rare opportunity. Massachusetts representatives could not vote against Cutler's scheme, as many of their constituents were interested in the measure; Southern members were already committed. Thus Cutler held the key to the situation, and dictated terms, which were as follows:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the Territory forever.

2. Providing one-thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.

3. Be it forever remembered that this compact declares that religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged.

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform, and would not yield, stating that unless they could procure the lands under desirable conditions and surroundings, they did not want it. July 13, 1787, the bill became a law. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence and morality.

October 5, 1787, Congress elected General Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Northwestern Territory. He assumed his official duties at Marietta, and at once proceeded to treat with the Indians, and organize a Territorial government. He first organized a court at Marietta, consisting of three judges, himself being president of the court.

The Governor with the judges then visited Kaskaskia, for the purpose of organizing civil government, having previously instructed Major Hamtramck, at Vincennes, to present the policy of the new administration to the several Indian tribes, and ascertain their feelings in regard to acquiescing in the new order of things. They received the messenger with cool indifference, which, when reported to the Governor, convinced him that nothing short of military force would command compliance with the civil law. He at once proceeded to Fort Washington, to consult with General Harmar as to future action. In the meantime he intrusted to the Secretary of the Territory, Winthrop Sargent, the settlement of the disputed land claims, who found it an arduous task, and in his report states that he found the records had been so falsified, vouchers destroyed, and other crookedness, as to make it impossible to get at a just settlement, which proves that the abuse of public trust is not a very recent discovery.

The General Court in 1790, acting Governor Sargent presiding, passed stringent laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians, and also to soldiers within ten miles of any military post; also prohibiting any games of chance within the Territory.

Winthrop Sargent's administration was highly eulogized by the citizens. He had succeeded in settling the disputed land question satisfactory to all concerned, had established in good order the machinery of a free, wise and good government. In the same address Major Hamtramck also received a fair share of praise for his judicious management of public affairs.

The consultation of Governor St. Clair and General Harmar, at Fort Washington, ended in deciding to raise a large military force and thoroughly chastise the Indians about the head of the Wabash. Accordingly Virginia and Pennsylvania were called upon for troops, and 1,800 men were mustered at Fort Steuben, and, with the garrison of that fort, joined the forces at Vincennes under Major Hamtramck, who proceeded up the Wabash as far as the Vermillion River, destroying villages, but without finding an enemy to oppose him.

General Harmar, with 1,450 men, marched from Fort Washington to the Maumee, and began punishing the Indians, but with little success. The expedition marched from Fort Washington September 30, and returned to that place November 4, having lost during the expedition 183 men killed and thirty-one wounded.

General Harmar's defeat alarmed as well

as aroused the citizens in the frontier counties of Virginia. They reasoned that the savages' success would invite an invasion of frontier Virginia.

A memorial to this effect was presented before the State General Assembly. This memorial caused the Legislature to authorize the Governor to use such means as he might deem necessary for defensive operations.

The Governor called upon the western counties of Virginia for militia; at the same time Charles Scott was appointed Brigadier-General of the Kentucky militia, now preparing for defending their frontier.

The proceedings of the Virginia Legislature reaching Congress, that body at once constituted a board of war consisting of five men. March 9, 1791, General Knox, Secretary of War, wrote to General Scott recommending an expedition against the Indians on the Wabash.

General Scott moved into the Indian settlements, reached the Wabash; the Indians principally fled before his forces. He destroyed many villages, killed thirty-two warriors and took fifty-eight prisoners; the wretched condition of his horses prevented further pursuit.

March 3, 1791, Congress invested Governor St.Clair with the command of 3,000 troops, and he was instructed by the Secretary of War to march to the Miami village and establish a strong and permanent military post there. The Secretary of War gave him strict orders, that after establishing a permanent base at the Miami village, he seek the enemy with all his available force and make them feel the effects of the superiority of the whites.

Previous to marching a strong force to the Miami town, Governor St. Clair, June 25, 1791, authorized General Wilkinson, with 500 mounted men, to move against the Indians on the Wabash. General Wilkinson reported the results of this expedition as follows: "I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouiatenon nation, and have made prisoners of the sons and sisters of the King; I have burned a Kickapoo village, and cut down 400 acres of corn in the milk."

EXPEDITIONS OF ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE.

The Indians had been seriously damaged by Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson, but were far from subdued. The British along the Canada frontier gave them much encouragement to continue the warfare.

In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Fort Washington with a force of 2,000 men and a number of pieces of artillery, and November 3 he reached the headwaters of the Wabash, where Fort Recovery was afterward erected, and here the army camped, consisting of 1,400 effective men; on the morning of November 4 the army advanced and engaged the Indians 1,200 strong.

The Americans were disastrously defeated, having thirty-nine officers and 539 men killed and missing, twenty-two officers and 232 men wounded. Several pieces of artillery and all their provisions fell into the hands of the Indians; estimated loss in property, $32,000.

Although no particular blame was attached to Governor St. Clair for the loss in his expedition, yet he resigned the office of Major-General, and was succeeded by Anthony Wayne, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war.

General Wayne organized his forces at Pittsburg, and in October, 1793, moved westward from that point at the head of an army of 3,600 men.

He proposed an offensive campaign. The Indians, instigated by the British, insisted that the Ohio River should be the boundary between their lands and the lands of the

United States, and were sure they could maintain that line.

General Scott, of Kentucky, joined General Wayne with 1,600 mounted men. They erected Fort Defiance at the mouth of the Auglaize River. August 15 the army moved toward the British fort, near the rapids of the Maumee, where, on the morning of August 20, they defeated 2,000 Indians and British almost within range of the guns of the fort. About 900 American troops were actually engaged. The Americans lost thirty-three killed and 100 wounded, the enemy's loss being more than double. Wayne remained in that region for three days, destroying villages and crops, then returned to Fort Defiance, destroying everything pertaining to Indian subsistence for many miles on each side of his route.

September 14, 1794, General Wayne moved his army in the direction of the deserted Miami villages at the confluence of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, arriving October 17, and on the following day the site of Fort Wayne was selected. The fort was completed November 22, and garrisoned by a strong detachment of infantry and artillery commanded by Colonel John F. Hamtramck, who gave to the new fort the name of Fort Wayne. General Wayne soon after concluded a treaty of peace with the Indians at Greenville, in 1795.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

On the final success of American arms and diplomacy in 1796, the principal town within the present State of Indiana was Vincennes, which comprised fifty houses, presenting a thrifty appearance. Besides Vincennes there was a small settlement near where Lawrenceburg now stands. There were several other small settlements and trading-posts in the present limits of Indiana, and the number of civilized inhabitants in the Territory was estimated at 4,875.

The Territory of Indiana was organized by act of Congress, May 7, 1800, the material features of the ordinance of 1787 remaining in force, and the inhabitants were invested with all the rights and advantages granted and secured by that ordinance.

The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes. May 13, 1800, William Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, was appointed Governor, and John Gibson, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Territory; soon after William Clark, Henry Vanderburg and John Griffin were appointed Territorial Judges.

Governor Harrison arrived at Vincennes January 10, 1801, when he called together the Judges of the Territory to pass such laws as were deemed necessary for the new government. This session began March 3, 1801.

From this time to 1810, the principal subjects which attracted the citizens of Indiana were land speculations, the question of African slavery, and the hostile views and proceedings of the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet.

Up to this time the Sixth Article of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery, had been somewhat neglected, and many French settlers still held slaves; many slaves were removed to the slave-holding States. A session of delegates, elected by a popular vote, petitioned Congress to revoke the Sixth Article of the ordinance of 1787. Congress failed to grant this, as well as many other similar petitions. When it appeared from the result of a popular vote in the Territory, that a majority of 138 were in favor of organizing a General Assembly, Governor Harrison, September 11, 1804, issued a proclamation, and called for an election to be held in the several counties of the Territory, January 3, 1805, to choose members of a House of Represent-

atives, who should meet at Vincennes February 1. The delegates were elected, and assembled at the place and date named, and perfected plans for Territorial organization, and selected five men who should constitute the Legislative Council of the Territory.

The first General Assembly, or Legislature, met at Vincennes July 29, 1805. The members constituting this body were Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn County; Davis Floyd, of Clark County; Benjamin Park and John Johnson, of Knox County; Shadrach Bond and William Biggs, of St. Clair County, and George Fisher, of Randolph County.

July 30 the Governor delivered his first message to the Council and House of Representatives. Benjamin Park, who came from New Jersey to Indiana in 1801, was the first delegate elected to Congress.

The *Western Sun* was the first newspaper published in Indiana, first issued at Vincennes in 1803, by Elihu Stout, of Kentucky, and first called the Indiana *Gazette*, and changed to the *Sun* July 4, 1804.

The total population of Indiana in 1810 was 24,520. There were 33 grist-mills, 14 saw-mills, 3 horse-mills, 18 tanneries, 28 distilleries, 3 powder-mills, 1,256 looms, 1,350 spinning wheels. Value of woolen, cotton, hemp and flaxen cloths, $159,052; of cotton and woolen spun in mills, $150,000; of nails, 30,000 pounds, $4,000; of leather, tanned, $9,300; of distillery products, 35,950 gallons, $16,230; of gunpowder, 3,600 pounds, $1,800; of wine from grapes, 96 barrels, $6,000, and 50,000 pounds of maple sugar.

During the year 1810, a commission was engaged straightening out the confused condition of land titles. In making their report they, as did the previous commissioners, made complaints of frauds and abuses by officials connected with the land department.

The Territory of Indiana was divided in 1809, when the Territory of Illinois was erected, to comprise all that part of Indiana Territory west of the Wabash River, and a direct line drawn from that river and Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. For the first half century from the settlement of Vincennes the place grew slowly.

The commandants and priests governed with almost absolute power; the whites lived in peace with the Indians.

The necessaries of life were easily procured; there was nothing to stimulate energy or progress. In such a state of society there was no demand for learning and science; few could read, and still fewer could write; they were void of public spirit, enterprise or ingenuity.

GOVERNOR HARRISON AND THE INDIANS.

Immediately after the organization of Indiana Territory, Governor Harrison directed his attention to settling the land claims of Indians. He entered into several treaties with the Indians, whereby, at the close of 1805, the United States had obtained 46,000 square miles of territory.

In 1807 the Territorial statutes were revised. Under the new code, the crimes of treason, murder, arson and horse-stealing were made punishable by death; burglary, robbery, hog-stealing and bigamy were punishable by whipping, fine and imprisonment.

The Governor, in his message to the Legislature in 1806, expressed himself as believing the peace then existing between the whites and the Indians was permanent. At the same time he alluded to the probability of a disturbance in consequence of enforcement of law as applying to the Indians.

Although treaties with the Indians defined boundary lines, the whites did not strictly

observe them. They trespassed on the Indian's reserved rights, and thus gave him just grounds for his continuous complaints from 1805 to 1810. This agitated feeling of the Indians was utilized by Law-le-was-i-kaw, a brother of Tecumseh, of the Shawnee tribe.

He was a warrior of great renown, as well as an orator, and had an unlimited influence among the several Indian tribes.

He used all means to concentrate the combined Indian strength to annihilate the whites. Governor Harrison, realizing the progress this Prophet was making toward opening hostilities, and hoping by timely action to check the movement, he, early in 1808, sent a speech to the Shawnees in which he advised the people against being led into danger and destruction by the Prophet, and informed them that warlike demonstrations must be stopped.

Governor Harrison, Tecumseh and the Prophet held several meetings, the Governor charging them as being friends of the British, they denying the charge and protesting against the further appropriation of their lands.

Governor Harrison, in direct opposition to their protest, continued to extinguish Indian titles to lands.

While the Indians were combining to prevent any further transfer of lands to the whites, the British were actively preparing to use them in a war against the Americans.

Governor Harrison, anticipating their designs, invited Tecumseh to a council, to talk over grievances and try to settle all differences without resort to arms.

Accordingly, August 12, 1810, Tecumseh, with seventy warriors, marched to the Governor's house, where several days were spent without any satisfactory settlement. On the 20th, Tecumseh delivered his celebrated speech, in which he gave the Governor the alternative of returning their lands or meeting them in battle. In his message to the Legislature of 1810, the Governor reviewed the dangerous attitude of the Indians toward the whites as expressed by Tecumseh. In the same message he also urged the establishment of a system of education.

In 1811 the British agent for Indian affairs adopted measures calculated to secure the Indians' support in a war which at this time seemed inevitable.

In the meantime Governor Harrison used all available means to counteract the British influence, as well as that of Tecumseh and the Prophet, with the Indians, but without success.

The threatening storm continued to gather, receiving increased force from various causes, until the Governor, seeing war was the last resort, and near at hand, ordered Colonel Boyd's regiment to move to Vincennes, where a military organization was about ready to take the field.

The Governor, at the head of this expedition, marched from Vincennes September 26, and encamped October 3 near where Terre Haute now stands. Here they completed a fort on the 28th, which was called Fort Harrison. This fort was garrisoned with a small number of men under Lieutenant Miller.

Governor Harrison, with the main army, 910 men, marched to the Prophet's town on the 29th, where a conference was opened, and the Indians plead for time to treat for peace; the Governor gave them until the following day, and retired a short distance from the town and encamped for the night. The Indians seemed only to be parleying in order to gain advantage, and on the morning of November 7, at 4 o'clock, made a desperate charge into the camp of the Americans. For a few moments all seemed lost, but the troops soon realizing their desperate situation, fought

with a determination equal to savages. The Americans soon routed their savage assailants, and thus ended the famous battle of Tippecanoe, victoriously to the whites and honorably to General Harrison.

The Americans lost in this battle thirty-seven killed and twenty-five mortally wounded, and 126 wounded. The Indians left thirty-eight killed on the field, and their faith in the Prophet was in a measure destroyed. November 8 General Harrison destroyed the Prophet's town, and reached Vincennes on the 18th, where the army was disbanded.

The battle of Tippecanoe secured peace but for a short time. The British continued their aggression until the United States declared war against them. Tecumseh had fled to Canada, and now, in concert with the British, began inroads upon the Americans. Events of minor importance we pass here.

In September, 1812, Indians assembled in large numbers in the vicinity of Fort Wayne with the purpose of capturing the garrison. Chief Logan, of the Shawnee tribe, a friend to the whites, succeeded in entering the fort and informing the little garrison that General Harrison was coming with a force to their relief, which nerved them to resist the furious savage assaults.

September 6, 1812, Harrison moved with his army to the relief of Fort Wayne. September 9 Harrison, with 3,500 men, camped near the fort, expecting a battle the following day. The morning of the 10th disclosed the fact that the enemy had learned of the strong force approaching and had disappeared during the previous night.

Simultaneous with the attack on Fort Wayne the Indians also besieged Fort Harrison, then commanded by Zachariah Taylor, and succeeded in destroying considerable property and getting away with all the stock. About the same time the Indians massacred the inhabitants at the settlement of Pidgeon Roost.

The war now being thoroughly inaugurated, hostilities continued throughout the Northwest between the Americans and the British and Indians combined. Engagements of greater or less magnitude were of almost daily occurrence, the victory alternating in the favor of one or the other party.

The Americans, however, continued to hold the territory and gradually press back the enemy and diminish his numbers as well as his zeal.

Thus the war of 1812 was waged until December 24, 1814, when a treaty of peace was signed by England and the United States at Ghent, which terminated hostile operations in America and restored to the Indiana settlers peace and quiet, and opened the gates for immigration to the great and growing State of Indiana as well as the entire Northwest.

CIVIL MATTERS.

The Legislature, in session at Vincennes February, 1813, changed the seat of government from Vincennes to Corydon. The same year Thomas Posey, who was at the time Senator in Congress, was appointed Governor of Indiana to succeed Governor Harrison, who was then commanding the army in the field. The Legislature passed several laws necessary for the welfare of the settlement, and General Harrison being generally successful in forcing the Indians back from the settlements, hope revived, and the tide of immigration began again to flow. The total white population in Indiana in 1815 was estimated at 63,897.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Notwithstanding the many rights and privileges bestowed upon the people of the Northwestern Territory by the ordinance of

1787, they were far from enjoying a full form of republican government. A freehold estate of 500 acres of land was a necessary qualification o become a member of the Legislative Council. Each member of the House of Representatives was required to possess 200 acres of land; no man could cast a vote for a Representative but such as owned fifty acres of land. The Governor was invested with the power of appointing all civil and militia officers, judges, clerks, county treasurers, county surveyors, justices, etc. He had the power to apportion the Representatives in the several counties, and to convene and adjourn the Legislature at his pleasure, and prevent the passage of any Territorial law.

In 1809 Congress passed an act empowering the people of Indiana to elect their Legislative Council by a popular vote; and in 1811 Congress abolished property qualification of voters, and declared that every free white male person who had attained to the age of twenty-one years, and paid a tax, should exercise the right of franchise.

The Legislature of 1814 divided the Territory into three judicial circuits. The Governor was empowered to appoint judges for the same, whose compensation should be $700 per annum.

The same year charters were granted to two banking institutions, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Madison, authorized capital $750,000, and the Bank of Vincennes, $500,000.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

The last Territorial Legislature convened at Corydon, in December, 1815, and on the 14th adopted a memorial to Congress, praying for authority to adopt a Constitution and State Government. Mr. Jennings, their delegate in Congress, laid the matter before that body on the 28th; and April 19, 1816, the President approved the bill creating the State of Indiana. The following May an election was held for a Constitutional Convention, which met at Corydon June 15 to 29, John Jennings presiding, and William Hendricks acting as secretary.

The people's representatives in this Assembly were an able body of men, and the Constitution which they formed for Indiana in 1816 was not inferior to any of the State constitutions which were existing at that time.

The first State election was held the first Monday of August, 1816, and Jonathan Jennings was elected Governor, Christopher Harrison, Lieutenant-Governor, and William Hendricks was elected Representative to Congress.

The first State General Assembly began its session at Corydon November 4, 1816, John Paul, Chairman of the Senate, and Isaac Blackford, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This session of the Legislature elected James Noble and Waller Taylor to the Senate of the United States; Robert A. New, Secretary of State; W. H. Lilley, Auditor of State, and Daniel C. Lane, State Treasurer.

The close of the war, 1814, was followed by a rush of immigrants to the new State, and in 1820 the State had more than doubled her population, having at this time 147,178. The period of 1825–'30 was a prosperous time for the young State. Immigration continued rapid, the crops were generally good, and the hopes of the people raised higher than ever before.

In 1830 there still remained two tribes of Indians in the State of Indiana, the Miamis and Pottawatomies, who were much opposed to being removed to new territory. This state of discontent was used by the celebrated

warrior, Black Hawk, who, hoping to receive aid from the discontented tribes, invaded the frontier and slaughtered many citizens. Others fled from their homes, and a vast amount of property was destroyed, This was in 1832, and known as the Black Hawk war.

The invaders were driven away with severe punishment, and when those who had abandoned their homes were assured that the Miamis and Pottawatomies did not contemplate joining the invaders, they returned and again resumed their peaceful avocations.

In 1837–'38 all the Indians were removed from Indiana west of the Mississippi, and very soon land speculations assumed large proportions in the new State, and many ruses were resorted to to bull and bear the market. Among other means taken to keep out speculators was a regular Indian scare in 1827.

In 1814 a society of Germans, under Frederick Rappe, founded a settlement on the Wabash, fifty miles above its mouth, and gave to the place the name of Harmony. In 1825 the town and a large quantity of land adjoining was purchased by Robert Owen, father of David Dale Owen, State Geologist, and of Robert Dale Owen, of later notoriety. Robert Owen was a radical philosopher, from Scotland.

INDIANA IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

During the administration of Governor Whitcomb, the United States became involved in the war with Mexico, and Indiana was prompt in furnishing her quota of volunteers.

The soldiers of Indiana who served in this war were five regiments, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth. Companies of the the three first-named regiments served at times with Illinois, New York and South Carolina troops, under General Shields. The other regiments, under Colonels Gorman and Lane, were under other commanders.

The Fourth Regiment comprised ten companies; was organized at Jeffersonville, by Captain K. C. Gatlin, June 5, 1847, and elected Major Willis A. Gorman, of the Third Regiment, Colonel; Ebenezer Dumont, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. McCoy, Major. They were assigned to General Lane's command, and the Indiana volunteers made themselves a bright record in all the engagements of the Mexican war.

INDIANA IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The fall of Fort Sumter was a signal for an uprising of the people, and the State of Indiana was among the first to respond to the summons of patriotism, and register itself on the national roll of honor. Fortunately for the State, she had a Governor at the time whose patriotism has seldom been equaled and never excelled. Governor Oliver P. Morton, immediately upon receiving the news of the fall of Sumter, telegraphed President Lincoln, tendering 10,000 troops in the name of Indiana for the defense of the Union.

The President had called upon the several States for 75,000 men; Indiana's quota was 4,683. Governor Morton called for six regiments April 16, 1861.

Hon. Lewis Wallace, of Mexican war fame, was appointed Adjutant-General; Colonel Thomas Morris, Quartermaster-General, and Isaiah Mansur, of Indianapolis, Commissary-General. Governor Morton was also busy arranging the finances of the State, so as to support the military necessities, and to his appeals to public patriotism he received prompt and liberal financial aid from public-spirited citizens throughout the State. On the 20th of April Major T. J. Wood arrived from Washington, to receive the troops then organized, and Governor Morton telegraphed

the President that he could place six regiments of infantry at the disposal of the Government; failing to receive a reply, the Legislature, then in extra session, April 27, organized six new regiments for three months service, and notwithstanding the fact that the first six regiments were already mustered into the general service, were known as "The First Brigade Indiana Volunteers," and were numbered respectively: Sixth Regiment, Colonel T. T. Crittenden; Seventh Regiment, Colonel Ebenezer Dumont; Eighth Regiment, Colonel W. P. Benton; Ninth Regiment, Colonel R. H. Milroy; Tenth Regiment, Colonel T. T. Reynolds; Eleventh Regiment, Colonel Lewis Wallace. The idea of these numbers was suggested from the fact that Indiana was represented in the Mexican war by one brigade of five regiments, and to observe consecutiveness the regiments comprised in the first division of volunteers were thus numbered, and the entire force placed under the command of Brigadier-General T. A. Morris, with the following staff: John Love, Major; Cyrus C. Hines, Aid-de-camp, and J. A. Stein, Assistant Adjutant-General. They rendered valuable service in the field, returned to Indianapolis July 29, and the six regiments, with the surplus volunteers, now formed a division of seven regiments. All organized for three years, between the 20th of August and 20th of September, with the exception of the Twelfth, which was accepted for one year, under the command of Colonel John M. Wallace, and reorganized May, 1862, for three years, under Colonel W. H. Link. The Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Jeremiah Sullivan, was mustered into service in 1861, and assigned to General McClellan's command.

The Fourteenth Regiment organized in 1861, for one year, and reorganized soon thereafter for three years, commanded by Colonel Kimball.

The Fifteenth Regiment organized June 14, 1861, at LaFayette, under Colonel G. D. Wagner. On the promotion of Colonel Wagner, Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Wood became Colonel of the regiment in November, 1862.

The Sixteenth Regiment organized, under P. A. Hackleman, of Richmond, for one year. Colonel Hackleman was killed at the battle of Iuka. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Lucas succeeded to the command. The regiment was discharged in Washington, D. C., in May, 1862; reorganized at Indianapolis May 27, 1862, for three years, and participated in the active military operations until the close of the war.

The Seventeenth Regiment was organized at Indianapolis June 12, 1861, under Colonel Hascall, who was promoted to Brigadier-General in March, 1862, when the command devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Wilder.

The Eighteenth Regiment was organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel Thomas Patterson, August 16, 1861, and served under General Pope.

The Nineteenth Regiment organized at Indianapolis July 29, 1861, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, under Colonel Solomon Meridith. It was consolidated with the Twentieth Regiment October, 1864, under Colonel William Orr, formerly its Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Twentieth Regiment organized at La Fayette, for three years service, in July, 1861, and was principally engaged along the coast.

The Twenty-first Regiment was organized, under Colonel I. W. McMillan, July 24, 1861. This was the first regiment to enter New Orleans, and made itself a lasting name by its various valuable services.

The Twenty-second Regiment, under Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, joined General Fremont's Corps, at St. Louis, on the 17th of August, 1861, and performed gallant deeds under General Sherman in the South.

The Twenty-third Battalion was organized, under Colonel W. L. Sanderson, at New Albany, July 29, 1861. From its unfortunate marine experiences before Fort Henry to Bentonville it won unusual honors.

The Twenty-fourth Battalion was organized, under Colonel Alvin P. Hovey, at Vincennes, July 31, 1861, and assigned to Fremont's command.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment was organized at Evansville, for three years, under Colonel J. C. Veach, August 26, 1861, and was engaged in eighteen battles during its term.

The Twenty-sixth Battalion was organized at Indianapolis, under W. M. Wheatley, September 7, 1861, and served under Fremont, Grant, Heron and Smith.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment, under Colonel Silas Colgrove, joined General Banks September 15, 1861, and was with General Sherman on the famous march to the sea.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, or First Cavalry, was organized at Evansville August 20, 1861, under Colonel Conrad Baker, and performed good service in the Virginias.

The Twenty-ninth Battalion, of La Porte, under Colonel J. F. Miller, was organized in October, 1861, and was under Rousseau, McCook, Rosecrans and others. Colonel Miller was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Dunn succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The Thirtieth Regiment, of Fort Wayne, under Colonel Silas S. Bass, joined General Rousseau October 9, 1861. The Colonel received a mortal wound at Shiloh, and died a few days after. Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Dodge succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The Thirty-first Regiment organized at Terre Haute, under Colonel Charles Cruft, in September, 1861, and served in Kentucky and the South.

The Thirty-second Regiment of German Infantry, under Colonel August Willich, organized at Indianapolis August 24, 1861, and served with distinction. Colonel Willich was promoted to Brigadier-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Von Trebra succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The Thirty-third Regiment, of Indianapolis, was organized, under Colonel John Coburn, September 16, 1861, and won a series of distinctions throughout the war.

The Thirty-fourth Battalion organized at Anderson, under Colonel Ashbury Steele, September 16, 1861, and gained a lasting reputation for gallantry during the war.

The Thirty-fifth, or First Irish Regiment, organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel John C. Walker, December 11, 1861. On the 22d of May, 1862, it was joined by the Sixty-first, or Second Irish Regiment, when Colonel Mullen became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth, and soon after its Colonel.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment was organized, under Colonel William Grose, at Richmond, September 16, 1861, and assigned to the army of the Ohio.

The Thirty-seventh Battalion was organized at Lawrenceburg, September 18, 1861, Colonel George W. Hazzard commanding, and was with General Sherman to the sea.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment was organized at New Albany, under Colonel Benjamin F. Scribner, September 18, 1861.

The Thirty-ninth Regiment, or Eighth Cavalry, was organized as an infantry regiment, under Colonel T. J. Harrison, at Indianapolis, August 28, 1861. In

1863 it was reorganized as a cavalry regiment.

The Fortieth Regiment was organized at La Fayette, under Colonel W. C. Wilson, December 30, 1861, and subsequently commanded by Colonel J. W. Blake, and again by Colonel Henry Leaming, and saw service with Buell's army.

The Forty-first Regiment, or Second Cavalry, the first complete regiment of horse raised in the State, was organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel John A. Bridgland, September 3, 1861; was with General Sherman through Georgia, and with General Wilson in Alabama.

The Forty-second Regiment was organized at Evansville, under Colonel J. G. Jones, October 9, 1861, and participated in the Sherman campaign.

The Forty-third Battalion was organized at Terre Haute, under Colonel George K. Steele, September 27, 1861, and assigned to Pope's army; was the first regiment to enter Memphis, and was with Commodore Foote at the reduction of Fort Pillow.

The Forty-fourth Regiment was organized at Fort Wayne, under Colonel Hugh B. Reed, October 24, 1861, and attached to General Cruft's Brigade.

The Forty-fifth, or Third Cavalry, was at different periods, 1861–'62, under Colonel Scott Carter and George H. Chapman.

The Forty-sixth Regiment organized at Logansport, under Colonel Graham N. Fitch, in February, 1862, and was assigned to General Pope's army, and served under Generals Sherman, Grant and others.

The Forty-seventh Regiment was organized at Anderson, under Colonel I. R. Slack, early in October, 1862, and was assigned to General Buell's army, thence to General Pope's. In December, 1864, Colonel Slack was promoted to Brigadier-General, and Colonel J. A. McLaughton succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The Forty-eighth Regiment was organized at Goshen, under Colonel Norman Eddy, December, 6 1861, and made itself a bright name at the battle of Corinth.

The Forty-ninth Regiment organized at Jeffersonville, under Colonel J. W. Ray, November 21, 1861, and first saw active service in Kentucky.

The Fiftieth Regiment, under Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham, was organized at Seymour in September, 1861, and entered the service in Kentucky.

The Fifty-first Regiment, under Colonel Abel D. Streight, was organized at Indianapolis December 14, 1861, and immediately began service with General Buell.

The Fifty-second Regiment was partially raised at Rushville, and completed at Indianapolis by consolidating with the Railway Brigade, or Fifty-sixth Regiment, February 2, 1862, and served in the several campaigns in the South.

The Fifty-third Battalion was raised at New Albany, with the addition of recruits from Rockport, and made itself an endurable name under Colonel W. Q. Gresham.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel D. J. Rose, for three months, June 10, 1862, and was assigned to General Kirby Smith's command.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment organized for three months, under Colonel J. R. Mahon, June 16, 1862.

The Fifty-sixth Regiment, referred to in the sketch of the Fifty-second, was designed to be composed of railroad men, under Colonel J. M. Smith, but owing to many railroad men having joined other commands, Colonel Smith's volunteers were incorporated with the Fifty-second, and this number left blank in the army list.

The Fifty-seventh Battalion was organized by two ministers of the gospel, the Rev. I. W. T. McMullen and Rev. F. A. Hardin, of Richmond, Indiana, November 18, 1861, Colonel McMullen commanding. The regiment was severally commanded by Colonels Cyrus C. Haynes, G. W. Leonard, Willis Blanch and John S. McGrath.

The Fifty-eighth Regiment was organized at Princeton, under Colonel Henry M. Carr, in October, 1861, and assigned to General Buell's command.

The Fifty-ninth Battalion was organized under Colonel Jesse I. Alexander, in February, 1862, and assigned to General Pope's command.

The Sixtieth Regiment was partially organized at Evansville, under Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, in November, 1861, and perfected its organization at Camp Morton in March, 1862, and immediately entered the service in Kentucky.

The Sixty-first Regiment was partially organized in December, 1861, under Colonel B. F. Mullen. In May, 1862, it was incorporated with the Thirty-fifth Regiment.

The Sixty-second Regiment, raised under Colonel William Jones, of Rockport, was consolidated with the Fifty-third Regiment.

The Sixty-third Regiment, of Covington, under Colonel James McManomy, was partially raised in December, 1861, and immediately entered upon active duty. Its organization was completed at Indianapolis, February, 1862, by six new companies.

The Sixty-fourth Regiment was organized as an artillery corps. The War Department prohibiting consolidating batteries, put a stop to the movement. Subsequently an infantry regiment bearing the same number was raised.

The Sixty-fifth Regiment, under Colonel J. W. Foster, completed its organization at Evansville, August, 1862.

The Sixty-sixth Regiment organized at New Albany, under Colonel Roger Martin, August 19, 1862, and entered the service immediately in Kentucky.

The Sixty-seventh Regiment was organized in the Third Congressional District, under Colonel Frank Emerson, and reported for service at Louisville, Kentucky, in August, 1862.

The Sixty-eighth Regiment organized at Greenburg, under Major Benjamin C. Shaw, and entered the service August 19, 1862, under Colonel Edward A. King, with Major Shaw as Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment was organized at Richmond, under Colonel A. Bickle; were taken prisoners at Richmond, Kentucky; when exchanged they reorganized in 1862, Colonel T. W. Bennett commanding.

The Seventieth Regiment was organized at Indianapolis, August 12, 1862, under Colonel B. Harrison, and at once marched to the front in Kentucky.

The Seventy-first, or Sixth Cavalry, was an unfortunate regiment, organized at Terre Haute, under Lieutenant-Colonel Melville D. Topping, August 18, 1862. At the battle near Richmond, Kentucky, Colonel Topping and Major Conklin, together with 213 men, were killed; 347 taken prisoners; only 225 escaped. The regiment was reorganized under Colonel I. Bittle, and was captured by the Confederate General Morgan on the 28th of December, same year.

The Seventy-second Regiment organized at La Fayette, under Colonel Miller, August 17, 1862, and entered the service in Kentucky.

The Seventy-third Regiment, under Colonel Gilbert Hathaway, was organized at South Bend, August 16, 1862, and saw service under Generals Rosecrans and Granger.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment was partially organized at Fort Wayne, and completed at Indianapolis, August 22, 1862, and repaired to Kentucky, under command of Colonel Charles W. Chapman.

The Seventy-fifth Regiment was organized within the Eleventh Congressional District, and marched to the front, under Colonel I. W. Petit, August 21, 1862.

The Seventy-sixth Battalion was organized for thirty days' service in July, 1862, under Colonel James Gavin, of Newburg.

The Seventy-seventh, or Fourth Cavalry, was organized at Indianapolis, August, 1862, under Colonel Isaac P. Gray, and carved its way to fame in over twenty battle-fields.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel Fred. Knefler, September 2, 1862, and performed gallant service until the close of the war.

The Eightieth Regiment was organized within the First Congressional District, under Colonel C. Denby, August 8, 1862, and left Indianapolis immediately for the front.

The Eighty-first Regiment, under Colonel W. W. Caldwell, organized at New Albany, August 29, 1862, and was assigned to General Buell's command.

The Eighty-second Regiment, under Colonel Morton C. Hunter, organized at Madison, August 30, 1862, and immediately moved to the front.

The Eighty-third Regiment, under Colonel Ben. J. Spooner, organized at Lawrenceburg, September, 1862, and began duty on the Mississippi.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment organized at Richmond, Indiana, September 8, 1862, Colonel Nelson Trusler commanding, and entered the field in Kentucky.

The Eighty-fifth Regiment organized under Colonel John P. Bayard, at Terre Haute, September 2, 1862, and with Coburn's Brigade surrendered to the rebel General Forrest in March, 1863.

The Eighty-sixth Regiment left La Fayette for Kentucky under Colonel Orville S. Hamilton August 26, 1862.

The Eighty-seventh Regiment organized at South Bend, under Colonels Kline G. Sherlock and N. Gleason, and left Indianapoplis for the front August 31, 1862, and was with General Sherman through Georgia.

The Eighty-eighth Regiment organized within the Fourth Congressional District, under Colonel George Humphrey, and moved to the front August 29, 1862, and was present with General Sherman at the surrender of General Johnston's army.

The Eighty-ninth Regiment organized within the Eleventh Congressional District, under Charles D. Murray, August 28, 1862.

The Ninetieth Regiment, or Fifth Cavalry, organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel Felix W. Graham, August to November, 1862, assembled at Louisville in March, 1863, and participated in twenty-two engagements during its term of service.

The Ninety-first Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel John Mehringer, organized in October, 1862, at Evansville, and proceeded at once to the front.

The Ninety-second Regiment failed to organize.

The Ninety-third Regiment, under Colonel De Witt C. Thomas, organized at Madison October 20, 1862, and joined General Sherman's command.

The Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Regiments were only partially raised, and the companies were incorporated with other regiments.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment could bring together but three companies, which were incorporated with the Ninety-ninth at South Bend, and the number left blank.

The Ninety-seventh Regiment organized at Terra Haute, under Colonel Robert F. Catterson, September 20, 1861, and took position at the front near Memphis.

The Ninety-eighth Regiment failed to organize, and the two companies raised were consolidated with the One Hundredth Regiment at Fort Wayne.

The Ninety-ninth Battalion organized in the Ninth Congressional District, under Colonel Alex. Fawler, October 21, 1862, and operated with the Sixteenth Army Corps.

The One Hundredth Regiment organized at Fort Wayne, under Colonel Sanford J. Stoughton, and joined the army of the Tennessee November 26, 1862.

The One Hundred and First Regiment was organized at Wabash, under Colonel William Garver, September 7, 1862, and immediately began active duty in Kentucky.

The One Hundred and Second Regiment organized, under Colonel Benjamin F. Gregry, at Indianapolis, early in July, 1864.

The One Hundred and Third Regiment comprised seven companies from the counties of Hendricks, Marion and Wayne, under Colonel Lawrence S. Shuler.

The One Hundred and Fourth Regiment was recruited from members of the Legion of Decatur, La Fayette, Madison, Marion and Rush counties, under Colonel James Gavin.

The One Hundred and Fifth Regiment was formed from the Legion and Minute Men, furnished by Hancock, Union, Randolph, Putnam, Wayne, Clinton and Madison counties, under Colonel Sherlock.

The One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, under Colonel Isaac P. Gray, was organized from the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Hancock, Howard and Marion.

The One Hundred and Seventh Regiment was organized in Indianapolis, under Colonel De Witt C. Ruggs.

The One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, under Colonel W. C. Wilson, was formed from the counties of Tippecanoe, Hancock, Carroll, Montgomery and Wayne.

The One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, under Colonel J. R. Mahon, was composed of companies from La Porte, Hamilton, Miami and Randolph counties, Indiana, and from Coles County, Illinois.

The One Hundred and Tenth Regiment was composed of companies from the counties of Henry, Madison, Delaware, Cass and Monroe; this regiment was not called into the field.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, from Montgomery, La Fayette, Rush, Miami, Monroe, Delaware and Hamilton counties, under Colonel Robert Canover, was not called out.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, under Colonel Hiram F. Brax, was formed from the counties of Lawrence, Washington, Monroe and Orange.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, from the counties of Daviess, Martin, Washington and Monroe, was commanded by Colonel George W. Burge.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, under Colonel Lambertson, was wholly organized in Johnson County.

These twelve last-named regiments were organized to meet an emergency, caused by the invasion of Indiana by the rebel General John Morgan, and disbanded when he was captured.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, under Colonel J. R. Mahon, was organized at Indianapolis August 17, 1863.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, under Colonel Charles Wise, organized August, 1863, and served in Kentucky.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, under Colonel Thomas J. Brady, organized at Indianapolis September 17, 1863.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, under Colonel George W. Jackson, organized September 3, 1863.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, or Seventh Cavalry, was organized, under Colonel John P. C. Shanks, in October, 1863; made an endurable name on many fields of battle. Many of this regiment lost their lives on the ill-fated steamer Sultana.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment was organized in April, 1864, and formed a portion of Brigadier-General Hovey's command.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, or Ninth Cavalry, was organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel George W. Jackson; this regiment also lost a number of men on the steamer Sultana.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment failing to organize, this number became blank.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, under Colonel John C. McQuiston, perfected an organization in March, 1864, and did good service.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, under Colonel James Burgess, organized at Richmond March 10, 1864, and served under General Sherman.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, or Tenth Cavalry, under Colonel T. M. Pace, completed its organization at Columbus, May, 1863, and immediately moved to the front. This regiment lost a number of men on the steamer Sultana.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, or Eleventh Cavalry, organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel Robert R. Stewart, in March, 1864, and entered the field in Tennessee.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Regiment, or Twelfth Cavalry, under Colonel Edward Anderson, organized at Kendallville in April, 1864, and served in Georgia and Alabama.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment organized at Michigan City, under Colonel R. P. De Hart, March 18, 1864, and served under General Sherman in his famous campaign.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment organized at Michigan City, under Colonel Charles Case, in April, 1864, and shared in the fortunes of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment organized at Kokomo, under Colonel C. S. Parish, March 12, 1864, and served with the Twenty-third Army Corps.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment, or Thirteenth Cavalry, moved from Indianapolis to the front, under Colonel G. M. L. Johnson, April 30, 1864.

April, 1864, Governor Morton called for volunteers to serve one hundred days. In response to this call:

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, under Colonel S. C. Vance, moved from Indianapolis to the front May 18, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment moved from Richmond to the front May 17, 1864, under Colonel R. N. Hudson.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, under Colonel James Gavin, moved from Indianapolis to the front May 25, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, composed of companies from Bedford, Noblesville and Goshen, and seven companies from the First Congressional District, entered the field, under Colonel W. C. Wilson, May 25, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, from the First Congressional District, moved to the front, under Colonel J. W. Foster, May 24, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh

Regiment, under Colonel E. J. Robinson, moved to the front May 28, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment perfected its organization at Indianapolis, under Colonel J. H. Shannon, May 27, 1864, and marched immediately to the front.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment was composed of companies from various counties, and entered the field, under Colonel George Humphrey, in June, 1864.

All these regiments gained distinction on many fields of battle.

Under the President's call of 1864:

The One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, under Colonel Thomas J. Brady, proceeded to the South November 16, 1864.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment failing to organize, its few companies were incorporated in Colonel Brady's command.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment moved to the front from Fort Wayne, under Colonel I. M. Comparet, in November, 1864.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment reported at Nashville, under Colonel J. T. Grill, February 21, 1865.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, under Colonel G. W. Riddle, reported at Harper's Ferry in March, 1865.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, from Indianapolis, under Colonel W. A. Adams, joined General Steadman at Chattanooga, February 23, 1865.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, under Colonel M. C. Welch, left Indianapolis March 11, 1865, for the Shenandoah Valley.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, under Colonel Milton Peden, moved from Indianapolis to the front March 13, 1865.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, under Colonel N. R. Ruckle, left the State Capital for Nashville February 28, 1865.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment left Indianapolis for Tennessee, under Colonel W. H. Fairbanks, March 3, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, under Colonel M. B. Taylor, reported for duty in the Shenandoah Valley March 17, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment arrived at Nashville, under Colonel J. Healy, March 9, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel W. W. Griswold, and left for Harper's Ferry March 18, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel O. H. P. Carey, and reported immediately at Louisville for duty.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment left Indianapolis for West Virginia, under Major Simpson, April 28, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, recruited throughout the State, were assigned to the Ninth Army Corps in April, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Charles M. Smith, moved for the Shenandoah Valley April 27, 1865.

All these regiments made a fine record in the field.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment of Colored Troops was recruited throughout the State of Indiana, and placed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles S. Russell, who was subsequently Colonel of the regiment. The regiment lost heavily at the "Crater," Petersburg, but was recruited, and continued to do good service.

The First Battery was organized at Evans-

ville, under Captain Martin Klauss, August 16, 1861, and immediately joined General Fremont's army; in 1864 Lawrence Jacoby was promoted to the captaincy of the battery.

The Second Battery, under Captain D. G. Rabb, was organized at Indianapolis August 9, 1861. This battery saw service in the West.

The Third Battery, under Captain W. W. Fryberger, organized at Connersville August 24, 1861, and immediately joined Fremont's command.

The Fourth Battery recruited in La Porte, Porter and Lake counties, and reported to General Buell early in 1861. It was first commanded by Captain A. K. Bush, and reorganized in October, 1864, under Captain B. F. Johnson.

The Fifth Battery was furnished by La Porte, Allen, Whitley and Noble counties, commanded by Captain Peter Simonson, reported at Louisville November 29, 1861; during its term it participated in twenty battles.

The Sixth Battery, under Captain Frederick Behr, left Evansville for the front October 2, 1861.

The Seventh Battery was organized from various towns: first under Captain Samuel J. Harris; succeeded by G. R. Shallow and O. H. Morgan.

The Eighth Battery, under Captain G. T. Cochran, arrived at the front February 26, 1862, and entered upon its real duties at Corinth.

The Ninth Battery, under Captain N. S. Thompson, organized at Indianapolis in January, 1862, and began active duty at Shiloh in January, 1865; it lost fifty-eight men by the explosion of a steamer above Paducah.

The Tenth Battery, under Captain Jerome B. Cox, left Lafayette, for duty in Kentucky, in January, 1861.

The Eleventh Battery organized at La Fayette, and left Indianapolis for the front, under Captain Arnold Sutermeister, December 17, 1861; opened fire at Shiloh.

The Twelfth Battery, from Jeffersonville, perfected organization at Indianapolis, under Captain G. W. Sterling; reached Nashville in March, 1862. Captain Sterling resigned in April, and was succeeded by Captain James E. White, and he by James A. Dunwoody.

The Thirteenth Battery, under Captain Sewell Coulson, organized at Indianapolis during the winter of 1861, and proceeded to the front in February, 1862.

The Fourteenth Battery, under Captain M. H. Kidd, left Indianapolis April 11, 1862, entering the field in Kentucky.

The Fifteenth Battery, under Captain I. C. H. Von Schlin, left Indianapolis for the front in July, 1862. The same year it was surrendered with the garrison at Harper's Ferry, reorganized at Indianapolis, and again appeared in the field in March, 1862.

The Sixteenth Battery under Captain Charles A. Naylor, left La Fayette for the front in June, 1862, and joined Pope's command.

The Seventeenth Battery organized at Indianapolis, under Captain Milton L. Miner, May 20, 1862; participated in the Gettysburg battle, and later in all the engagements in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Eighteenth Battery, under Captain Eli Lilly, moved to the front in August, 1862, and joined General Rosecrans' army.

The Nineteenth Battery, under Captain S. J. Harris, left Indianapolis for Kentucky in August, 1862, and performed active service until the close of the war.

The Twentieth Battery, under Captain Frank A. Rose, left the State capital for the front in December, 1862. Captain Rose resigned, and was succeeded by Captain Osborn.

The Twenty-first Battery, under Captain W. W. Andrew, left the State capital for Covington, Kentucky, in September, 1862.

The Twenty-second Battery moved from Indianapolis to the front, under Captain B. F. Denning, December 15, 1862, and threw its first shot into Atlanta, where Captain Denning was killed.

The Twenty-third Battery, under Captain I. H. Myers, took a position at the front in 1862.

The Twenty-fourth Battery, under Captain J. A. Simms, moved from Indianapolis to the front in March, 1863, and joined the Army of the Tennessee.

The Twenty-fifth Battery, under Captain Frederick C. Sturm, reported at Nashville in December, 1864.

The Twenty-sixth, or "Wilder's Battery," was recruited at Greensburg in May, 1861, and became Company "A" of the Seventeenth Infantry, with Captain Wilder as Lieutenant-Colonel. Subsequently it was converted into the "First Independent Battery," and became known as "Rigby's Battery."

The total number of battles in which the soldiers of Indiana were engaged for the maintenance of the Union was 308.

The part which Indiana performed in the war to maintain the union of the States is one of which the citizens of the State may well be proud. In the number of troops furnished, and in the amount of contributions rendered, Indiana, in proportion to wealth and population, stands equal to any of her sister States.

The State records show that 200,000 men entered the army; 50,000 were organized to defend the State at home; that the number of military commissions issued to Indiana soldiers was 17,114, making a total of 267,114 men engaged in military affairs during the war for the Union.

FINANCIAL.

In November, 1821, Governor Jennings convened the Legislature in extra session, to provide for the payment of interest and a part of the principal of the public debt, amounting to $20,000. The state of the public debt was indeed embarrassing, as the bonds executed in its behalf had been assigned.

This state of affairs had been brought about in part by mismanagement of the State bank, and by speculators. From 1816 to 1821 the people had largely engaged in fictitious speculations. Numerous banks, with fictitious capital, were established; immense issues of paper were made, and the circulating medium of the country was increased four-fold in the course of three years.

This inflation produced the consequences which always follow such a scheme. Consequently the year 1821 was one of great financial panic.

In 1822 the new Governor, William Hendricks, took a hopeful view of the situation. In consequence of good crops and the growing immigration, everything seemed more promising.

In 1822–'23 the surplus money was principally invested in home manufactures, which gave new impetus to the new State. Noah Noble was Governor of the State from 1831 to 1837, commencing his duties amid peculiar embarrassments. The crops of 1832 were short. Asiatic cholera came sweeping along the Ohio and into the interior of the State, and the Black Hawk war raged in the Northwest. All these at once, and yet the work of internal improvements was actually begun.

The State bank of Indiana was established January 28, 1834. The act of the Legislature, by its own terms, ceased to be a law January 1, 1857. At the time of organization

the outstanding circulation was $4,208,725, with a debt, due principally from citizens of the State, of $6,095,368.

The State's interest in the bank was procured by issue of State bonds, the last of which was payable in 1866, the State thus placing as capital in the bank $1,390,000.

The nominal profits of the bank were $2,780,604. This constituted a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt, the expenses of the Commissioners, and for the cause of common schools.

In 1836 the State bank was doing good service; agricultural products were abundant, and markets were good.

In 1843 the State was suffering from over banking, inflation of the currency and deceptive speculation.

Governor Whitcomb, 1843–'49, succeeded well in maintaining the credit of the State and effecting a compromise with its creditors, by which the State public works passed from the hands of the State to the creditors.

In 1851 a general banking law was adopted, which again revived speculation and inflation, which culminated in much damage. In 1857 the charter of the State bank expired, and the large gains of the State in that institution were directed to the promotion of common school education.

October 31, 1870, found the State in a very prosperous condition; there was a surplus in the treasury of $373,249. The receipts of the year amounted to $3,605,639, and the disbursements to $2,943,600, leaving a balance of $1,035,288. The total debt of the State in November, 1871, was $3,937,821.

Indiana is making rapid progress in the various manufacturing industries. She has one of the largest wagon and carriage manufactories in the world, and nearly her entire wheat product is manufactured into flour within the State. In 1880 the population was 1,978,301, and the true valuation of property in the State for 1880 was $1,584,-756,802.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

This subject began to be agitated as early as 1818, and continued to increase in favor until 1830, when the people became much excited over the question of railroads.

In 1832 the work of internal improvements fairly commenced. Public roads and canals were begun during this year, the Wabash and Erie Canal being the largest undertaking.

During the year 1835 public improvements were pushed vigorously. Thirty-two miles of the Wabash and Erie Canal were completed this year.

During 1836 many other projected works were started, and in 1837, when Governor Wallace took the executive chair, he found a reaction among the people in regard to the gigantic plans for public improvements. The people feared a State debt was being incurred from which they could never be extricated.

The State had borrowed $3,827,000 for internal improvements, of which $1,327,000 was for the Wabash and Erie Canal, the remainder for other works.

The State had annually to pay $200,000 interest on the public debt, and the revenue derived which could be thus applied amounted to only $45,000 in 1838.

In 1839 all work ceased on these improvements, with one or two exceptions, and the contracts were surrendered to the State, in consequence of an act of the Legislature providing for the compensation of contractors by the issue of treasury notes.

In 1840 the system of improvements embraced ten different works, the most important of which was the Wabash and Erie Canal. The aggregate length of the lines embraced in this system was 1,289 miles,

and of this only 140 miles had been completed.

In 1840 the State debt amounted to $18,469,146; her resources for payment were such as to place her in an unfavorable light before the world, but be it recorded to her credit, she did not repudiate, as some other States of the Union have done. In 1850, the State having abandoned public improvements, private capital and enterprise pushed forward public work, and although the canal has served its day and age, and served it well, yet Indiana has one of the finest systems of water-ways of any State in the Union, and her railroad facilities compare favorably with the majority of States, and far in advance of many of her elder sisters in the family of States. In 1884 there were 5,521 miles of railroad in operation in the State, and new roads being built and projected where the demand justified.

GEOLOGY.

In 1869 the development of mineral resources in the State attracted considerable attention. Near Brooklyn, twenty miles from Indianapolis, is a fine sandstone formation, yielding an unlimited quantity of the best building material. The limestone formation at and surrounding Gosport is of great variety, including some of the best building stone in the world.

Men of enterprise worked hard and long to induce the State to have a survey made to determine the quality and extent of the mineral resources of the State.

In 1869 Professor Edward T. Cox was appointed State Geologist, to whom the citizens of Indiana are indebted for the exhaustive report on minerals, and the agricultural as well as manufacturing resources of the State.

The coal measures, says Professor Cox, cover an area of 6,500 square miles, in the southwestern part of the State, and extend from Warren County on the north to the Ohio River on the south, a distance of 150 miles, comprising the counties of Warren, Fountain, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, Clay, Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Vanderburg, Warwick, Spencer, Perry and a portion of Crawford, Monroe, Putnam and Montgomery.

This coal is all bituminous, but is divisable into three well-marked varieties; caking coal, non-caking coal, or block coal, and cannel coal. The total depth of the seams or measures is from 600 to 800 feet. The caking coal is in the western portion of the area described, ranging from three to eleven feet in thickness. The block coal prevails in the eastern part of the field, and has an area of 450 square miles; this coal is excellent in its raw state for making pig-iron.

The great Indiana coal field is within 150 miles of Chicago or Michigan City by railroad, from which ports the valuable Superior iron ores are loaded from vessels that run direct from the ore banks.

Of the cannel coal, one of the finest seams to be found in the country is in Daviess County, this State. Here it is three and a half feet thick, underlaid by one and a half feet of block caking coal. Cannel coal is also found in great abundance in Perry, Greene, Parke and Fountain counties.

Numerous deposits of bog-iron ore are found in the northern part of the State, and clay iron-stones and impure carbonates are found scattered in the vicinity of the coal field. In some places the deposits are of considerable commercial value. An abundance of excellent lime is also found in Indiana, especially in Huntington County, where it is manufactured extensively.

In 1884 the number of bushels of lime burned in the State were 1,244,508; lime-

stone quarried for building purposes, 6,012,110 cubic feet; cement made, 362,014 bushels; sandstone quarried, 768,376 cubic feet; gravel sold, 502,115 tons; coal mined, 1,722,089 tons; value of mineral products in the State for the year 1884, $2,500,000; value of manufactured products same year, $163,851,872; of agricultural products, $155,085,663. Total value of products in the State for the year 1884, $321,437,535.

AGRICULTURAL.

In 1852 the Legislature authorized the organization of county and district agricultural societies, and also established a State Board of Agriculture, and made suitable provisions for maintaining the same, the holding of State fairs, etc.

In 1873 suitable buildings were erected at Indianapolis, for a State exposition, which was formally opened September 10, of that year. The exhibits there displayed showed that Indiana was not behind her sister States in agriculture as well as in many other industrial branches.

As stated elsewhere in this work, the value of agricultural products in the State for the year 1884 amounted to $155,085,663.

In 1842 Henry Ward Beecher resided in Indianapolis, and exercised a power for good aside from his ministerial work. He edited the Indiana *Farmer and Gardener*, and through that medium wielded an influence toward organizing a society, which was accomplished that year. Among Rev. Beecher's co-laborers were Judge Coburn, Aaron Aldridge, James Sigarson, D. V. Culley, Reuben Ragan, Stephen Hampton, Cornelius Ratliff, Joshua Lindley, Abner Pope and many others. The society gave great encouragement to the introduction of new varieties of fruit, but the sudden appearance of noxious insects, and the want of shipping facilities, seriously held in check the advance of horticulture in accordance with the desires of its leaders.

In 1860 there was organized at Indianapolis the Indiana Pomological Society, with Reuben Ragan as President, and William H. Loomis as Secretary.

From this date interest began to expand, but, owing to the war, but little was done, and in January, 1864, the title of the society was changed to that of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

The report of the society for 1868 shows for the first time a balance in the treasury of $61.55.

The society has had a steady growth, and produced grand results throughout the State, the product of apples alone in the State for the year 1884 being 4,181,147 bushels.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education is the all-important subject to any and all communities, and the early settlers of Indiana builded greater than they then knew, when they laid the foundation for future growth of the educational facilities in the State.

To detail the educational resources, its accomplishments from its incipiency to the present date, would require a number of large volumes; but as space in this work will not permit, and as the people have access to annual State reports of the school system in detail, we will here give only the leading features and enormous growth, as well as flourishing condition of Indiana's school system to the present time.

The free-school system was fully established in 1852, which has resulted in placing Indiana in the lead of this great nation in educational progress. In 1854 the available common school fund consisted of the congressional township fund, the surplus revenue

fund, the saline fund, the bank tax fund and miscellaneous fund, amounting in all to $2,460,600.

This amount was increased from various sources, and entrusted to the care of the several counties of the State, and by them loaned to citizens of the county in sums not exceeding $300, secured by real estate.

In 1880 the available school fund derived from all sources amounted to $8,974,455.55.

In 1884 there were in the State children of school age, 722,846. Number of white children in attendance at school during the year, 461,831; number of colored children in school during the year, 7,285; total attendance, 469,116; number of teachers employed, 13,615, of whom 145 were colored.

And lastly we are pleased to say that Indiana has a larger school fund than any other State in the Union. The citizens may well be proud of their system of schools, as well as the judicious management of its funds, which have been steadily increased, notwithstanding the rapid increase of population, which has demanded an increased expenditure in various ways, which have all been promptly met, and the educational facilities steadily enlarged where any advancement could be made.

In 1802 Congress granted lands and a charter to the people residing at Vincennes, for the erection and maintenance of a seminary of learning; and five years thereafter an act incorporating the Vincennes University asked the Legislature to appoint a Board of Trustees and empower them to sell a township of land in Gibson County, granted by Congress for the benefit of the university. The sale of the land was slow and the proceeds small; the members of the board were apathetic, and failing to meet, the institution fell out of existence and out of memory.

In 1820 the State Legislature passed an act for a State University. Bloomington was selected as the site for locating the institution. The buildings were completed and the institution formally opened in 1825. The name was changed to that of the "Indiana Academy," and subsequently, in 1828, to the "Indiana College." The institution prospered until 1854, when it was destroyed by fire, and 9,000 volumes, with all the apparatus, were consumed. The new college, with its additions, was completed in 1873, and the routine of studies continued.

The university may now be considered on a fixed basis, carrying out the intention of the president, who aimed at scholarship rather than numbers. The university receives from the State annually $15,000, and promises, with the aid of other public grants and private donations, to vie with any other State university within the republic.

In 1862 Congress passed an act granting to each State for college purposes public lands to the amount of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress. Indiana having in Congress at that time thirteen members, became entitled to 390,000 acres; but as there was no Congress land in the State at that time, scrip was instituted, under the conditions that the sum of the proceeds of the lands should be invested in Government stocks, or other equally safe investment, drawing not less than five per centum on the par value of said stock, the principal to stand undiminished. The institution to be thus founded was to teach agricultural and the mechanical arts as its leading features. It was further provided by Congress that should the principal of the fund be diminished in any way, it should be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and further, that in order to avail themselves of the benefits of

this act, States must comply with the provisos of the act within five years after it became a law, viz., to erect suitable buildings for such school.

March, 1865, the Legislature accepted of the national gift, and appointed a board of trustees to sell the land. The amount realized from land sales was $212,238.50, which sum was increased to $400,000.

May, 1869, John Purdue, of La Fayette, offered $150,000, and Tippecanoe County $50,000 more, and the title of the institution was established—"Purdue University."

Donations were also made by the Battle Ground Institute, and the Institute of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The building was located on a 100-acre tract, near Chauncey, which Purdue gave in addition to his magnificent donation, and to which eighty-six and one half acres more have since been added. The university was formally opened March, 1874, and has made rapid advances to the present time.

The Indiana State Normal School was founded at Terre Haute in 1870, in accordance with the act of the Legislature of that year.

The principal design of this institution was to prepare thorough and competent teachers for teaching the schools of the State, and the anticipations of its founders have been fully realized, as proven by the able corps of teachers annually graduating from the institution, and entering upon their responsible missions in Indiana, as well as other States of the Union.

The Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute, at Valparaiso, was organized in September, 1873. The school occupied the building known as the Valparaiso Male and Female College building. This institution has had a wonderful growth; the first year's attendance was thirty-five. At this time every State in the Union is represented, the number enrolled being over 3,000. All branches necessary to qualify students for teaching, or engaging in any line of business, are taught. The Commercial College connected with the school is of itself a great institution.

In addition to the public schools and State institutions there are a number of denominational and private schools, some of which have a national as well as a local reputation.

Notre Dame University, near South Bend, is the most noted Catholic institution in the United States. It was founded by Father Sorin, in 1842. It has a bell weighing 13,000 pounds, the largest in the United States, and one of the finest in the world.

The Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, Methodist, was founded in 1835.

Howard College, not denominational, is located at Kokomo; founded in 1869.

Union Christian College, Christian, at Merom, was organized in 1858.

Moore's Hill College, Methodist, at Moore's Hill, was founded in 1854.

Earlham College, at Richmond, under the management of the Orthodox Friends, was founded in 1859.

Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, under Presbyterian management, was founded in 1834.

Concordia College, Lutheran, at Fort Wayne, was founded in 1850.

Hanover College, Presbyterian, was founded at Hanover in 1833.

Hartsville University, United Brethren, was founded at Hartsville in 1854.

Northwestern Christian University, Disciples, is located at Irvinton; organized in 1854.

All these institutions are in a flourishing condition.

BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

By the year 1830 the influx of paupers and invalid persons was so great as to demand legislation tending to make provisions for the care of such persons. The Legislature was at first slow to act on the matter. At the present time, however, there is no State in the Union which can boast a better system of benevolent institutions.

In behalf of the blind, the first effort was made by James M. Ray in 1846. Through his efforts William H. Churchman came from Kentucky with blind pupils, and gave exhibitions in Mr. Beecher's church in Indianapolis. These entertainments were attended by members of the Legislature, and had the desired effect. That body passed an act for founding an institution for the blind in 1847. The buildings occupy a space of eight acres at the State capital, and is now in a flourishing condition.

The first to awaken an interest in the State for the deaf and dumb was William Willard, himself a mute, who visited Indianapolis in 1843. He opened a school for mutes on his own account with sixteen pupils. The next year the Legislature adopted this school as a a State institution, and appointed a board of trustees for its management. The present buildings were completed in 1850, situated east of the city of Indianapolis. The grounds comprise 105 acres, devoted to pleasure grounds, agriculture, fruits, vegetables, flowers and pasture.

The question in regard to taking action in the matter of providing for the care of the insane, began to be agitated in 1832–'33. No definite action was taken, however, until 1844, when a tax was levied, and in 1845 a commission was appointed to obtain a site for a building. Said commission selected Mount Jackson, near the State capitol.

The Legislature of 1846 instructed the commission to proceed to construct a suitable building. Accordingly, in 1847, the central building was completed at a cost of $75,000.

Other buildings have been erected from time to time, as needed to accommodate the increased demand, and at the present time Indiana has an institution for the insane equal to any in the West.

The State hospital not affording sufficient accommodations for her insane, March 7, 1883, an act providing for the location and erection of "Additional Hospitals for the Insane" was passed by the Legislature, and March 21 commissioners were appointed. After careful consideration three sites were located, one at Evansville, one at Logansport and one at Richmond, called respectively the Southern, Northern and Eastern hospitals. The Southern Indiana Hospital for Insane is located four miles east of Evansville, and is built on the corridor plan. The buildings are situated near the center of the hospital domain, which consists of 160 acres of highly improved land. The structure proper consists of a central oblong block, which is practically the vestibule of the entire hospital. From the first floor and the two galleries above, entrance is had into the four lateral wings. The total capacity is 162 patients. This building has been erected at a cost of $391,887.49.

The Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane is located a mile and a half west of Logansport, on a tract of land including 281 acres, lying on the south bank of the Wabash River, and is built on the pavilion plan. At the center of the ridge, in the maple grove, is situated the administration house. This is flanked on each side by five pavilions, arranged in a straight line, which are intended and designed for the accommodation of the sick and infirm. On either side of the above named group, 205 feet distant, are located

two pavilions, alike in every particular, intended for quiet patients. This hospital has a capacity for 342 patients, and was erected at a cost of $417,992.98.

The Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane is located on a tract of 306 acres, two miles west of Richmond, and is constructed on the cottage plan. The buildings, seventeen in number, are arranged in and around three sides of a quadrangle, 1,000 feet long, by 700 feet broad, near the center of the farm, the third, or northern side, being closed in by a grove. The southern front contains the administration house; the eastern front, five houses for female patients, and the western front, similar houses for male patients. This hospital has a capacity of 443 patients, and was erected at a cost of $409,867.88.

The first penal institution established in the State, known as the State Prison South, is located at Jeffersonville. It was established in 1821, and was the only prison until 1859. Before this prison was established, it was customary to resort to the old-time punishment of the whipping-post. For a time the prisoners were hired to contractors; later, they were employed constructing new prison buildings, which stand on sixteen acres of ground. From 1857 to 1871, they were employed manufacturing wagons and farm implements. In 1871 the Southwestern Car Company leased of the State all convicts capable of performing labor pertaining to the manufacture of cars. This business ceased to be profitable to the company in 1873, and in 1876 all the convicts were again idle.

In 1859 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the construction of a State prison in the north part of the State, and appropriated $50,000 for that purpose: Michigan City, on Lake Michigan, was the site selected, and a large number of convicts from the prison South, were moved to that point and began the work which has produced one of the best prisons in the country. It differs widely from the Southern, in so much as its sanitary condition has been above the average of similar institutions.

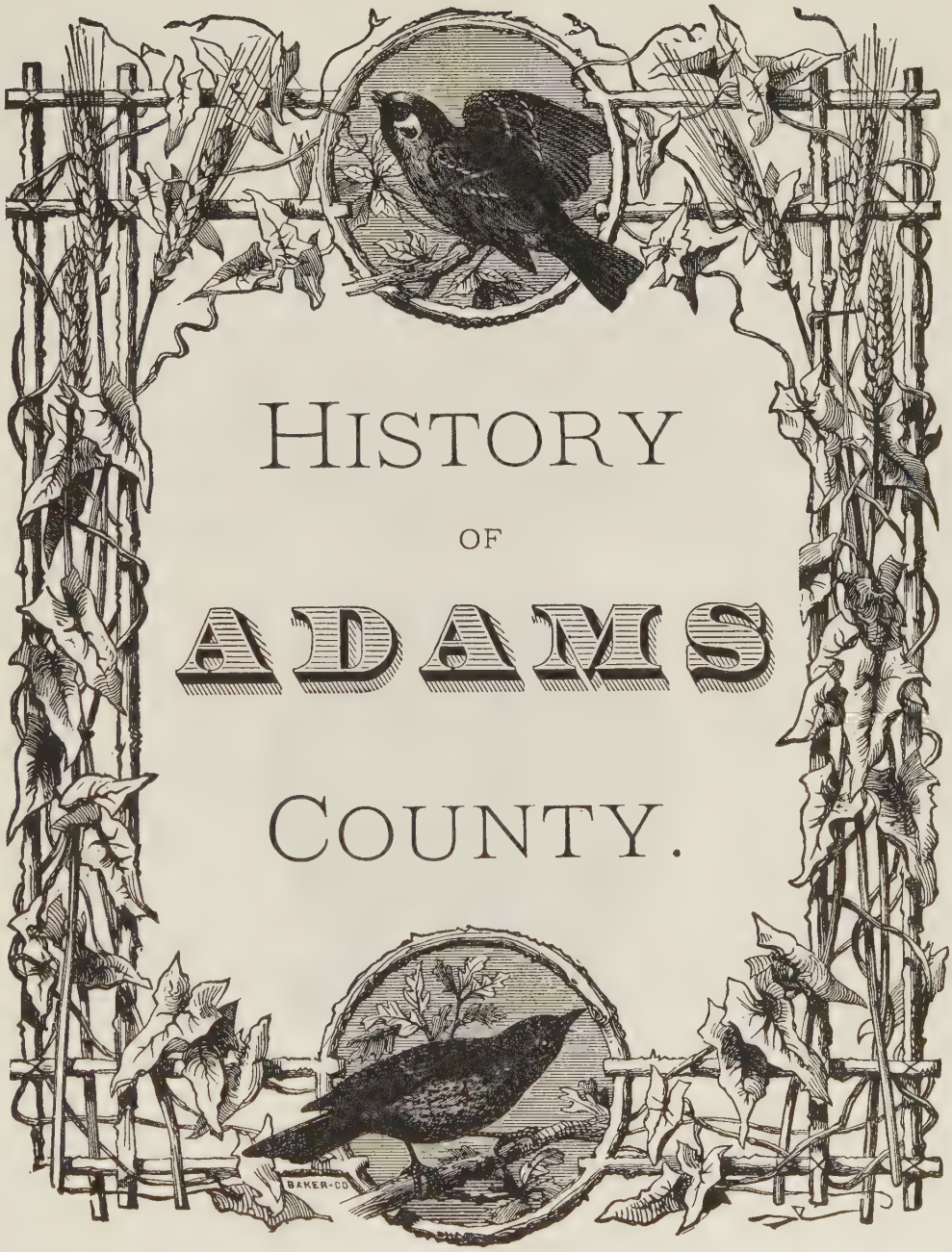
The prison reform agitation, which in this State attained telling proportions in 1869, caused a legislative measure to be brought forward which would have a tendency to ameliorate the condition of female convicts.

The Legislature of 1873 voted $50,000 for the erection of suitable buildings, which was carried into effect, and the building declared ready in September, 1873, located at the State capital, and known as the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls. To this institution all female convicts in other prisons in the State were immediately removed, and the institution is one of the most commendable for good results to be found in any State.

In 1867 the Legislature appropriated $50,000, for the purpose of founding an institution for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders. A Board of Control was appointed by the Governor, who assembled in Indianapolis, April 3, 1867, and elected Charles F. Coffin as President. Governor Baker selected the site, fourteen miles from Indianapolis, near Plainfield, where a fertile farm of 225 acres was purchased.

January 1, 1868, a few buildings were ready to receive occupants; the main building was completed in 1869. Everything is constructed upon modern principles, and with a view to health and comfort. The institution is in a prosperous condition, and the good effects of the training received there by the young well repays the tax-payers, in the way of improving society and elevating the minds of those who would otherwise be wrecked on life's stream before attaining to years of maturity.

SMART SC.



HISTORY

OF

ADAMS

COUNTY.

GENERAL
HISTORY.

INTRODUCTORY.

WITHIN one brief generation a dense and unbroken wilderness has been transformed into a cultivated region of thrift and prosperity, by the untiring zeal and energy of an enterprising people. The trails of hunters and trappers have given place to railroads and thoroughfares for vehicles of every description; the cabins and garden patches of the pioneers have been succeeded by comfortable houses and broad fields of waving grain, with school-houses, churches, mills, postoffices and other institutions of convenience for each community. Add to these a city of 2,000 inhabitants and numerous thriving villages, with extensive business and manufacturing interests, and the result is a work of which all concerned may well be proud.

The record of this marvelous change is history, and the most important that can be written. For sixty years the people of Adams County have been making a history, that for thrilling interest, grand practical results, and lessons that may be perused with profit by citizens of other regions, will compare favorably with the narrative of the history of any county in the great Northwest; and, considering the extent of territory involved, it is as worthy of the pen of a Bancroft as even the story of our glorious Republic.

While our venerable ancestors may have said and believed

> "No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
> For the whole boundless continent is ours,"

they were, nevertheless, for a long time content to occupy and possess a very small corner of it; and the great West was not opened to industry and civilization until a variety of causes had combined to form, as it were, a great heart, whose animating principle was improvement, whose impulses annually sent forward armies of noble men and women, and whose pulse is now felt throughout the length and breadth of the best country the sun ever shone upon—from the pineries of Maine to the vineyards of California, and from the sugar-canes of Louisiana to the wheat fields of Minnesota. Long

may this heart beat and push forward its arteries and veins of commerce.

Not more from choice than from enforced necessity did the old pioneers bid farewell to the play-ground of their childhood and the graves of their fathers. One generation after another had worn themselves out in the service of their avaricious landlords. From the first flashes of daylight in the morning, until the last glimmer of the setting sun, they had toiled unceasingly on, from father to son, carrying home each day upon their aching shoulders the precious proceeds of their daily labor. Money and pride and power were handed down in the line of succession from the rich father to his son, while unceasing work and continuous poverty and everlasting obscurity were the heritage of the working man and his children.

Their society was graded and degraded. It was not manners, nor industry, nor education, nor qualities of the head and heart that established the grade. It was money and jewels, and silk and satin, and broadcloth and imperious pride that triumphed over honest poverty and trampled the poor man and his children under the iron heel. The children of the rich and poor were not permitted to mingle with and to love each other. Courtship was more the work of the parents than of the sons and daughters. The golden calf was the key to matrimony. To perpetuate a self-constituted aristocracy, without power of brain, or the rich blood of royalty, purse was united to purse, and cousin with cousin, in bonds of matrimony, until the virus boiling in their blood was transmitted by the law of inheritance from one generation to another, and until nerves powerless and manhood dwarfed were on exhibition everywhere, and everywhere abhorred. For the sons and daughters of the poor man to remain there, was to forever follow as our fathers had followed, and never to lead; to submit, but never to rule; to obey, but never to command.

Without money or prestige, or influential friends, the pioneers drifted along one by one, from State to State, until in Indiana—the garden of the Union—they have found inviting homes for each, and room for all. To secure and adorn these homes more than ordinary ambition was required, greater than ordinary endurance demanded, and unflinching determination was, by the force of necessity, written over every brow. It was not pomp, or parade, or glittering show that the pioneers were after. They sought for homes which they could call their own, homes for themselves and homes for their children. How well they have succeeded after a struggle of many years against the adverse tides, let the records and tax-gatherers testify; let the broad cultivated fields and fruit-bearing orchards, the flocks and the herds, the palatial residences, the places of business, the spacious halls, the clattering car-wheels and ponderous engines all testify.

There was a time when pioneers waded through deep snows, across bridgeless rivers, and through bottomless sloughs, a score of miles to mill or market, and when more time was required to reach and return from market than is now required to cross the continent, or traverse the Atlantic. These were the times when our palaces were constructed of logs and covered with "shakes" riven from the forest trees. These were the times when our children were stowed away for the night in the low, dark attics, among the horns of the elk and the deer, and where through the chinks in the "shakes" they could count the twinkling stars. These were the times when our chairs and our bedsteads were hewn from the forest trees, and tables and bureaus constructed from the boxes in which

their goods were brought. These were the times when the working man labored six and sometimes seven days in the week, and all the hours there were in a day from sunrise to sunset.

Whether all succeeded in what they undertook is not a question to be asked now. The proof that as a body they did succeed, is all around us. Many individuals were perhaps disappointed. Fortunes and misfortunes belong to the human race. Not every man can have a school-house on the corner of his farm; not every man can have a bridge over the stream that flows by his dwelling; not every man can have a railroad depot on the borders of his plantation, or a city in its center; and while these things are desirable in some respects, their advantages are oftentimes outweighed by the almost perpetual presence of the foreign beggar, the dreaded tramp, the fear of fire and conflagration, and the insecurity from the presence of the midnight burglar, and the bold, bad men and women who lurk in ambush and infest the villages. The good things of this earth are not all to be found in any one place; but if more is to be found in one than another, that place is in our rural retreats, our quiet homes outside of the clamor and turmoil of city life.

In viewing the blessings which surround us, then, we should reverence those who have made them possible, and ever fondly cherish in memory the sturdy old pioneer and his log cabin.

Let us turn our eyes and thoughts back to the log cabin days of a quarter of a century ago, and contrast those homes with the comfortable dwellings of to-day. Before us stands the old log cabin. Let us enter. Instinctively the head is uncovered in token of reverence to this relic of ancestral beginnings, early struggles and final triumphs. To the left is the deep, wide fire-place, in whose commodious space a group of children may sit by the fire, and up through the chimney may count the stars, while ghostly stories of witches and giants, and still more thrilling stories of Indians and wild beasts, are whisperingly told and shudderingly heard. On the great crane hang the old tea-kettle and the great iron pot. The huge shovel and tongs stand sentinel in either corner, while the great andirons patiently wait for the huge back-log. Over the fire-place hangs the trusty rifle. To the right of the fire-place stands the spinning-wheel, while in the further end of the room is seen the old-fashioned loom. Strings of drying apples and poles of drying pumpkins are overhead. Opposite the door in which you enter stands a huge deal table; by its side the dresser, whose pewter plates and "shining delf" catch and reflect the fire-place flames as shields of armies do the sunshine. From the corner of its shelves coyly peep out the relics of former china. In a curtained corner and hid from casual sight we find the mother's bed, and under it the trundle-bed, while near them a ladder indicates the loft where the older children sleep. To the left of the fire-place and in the corner opposite the spinning-wheel is the mother's work-stand. Upon it lies the Bible, evidently much used, its family record telling of parents and friends a long way off, and telling, too, of children

> "Scattered like roses in bloom,
> Some at the bridal, some at the tomb."

Her spectacles, as if but just used, are inserted between the leaves of her Bible, and tell of her purpose to return to its comforts when cares permit and duty is done. A stool, a bench, well-notched and whittled and carved, and a few chairs, complete the furniture of the room, and all stand on a coarse but well-scoured floor.

Let us for a moment watch the city visitors to this humble cabin. The city bride, innocent but thoughtless, and ignorant of labor and care, asks her city-bred husband, "Pray, what savages set this up?" Honestly confessing his ignorance, he replies, "I do not know." But see the pair upon whom age sits "frosty, but kindly." First, as they enter, they give a rapid glance about the cabin home, and then a mutual glance of eye to eye. Why do tears start and fill their eyes? Why do lips quiver? There are many who know why, but who that has not learned in the school of experience the full meaning of all these symbols of trials and privations, of loneliness and danger, can comprehend the story that they tell to the pioneer? Within this chinked and mud-daubed cabin we read the first pages of our history, and as we retire through its low door-way, and note the heavy-battened door, its wooden hinges and its welcoming latch-string, is it strange that the scenes without should seem to be but a dream? But the cabin and the palace, standing side by side in vivid contrast, tell their own story of this people's progress. They are a history and a prophecy in one.

TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, ETC.

Adams County is situated between 40° 30′ and 41° north latitude. The eighth meridian of longitude west from Washington passes through it. Its political boundaries are: Allen County, north; Van Wert and Mercer counties, Ohio, east; Jay, south, and Wells, west. It is twenty-four miles in length and fourteen in breadth, and consequently contains 336 square miles. It has twelve townships, viz.: Union, Root, Preble, Kirkland, Washington, St. Mary's, Blue Creek, Monroe, French, Hartford, Wabash and Jefferson. The surface is nearly level or gently undulating, except near the rivers, where it is slightly broken. The controlling topographical feature is its numerous streams, of which the St. Mary's and Wabash River are the most important. They present several striking coincidences. Each, measured by its windings, traverses the county for about twenty-five miles; is nearly 150 feet wide; intersects four townships, and flows from southeast to northwest. The Wabash, within the county, receives the waters of sixteen and the St. Mary's of twenty-two affluents that are worthy of being engraved on a map. The Wabash rises in Ohio, passes through the southern part of this county, and after intersecting the State line forms for a long distance its western boundary. Its waters are discharged into the Ohio, and carried by the Mississippi, the great artery of the continent, into the Gulf of Mexico. The St. Mary's rises in Ohio, flows through the northern part of Adams County, and terminates at Fort Wayne, where its union with the St. Joe forms the Maumee, whose waters are finally discharged through the noble St. Lawrence into the gulf of the same name. How opposite the destinations of different portions of the rainfall of Adams County! In Jefferson and Wabash Townships branches of these two principal streams are very narrowly separated, and there we find the watershed from which the waters run both into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Mexico.

The St. Mary's was formerly navigated by flat-boats, and all the considerable streams teemed with fish. This means of transportation was taken away, and this supply of healthful, delicious food diminished by the building of mill-dams across our creeks and rivers. In the bed of the Wabash, near Buena Vista, is found an abundance of fine limestone for building purposes. The strata runs out two miles south of the Wabash.

The land groaned under the thick prime-

val forest by which it was well nigh covered. Almost every kind of trees indigenous to such a climate and soil was here in profusion—beech, oak, ash, hickory, walnut and elm of royal dimensions were thickly set among the monarchs of many other species. Close undergrowth, made almost impenetrable by its interlaced branches, covered no inconsiderable portion of the ground. Such a wilderness was the fit home of the animals which inhabited it—the squirrel, opossum, porcupine, raccoon, deer, fox, wolf, wildcat and bear. The work of changing such a forest into pleasant fields, gardens and orchards must have appalled the stoutest heart. The soil, in fertility, was all that could have been wished, but often rather tenacious and too retentive of water. It was best adapted to corn and grass. From the best information accessible we conclude that the climate has not been greatly changed by the work of the woodman's ax. It is true that, in some instances, in the days of the pioneers, cattle subsisted entirely on browse and grass, which remained green during the winter, but vegetation through the summer was luxuriant, and the grass near the earth was sheltered by that which overtopped it, while all below was protected by the tall forest trees.

But the facts adduced can not be relied on to infallibly convey to the mind a very definite idea of the temperature of the atmosphere. Exact knowledge could only be had from a record of the variations of the mercurial column, and, as no such record seems to have been kept by any of the very early settlers, we are left to judge from circumstances of a very equivocal nature. The winds of this region are variable, but those from the southwest prevail, and bear with them much of the warmth and moisture accumulated near the tropics. Heat and moisture are the atmospheric conditions favorable to vegetation, and when to these is added a fertile soil, a combination of rare kindness to vegetable life is the result. The yearly rainfall averages forty inches, and the mean summer temperature of this section of the country is fifty degrees. In such a soil and climate both orchard and small fruits, with proper attention, it would seem, could not but do well, and this has proven true, except, perhaps, with cherries and peaches. For these our winters are either too severe or changeable. All the cereals of the Northern and Middle States are successfully cultivated. Especially is this true of corn, which seldom fails, and frequently yields an immense crop. But it is for the raising of grass and rearing of stock that the farmer may receive the richest compensation. The soil and climate are highly favorable to the growth of the various grasses, and the average amount per acre that might be grown, if accurately ascertained, would, no doubt, surpass belief. These remarks are confirmed by the testimony of the most successful farmers of the county.

In any country of abundant rainfall, rather high temperature, numerous turbid and slowly running streams, rank and decaying vegetation, the atmosphere must be loaded with miasma. Such was the case here, and many of the early settlers fell victims of the diseases thereby engendered. Ague, an epidemic whose unwelcome visitations were the prolific cause of suffering, is not yet entirely unknown. As the ax did its work the rays of the sun fell on the ground and it became dry. As tree after tree fell, and the thick green canopy covering large areas was removed, the winds did their work, and the primal cause of fever and ague was removed. Milksickness, one of the most peculiar and malignant diseases with which the medical faculty have to deal, formerly occurred in certain parts of the county.

Early and Civil History.

CONGRESS, in 1787, created the historic "Northwest Territory," including the present State of Indiana. General Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress Governor of the Territory. The Indians at this time deserved severe chastisement, but both Generals Harmar and St. Clair, in their attempts to administer it, suffered disastrous defeat, and General Wayne, the "Mad Anthony" of the Revolution, was appointed to perform that work. The task was an arduous one, and the time from 1792 until late in 1794 was spent in preparing the army for effective action.

In August, 1794, Wayne's army passed through what is now Adams County, but was then a dense wilderness. Every old settler is acquainted with the "Wayne trail." It is the ancient landmark of the county, and its permanence was caused by the slow and laborious advance of the army, which was necessitated by the vigilance of the Indians. The army generally halted and pitched their tents about the middle of the afternoon, and, the ground of the encampment being previously marked out by the surveyor, each company fortified in front of its position, by cutting down trees and erecting a breastwork, so that by dark a complete fortification inclosed the camp. The army entered the county at a point very little north of where the St. Mary's River passes from Ohio into Indiana, followed a northwesterly course through the southwest part of Union Township, and emerged from the county somewhere nearly equi-distant from the northwest corner of Union Township and the point where the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne (Grand Rapids & Indiana) Railroad passes into Allen County.

In 1800 Indiana was made a Territory, and a Territorial government organized, and in 1816 it was admitted into the Union as a State. Wayne, Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland, Jefferson, Clark, Washington, Harrison, Knox, Gibson, Posey, Warrick and Perry were the counties of Indiana at the time of its admission into the Union. Out of the territory which then formed Knox thirty counties have since been formed, of which Adams is one.

Randolph County, when organized, included Allen within its limits, and when Allen

was organized, in 1823, Adams County formed a part of it.

The second road, or rather trail, in the county was made some time after Wayne's march, and prior to 1818. It connected Fort Wayne and Fort Recovery, and angled through the county from northwest to southeast, passing over the present site of Decatur. Military supplies were transported over the trail, and some time before 1818 a camp was established and about an acre cleared at the springs in Root Township, on what is now known as the "old Reynolds farm." Wayne County was settled in 1805, and in 1819 the settlers at Richmond, who belonged to the society known as Friends, cut out a road from Winchester, Randolph County, to the military road just described. This road was known as the "Quaker Trail," and it struck the military road in this county near the mouth of Yellow Creek.

In the year 1819 smoke curled above the first cabin ever erected in Adams County. It was situated at the head of Thompson's Prairie, in what is now Blue Creek Township. The honor of building it, of doing the first clearing, and of being the first actual settler in the county, belongs to Henry Lowe. In the year 1820 Robert Douglas, finding about one acre of cleared land at the springs on the Reynolds farm, where was situated the military camp, cleared a few acres of land and built the second cabin in the county. He raised a crop of corn during the summer of 1820, after which he left the place and went to Fort Wayne, which was then a small village. From Fort Wayne he moved to Peru, where he died many years ago. It was in 1820, too, that Henry Lowe's place at the head of the prairie was taken by William Robinson, who in that year became an inhabitant of the county. He lived on the place for about two years, when he moved to Fort Wayne. Lowe returned to Ohio, where he lived to an advanced age. Robinson's place was taken by a Mr. Thompson, for whom the prairie was named.

The next settler was Mr. Ayers, who, in 1821, settled on the "Wayne trace" where it crossed Twenty-four Mile Creek. The place is now known as the old Acker farm, and is situated in St. Mary's Township. Mr. Ayers was an Englishman, and is said to have been a deserter from the King's service. Travelers were occasionally furnished lodging and meals at Mr. Ayer's; hence he is called the first landlord of the county. Mr. Green also settled in the county in the same year that Mr. Ayers died. He located near the St. Mary's River, not far from Mr. Ayers.

These are all the settlers that are known to have located in the county before 1826. Think of it—in that year there were four log cabins in 336 square miles of territory. In 1822–'23 the lands now comprised within the limits of this county were surveyed into sections. This was the original Government survey, and was made by Messrs. Worthington and Riley, who, during the survey, camped in the woods and had their provisions carried to them on pack horses. In 1820 Captain James Riley commenced his settlement at Willshire, Ohio, near the State line. During the years 1822, 1823 and 1824 the settlement of which Willshire was the nucleus spread over to very nearly the State line.

In 1824 the first land entry in the county was made by Benjamin Kerchaville, immediately above the Rivare Reservation, and comprised five acres and some hundredths. The next was made on the 15th day of December, 1824, by Benjamin Bentley, and comprised part of what is now known as the Reynolds farm, including the improvements made by Douglas. The next was made by John Ross,

December 20, 1829, at the mouth of Blue Creek, and the two following entries in order were those of John Reynolds, in 1831, and Jerry Roe, early in 1832. From the last mentioned date till 1838 there was a rush of land hunters, by which time the lands were almost entirely taken up. Mr. Bentley, who entered the second piece of land, was one of the Government surveyors working for Worthington; and after entering the land he returned to Chillicothe, Ohio, his home, where he sold it to John Reynolds, who afterward located on it. Mr. Reynolds' residence was on the old "Quaker trace," which was very much traveled for a number of years. His house consequently became a common stopping place for the weary traveler. Mr. Reynolds was a man of kind heart, excellent character and great enterprise. He became extensively known; took a prominent part in the organization of the county, and died in Decatur in the year 1844.

Mr. Ross outlived the most of the early settlers of the county, dying since the late war on the same land he purchased so long before. In the year 1833 Mr. Rugg and others applied to the Board of Commissioners of Allen County, of which Adams then formed a part, to have a new township organized up the St. Mary's River. Their petition was granted, and the honor of naming the township conferred upon Mr. Rugg. The township was called Root, and the name originated in this manner, as related by Mr. Rugg: While they were transacting some business one of the party read from a newspaper an account of the celebration of the completion of the great internal improvement in New York known as the Erie Canal. In the account Governor Root was represented as being called on for a toast; he arose and said: "The military of the country—may they never want," and then stammered and well nigh broke down, when DeWitt Clinton, standing near by, observing his dilemma, said, in an undertone, "and may they never be wanted." Governor Root, catching it up, repeated, "and may they never be wanted," which brought down rounds of applause.

The township, at the close of the reading, was by the unanimous voice of the gathering named "Root." Soon after the organization of the township the first election ever held in the county took place at the house of Jeremiah Roe for the selection of a justice of the peace. Esaias Dailey and Samuel L. Rugg were candidates, received a tie vote, and reached a decision in favor of Mr. Rugg, by lot. Mr. Rugg thus became the first justice of the peace in the county.

In 1833 the old Winchester road, leading from Winchester to Fort Wayne, was laid out and opened.

Mr. Thompson, of Thompson's prairie, died about 1831, and was buried at his former home, Greenville, Ohio. His widow afterward married a man named Baze, but before that her brothers, Daniel and David Miller, came West to stay with her. A year later Daniel Miller married a Miss Blossom, of Willshire. About the same time David was married, and settled near by. These three were the only families in the south half of the county until 1834.

John Simison moved from the East and settled at Ft. Recovery in 1818. He was one of the earliest and most energetic settlers at that military post. He died in a few years, and Robert Simison, his son, with the remainder of the family, removed from Recovery to Greenville. In 1829 Robert returned to Ft. Recovery. He went from there to Wabash Township, with Peter Studabaker, in November, 1833. There was not a settler in the township, and no roads, only as they were cut out by settlers going to their entries

The company were two days making the trip. They crossed at the confluence of the Limberlost and Loblolly. Upon arriving at the end of their journey they set about making a cabin; Robert cut the logs, and his younger brother Irwin and John McDowell laid them up, and Studabaker hauled them.

It was in this year that the great shower of meteors or "shooting stars" put in an appearance. Countless multitudes performed cycles in the firmament. From 11 till 4 o'clock in the morning the pyrotechnical display continued. Their evolutions were witnessed with awe and astonishment by the entire party.

After the cabin was erected, Mr. Studabaker returned for his family, intending to return in a few days. High water came on suddenly, and he was obliged to defer removing until the freshets were over, so Robert was left alone in the cabin until spring opened, when Studabaker came in with his family.

Robert was engaged all those long winter months in splitting rails, cutting wood and clearing the land. He also put in a share of the time hunting. After Studabaker's return Robert went back to Ohio to work. In November, 1836, he married, and went back again to Studabaker's, in Wabash Township, where he remained until he erected a cabin on his entry in Hartford Township. Simison went to work as soon as spring opened and cleared about three acres and put it in corn. The spring following he set out an orchard in this clearing.

No mills were in the country nearer than Winchester or Richmond, and to go to mill then was far more tedious than a trip now to the Pacific coast. Bears were plenty and troublesome; they cleared the hog-pens of many a fine porker, and many a settler was robbed by bruin of his supplies of winter pork. Mr. Simison has told of a laughable encounter with one of them. He had borrowed a neighbor's horses, and was returning from taking them home. Upon arriving near his own clearing, he came upon several of his hogs bearing toward him, squealing and grunting their disapproval, while a large bear followed close behind on a loping gallop. He was so close upon one of them that he would reach out with both paws to take it in. Upon coming up with Simison, the bear halted. Mr. Simison was standing on the end of a log, perfectly quiet. Old hunters say that a bear will seldom attack a man in such a position. Mr. Simison afterward had many a laugh at the ridiculous expression on that bear's countenance. He looked first at Simison, then after the retreating porkers, and finally struck off toward the river. Simison ran to his house and got his gun to give chase. He went back and followed the trail to the river, just in time to be too late. Bruin had swam the Wabash, and was loping off to try and get a dinner from some other settler's hogs.

Wolves were very numerous, and were more troublesome, if anything, than bears. They attacked the hogs and sheep, and sometimes, though rarely, man. Frequent hunts were planned and executed to rid the country of them. The plan adopted was, after giving all the settlers notice of a "wolf-hunt," to take in a large scope of woodland where the wolves were most numerous, and from four sides close in. Whenever a wolf came in sight some one was sure to shoot it. Bounty was paid by the county for wolf-scalps.

"Limberlost" is now nothing more than a large ditch; but when the freshets occur it overreaches its banks and floods everything. Time was when it contained water the year around and was a formidable stream. It received its name in this wise: A boy of about fifteen living near Fort Recovery had

acquired the name of "Limber Jim," because of his suppleness, and finally this was shortened to "Limber."

The boy was out in the woods one day, and was lost for a time. A man on horseback saw him and called to him. "Limber" thought it was an Indian, and took to his heels. The mounted man finally ran him down, and brought him to his friends. Afterward, when coming to the creek, some one asked what it should be named, and "Limber's" vanity caused him to suggest "Limberlost," which was chosen.

Colonel William Vance came in the spring of 1835, and settled on section 18, Wabash Township. He was prominent in the early history of the county, and served three terms in the General Assembly, representing at the same time the counties of Adams, Wells, Huntington, Jay and Blackford. He was in politics a Whig. His home was always open to settlers, and his hospitality and friendliness to all are well remembered. Colonel Vance died in 1848. The first death in the south half of the county was that of a child of Colonel Vance, in the spring of 1835, very soon after the family came to the county. A coffin was made of clapboards, as of course no planks were within a day's journey.

Samuel Simison came at the same time with Vance, and lived in Hartford Township until after the civil war. The families of Studabaker, Simison and Vance were the only ones within eight miles at first.

In 1838 Mr. French settled in the township which was named after him.

In the early settling of Wabash and Hartford townships many beaver dams were found, and some few can yet be seen. Many years prior to the settling in Indiana, the French traders and trappers of Canada passed through those townships, depopulating them of the industrious animals just referred to. The "Loblolly," so called from its peculiar form, was nothing more nor less than a continuation of beaver dams. The entire region, in an early day, must have been rich in its products of fur from the beaver and otter.

Joseph Martin and John Deffinbaugh started from Piqua for Adams County in 1837. They arrived in Wabash, or what is now Hartford Township, in a few weeks, and began looking around for a location. Each of them found entries to suit near the Wabash River, and started for Fort Wayne on horseback, where they entered land and then returned homeward. They went from Fort Wayne down the Maumee River, by way of the old Indian trace, as far as to the confluence of the Auglaize, up that stream to Fort Findlay, in Hancock County, Ohio. From there they went to Upper Sandusky, then an Indian town inhabited by the Wyandottes. Garrett, a white man, had married an Indian girl, and kept tavern at that place.

They started for their new homes September 13. Six horses and two wagons drew their families and household affairs. Two hands were hired, and the road was cut out as they went. They were thirteen days on the road.

Much difficulty was incurred by the settlers in entering the south part of the county by high water and consequent non-fordable streams. The most common way of getting over these was to build a sort of a pontoon bridge. A tree was selected near the bank and felled so that it reached the opposite shore. Another was placed near, also crossing the stream. The two were covered with puncheons and pinned. It was, when completed, quite a substantial bridge, and many of these built for temporary use lasted for years. Accidents sometimes happened in crossing them when the water was high. David Studabaker relates an instance wherein

a boy was drowned. The father and son had been to mill. It took from four to six days to make a trip of this kind. The streams raised while they were gone. Upon their return the little Limberlost of a day previous was a raging stream, carrying on its bosom trees, logs and all manner of debris. To reach the bridge they were obliged to swim their horses, which was exceedingly dangerous. Nevertheless they tried it. The father led out and the boy followed. When the father had reached the center of the stream he heard the boy scream, and turned around just in time to see both him and the horse disappear. Powerless to assist his son, it was with difficulty that he saved himself. He went to the residence of Peter Studabaker. The settlers turned out in search, and after the waters had subsided they succeeded in finding the body. This accident occurred on the morning of July 4, 1834.

When Martin and Deffinbaugh arrived at their entries they built a double half-faced camp, and lived there until they completed their cabins. Martin put on a little style in building his, and actually built the mud-and-stick chimney above the roof. Such a thing was unheard of in the community, the early settlers seldom building them higher than six feet. Studabaker, Vance and the others who had assisted in the raising, when they saw it declared he must set up the corn juice for so much style.

Martin was the first justice elected in the township. He had but little business to attend, yet occasionally some administration of the law was required. Thomas Watson, an Englishman, was the first constable. After a civil action at one time, it became necessary to issue a writ of execution, and Watson was ordered to levy on any property he could get his hands upon. According to these instructions he went to the house and found no one at home, except the "old woman," but she was equal to the emergency. When he stated his business she went for him with the poker and drove him out. He went back and told the 'squire that "The hold woman bate me with ha pokin' stick!" The 'squire explained that he must get property, and with many misgivings the old Englishman went back. He went in the house and grabbed the clock, and succeeded in getting away with it, by using it as a defense, though not without several sound whacks by a broom-stick in the hands of the irate woman. He resigned forthwith, and no amount of persuasion would induce him to continue in office. The "pokin' stick" was too much for his love of office.

A number of settlers moved in about the same time with 'Squire Martin. Glendenning and Watson removed from Clarke County, Ohio, and settled in the south part of the county near the Wabash. Runyon and Peter Kiser came in about this time. The south part of the county was settled very slowly, and mostly by immigrants from Ohio.

Charles Hackman came to Preble Township in 1847, and built a log hut on the river, and kept a store, with a small stock of goods. John K. Evans moved from New York to Shane's prairie, afterward Shanesville, in 1826. He lived there three years and moved to Root Township, about a mile north of the present site of Monmouth. Here he entered from that time on nearly 1,000 acres of land. Evans figured prominently in the settlement and organization of Adams County, and was one of the first judges. He removed to Fort Wayne about 1852, and died in 1874, at an advanced age. Robinson, Daugherty, Gorsline, Fonner, Pillars, Rice, Glass and Lewis became residents at nearly the same time.

Samuel S. Rugg, than whom none of the first settlers became better known, and who

is frequently mentioned on the following pages in connection with the early history of the county, was at one time a machinist in Cincinnati. A man who possessed some means suggested a partnership in putting up a mill in this new country. Mr. Rugg accordingly came on, meeting with much difficulty in traveling to the St. Mary's River, at the present site of Decatur, where he was told was a good power for a mill. When he arrived, he found that while there was a good enough site, there was no demand whatever for a mill, there not being a bushel of grain to grind in the whole country around for twenty miles. Mr. Rugg decided to remain and grow up with the county, and wrote to his partner suggesting a postponement of their mill project. A year or so later they gave up the idea entirely, and the machinery that was to be used was put into a mill in Huntington County. Mr. Rugg was the first county clerk, and held the office for a great many years. In 1854 he was elected joint Senator for Allen and Adams counties, and a year later he removed to Fort Wayne. In 1858 he was elected superintendent of public instruction. He died at Nashville, Tennessee, about 1872, and is buried at Decatur.

The oldest living settlers of the county are: Ezra Liste, first of Root and now of Washington Township; Mrs. Rachel Mann, who lives in Decatur, but spent her early life in Root Township; David Studabaker, formerly of Wabash Township, but for thirty-five years a resident of Decatur, and Robert Simison, who still lives in Wabash Township.

A little anecdote, illustrative of some of the features of pioneer life, is as follows, and relates to one of the very first causes ever brought to trial in this county:

Joel Roe and Jehu S. Rhea fell out with each other at a raising. Roe said to Rhea, in the course of the dispute, "D—n you, I never stole saw-logs!" Rhea sued Roe for slander. The latter justified, and upon trial proved that Rhea, while the land on which Decatur stands still belonged to the Government, had cut logs and rafted them to Ft. Wayne, where he sold them. Roe was beaten, however, because the act proven was trespass, and not larceny. The jury gave Rhea one cent damages.

The town of Monmouth, in Root Township, was the first in the county. James Lewis, a colored man, figures prominently in its earliest and palmier days. He owned a mill for cracking corn, among the first mills of the kind in the county. He was very obliging, and would let the settlers have corn and meal upon their promise to pay, when he had to buy himself. Decatur was laid off in 1836. Alexander, Buffalo and Geneva were laid out in 1838. Jamestown, near Kiser's farm, was laid out August 16, 1838, by James Phillips and Wesley Beauchamp. Pleasant Mills was laid out by E. A. Godard; Buena Vista by Robert Simison, in 1857; Salem, in Blue Creek Township, by George W. Syphers; Berne, in 1872, by Abraham Schumann and John Hilty; Williams, in Root Township, in 1871, by David Crabbs and B. J. Rice; Ceylon, in 1873, by Dr. D. B. Snow and P. N. Collins. The town of Hamlin, which was laid out near the Reynolds farm, was never recorded, and as it was laid out to secure the county seat, it was vacated upon its being located at Decatur. Jamestown was also vacated.

Peter Studabaker, Colonel Vance, Ormian Perrine, Samuel Simison and Reed Risby, in Wabash Township, built the first schoolhouse in the county.

Slowly the sunshine of civilization began to shed its genial rays over the once secluded wilderness, and the forest toppled and dis-

appeared, and smiling fields, covered with waving grain or feeding herds, began to mark the settler's home. Day after day the huge canvas-covered wagons thronged the newly-cut roads, drawn by heavy teams of oxen. The hardy emigrants were pushing on toward the great unsettled West, dreaming as they went of new-found wealth, fame, a name and a home in the land where once the poor Indian chanted the death song around the funeral pile of the intruding explorer. From 1832 to 1838 there was a steady stream of emigration, and at the latter date nearly all the really good land was taken up. About this time the first brick-kiln was put up and burned somewhere in the vicinity of Monmouth. This was a great convenience to the settlers, and it enabled them to do away with the mud and stick chimneys and put up substantial brick ones instead.

ORGANIC.

The first matter of record in the court-house at Decatur is that pertaining to the first meeting of the county commissioners, held May 9, 1836, and reads as follows:

"After the passage of the act organizing the county of Adams, which was approved January 23, 1836, the Governor, in conformity to law, issued a writ of election for the election of the necessary county officers on the first Monday in April, 1836, at which time Jehu S. Rhea, Samuel Smith and William Heath, Sr., were elected county commissioners in and for said county.

"Present, Jehu S. Rhea, who presented his certificate of office from the sheriff of Adams County that he was elected county commissioner for the term of two years from the first Monday in August next; present also Samuel Smith, who presented his certificate of office from under the hand of the sheriff of the county, certifying that he was duly elected county commissioner of Adams County for the term of one year from the first Monday in August next. And by an indorsement on the back of each of the said certificates it appears that each of the said commissioners has taken the oath of office prescribed by law, and they therefore took their seats as a Board of Commissioners for the county of Adams, in conformity to law.

"Present, also, Samuel L. Rugg, Clerk, and David McKnight, Sheriff; and the Board therefore proceeded to business.

"Thomas Ruble, Esq., made a report on oath of the fines imposed by him since the organization of the county, which amounted to five dollars.

"Ordered that David McKnight be allowed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for advertising in the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* the act organizing the county of Adams.

"Ordered, that John K. Evans be appointed Seminary trustee until the first Monday in May, 1837, and that he give bond and security in the sum of $25 for the performance of his duties in said office.

"Ordered, that Joshua Major be appointed constable in St. Mary's Township until the first Monday in April next, and that he appear and give security according to law.

"The Board adjourned till to-morrow at nine o'clock.

"JEHU S. RHEA,
President,

"SAMUEL L. RUGG,
Clerk."

The second day's proceedings were as follows:

"Ordered, that Jeremiah Roe be appointed treasurer of Adams County until February next, and that he be summoned to appear and give bond and security for the acceptance of the Board for the performance of the duties of his office.

"Ordered, that David McKnight be appointed assessor, to serve as such until the first Monday in January, 1837, and that he give bond and security for the performance of the duties of his office.

"Ordered, that John K. Evans be appointed collector for the State and county revenues for one year from the first Monday in May, 1836, and that he be summoned to appear and give bond and qualify according to law.

"Ordered, that the county be divided into three commissioners' districts, as follows, to-wit: All that part of the county which is north of the township line dividing towns 27 and 28, north, shall form Commissioners' District No. 1. And all that part of the county which is north of the township line dividing towns 26 and 27 north, and south of the first mentioned line shall form Commissioners' District No. 2. And all that part of the county which is south of the line dividing townships 26 and and 27 shall form Commissioners' District No. 3. [District No. 1 thus included the present townships of Union, Root and Preble; No. 2 those of Kirkland, Washington and St. Mary's; and No. 3 those of Blue Creek, Monroe, French, Hartford, Wabash and Jefferson. The county had been previously organized into two civil townships. Root included the northern quarter of the county, and St. Mary's the three quarters lying south.]

"Ordered that Root Township be divided into two road districts, to-wit: All of the township on the east side of the St. Mary's river shall form Road District No. 1, and Jonathan Roe is hereby appointed road supervisor in said district; and all west of said river shall form District No. 2, and William Ball is hereby appointed supervisor of roads in said district.

"Ordered, that St. Mary's Township be divided into two road districts, to-wit: All that part of the township which lies east of the St. Mary's River shall form District No. 1, and Esaias Dailey is hereby appointed supervisor of roads in said district; and all that part of the township which lies on the west side of the St. Mary's and east of the north and south center line of Adams County shall form District No. 2, and Thomas Ruble is hereby appointed supervisor of roads in said district.

"Ordered, that Enos W. Butler be and he is hereby appointed inspector of elections in Root Township until the first Monday in March, 1837.

"Ordered, that Thomas Ruble be and he is hereby appointed inspector of elections in St. Mary's Township until the first Monday in March, 1837.

"Ordered, that William Heath, Sr., and Eli Zimmerman be appointed overseers of the poor in St. Mary's Township until the first Monday in April, 1837.

"Ordered, that Vachel Ball and John W. Wise be appointed overseers of the poor in Root Township until the first Monday in April, 1837.

"Ordered, that Jonas Pence and Bail W. Butler be appointed fence viewers till the first Monday in April, 1837, in Root Township.

"Ordered, that Joel Roe and Zachariah Smith, Jr., be appointed fence viewers in St. Mary's Township until the first Monday in April, 1837.

"Ordered, that the following named men are to be grand jurors for the fall term of the Adams Circuit Court, 1836: Joel Roe, John Ross, Sr., Michael Roe, Bail W. Butler, William Heath, Sr., Jonas Pence, Robert Smith, Jehu S. Rhea, Benjamin F. Gorsline, Samuel Smith, William Ball, William Thatcher, William Biram, John Catterlin, Jonathan Roe, Eli Zimmerman, James Ball

and Abraham Elifrits (eighteen in all). Petit jurors: John W. Wise, Thomas Ruble, John W. Cooley, Joseph Wise, Joseph Thatcher, Peter Studabaker, Enos W. Butler, William Major, Otha Gandy, James H. Ball, Esaias Dailey, Jacob Fitsimmons, Vachel Ball, Joshua Major, Joseph Troutner, George Wimer, Benjamin F. Blossom, Job Wolf, Joseph Hill, Jacob England, Philip Everman, Daniel Ball, Theron Harper and Zachariah Smith (twenty-four)."

The above were all the proceedings of the first session. May 18, following, a special session was held to receive the report of the commissioners appointed to locate the county seat. Some minor business was transacted. Enos W. Butler was appointed county agent for one year, under $3,000 bonds. The report of the locating commissioners is of great historical interest, and is here given in full:

"*May 16.* The commissioners appointed to locate the county seat of the county of Adams agreeably to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 23, 1836, met at the house of John Reynolds, in said county. Present, William Stewart, Joseph H. McMaken, Robert Hood and William G. Johnson; who, being duly sworn according to law proceeded to examine the different sites offered for the county seat of said county, and after examining four sites presented for the county seat, to wit, the sites of Thomas Johnson, R. L. Britton & Henry Work, Joseph Morgan & Thomas Prichard and Samuel L. Rugg, the commissioners returned to the house of John Reynolds, as aforesaid, and adjourned until to-morrow morning.

"*May 17.* The commissioners aforesaid now proceeded as far toward the center of said county as they deemed expedient, and found it impracticable to establish the county seat of said county at the center; and after returning to the house of John Reynolds aforesaid organized themselves by appointing William Stewart, President, and Robert Hood, Secretary, and thereupon notified the proprietors of town sites to hand in their proposals, whereupon Thomas Johnson handed in his proposals marked "A;" R. L. Britton & Henry Work handed in their proposals marked "B;" Samuel L. Rugg handed in his proposals marked "C;" and Joseph Morgan & Thomas Prichard handed in their proposals marked "D;" and the commissioners adjourned until to-morrow morning.

"*May 18.* The commissioners aforesaid met pursuant to adjournment; present, the same members as yesterday. There being no further sites offered or proposals made, the commissioners aforesaid, after due deliberation, do select the site offered by Thomas Johnson as the most suitable, and thereupon permanently fix and establish the county seat of the county of Adams on the said site, being part of the northeast quarter of section 3, township 27 north, of range 14 east, and thereupon proceeded to the aforesaid town site and marked a white oak tree about two feet in diameter with two blazes on four sides, on each of which the commissioners individually subscribed his name; which tree is to be within the said town site.

"And the commissioners adjourned without day.

"WILLIAM STEWART,
"JOSEPH H. MCMAKEN,
"WILLIAM G. JOHNSON,
"ROBERT HOOD."

The site then chosen is that on which the business part of Decatur now stands, and the wisdom of the selection has never been seriously questioned. The center of the county, which is in other counties usually thought most desirable for the permanent

location of the seat of justice, was in the case of Adams out of the question. The land in that vicinity is very flat, and at that time, more than a half a century ago, it was covered with standing water much of the time. The little village of Monroe is now at nearly the geographical center, and is a station on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, but has no hopes of ever being the county seat. Decatur has two east and west roads, and will soon have more railroads, so it is secure in the being for all time the capital of Adams County. Had the first railroad east and west through the county crossed the Grand Rapids & Indiana at Monroe, the case might be different.

The county secured very favorable terms when it selected Thomas Johnson's land for a county seat. Mr. Johnson gave his notes for $3,100 to the county; $500 payable in one year, and the remainder in three years. He also donated four lots for churches, specifying the Presbyterian, Catholic, Methodist and Baptist denominations, half an acre for a public square, one acre for a county seminary, and land for a cemetery. Finally he paid the expenses of the locating commissioners, and furnished a building for holding court and transacting county business until the erection of a court-house. Jehu S. Rhea donated to the county twenty acres off the west end of an eighty-acre lot on the southwest quarter of section 2, and Samuel L. Rugg donated ten acres adjoining Mr. Johnson's land.

At the session of the Board held June 20, 1836, Jeremiah Roe resigned as county treasurer, and John Reynolds was designated to fill the vacancy. Joseph Wise and John W. Cooley were appointed constables for Root Township. Wabash Township was created out of the territory in the south tier of townships, and half of the next tier north. This was the third township in the county. The first election was appointed for the first Monday in August following, and David Studabaker was named as inspector of elections. At that election a supervisor, constable, two overseers of the poor and two fence viewers were chosen.

Sheriff David McKnight was allowed $8.87½ for making the first assessment of property in Adams County, and the tax levy for county purposes was fixed at one-half of 1 per cent. The clerk was directed to advertise for proposals for building a county jail, to be completed by July 1, 1837.

At the September session John Reynolds was allowed $12 for the use of his house up to date for commissioners' meetings and elections. Esaias Dailey was appointed county road commissioner under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, which had appropriated to counties a portion of what was known as the "three per cent. fund." The sum of $600 was appropriated for the State road "leading from the State line to the Allen County line on the west side of the St. Mary's River," and $400 for the State road "leading from the State line near Willshire to the Allen County line on the east side of the St. Mary's" These were the first expenditures in Adams County on account of roads. The roads referred to are still in use, and are among the leading thoroughfares of the county. They run northwest and southeast, nearly parallel, with the river between them. The road on the east side had been cut previous to this appropriation, and only needed to be put in repair and supplied with bridges.

The Board fixed the following modest scale of licenses: For taverns and groceries, $10 each; for merchants, $10 for the first $3,000 capital employed, and in proportion for larger amounts; for vending wooden clocks,

$5. James M. Wilson received the first license to sell "spirituous and strong liquors and foreign and domestic groceries."

The first marriage license was issued by the clerk of the court to Joseph Troutner and Sarah Weimer. They were married July 3 by Thomas Ruble, justice of the peace. Another license was issued the 2d of August to Philip Evermore and Lydia Liste. They were married August 4 by E. W. Butler. The first civil action ever tried in the courts of Adams County was B. F. Blossom *vs.* Esaias Dailey.

At the January (1837) session of the Board the following jurors were drawn for the spring term of court: Grand jurors—Abraham Elifrits, George Ague, Joseph Wise, Marvin Gorsline, James Niblick, Daniel Stevenson, Joshua Major, Levi Russell, Zachariah Smith, Sr., Jacob England, James M. Fuller, Ruel Risley, Thomas Ruble, Theron Harper, William Heath, Jr., William Ball, Robert Simison and Jonathan Lewis. Petit jurors—Michael Roe, Eli Zimmerman, Robert Niblick, Boston Rock, Michael Rock, William Major, George Hopple, George Weimer, Jeremiah Andrews, Daniel Ball, Samuel Smith, Abner Fuller, Joel Roe, David McKnight, William Boram, Aaron Archer, Bail W. Butler, James M. Wilson, James Burdick, Peter Studabaker, Jonathan Roe, Robert D. Tisdale, John W. Wise and Alexander Smith.

The first year's receipts and expenditures of Adams County footed up as follows:

Tax in the hands of collector, $107.22; grocery license, $10; total receipts, $117.22; services and contingent expenses, $157.44; books and stationery, $67.43¾; jury fees, $45; total expenditures, $272.27¾. From this it appears that the balance against the county at the end of the first year was $155.05¾—a small amount in these days, but larger then, in proportion to the revenue of the county.

In February, 1837, Esaias Dailey was given a license to vend liquors and groceries.

It cost $11.50 to assess the county in 1837, James M. Willson being allowed that amount. The tax levy for county purposes was fixed at one-third of 1 per cent, and the poll tax at 75 cents per capita. For State purposes the levy was 20 cents on each hundred dollars, and 50 cents per capita.

The county jail was completed in July, 1837, according to contract, and accepted by the commissioners. The contractors were David McKnight and William Lewis, and they were paid $650, out of the money donated to the county at the time of the location of the county seat.

At the March session, 1838, three new townships were created, and elections appointed for the first Monday in April following, for the choice of a justice of the peace, a constable, an inspector of elections, one or two supervisors of roads, two overseers of the poor and two fence viewers in each township. Township 26 north, range 15 east, was designated by the name of Blue Creek. First election was held at the house of Samuel Flagg, and Pliny Flagg was inspector of elections. Township 25 north, range 15 east (the southeast corner of the county), was named Jefferson, and two tiers of sections on the west were attached temporarily. They were afterward restored to Wabash. Robert Webster was inspector of elections at the organization of Jefferson. Township 27 north, range 14 east, was organized as Washington, the first inspector of elections being Jacob Huffer. That part of section 34, township 28 north, range 14 east, which lies west of St. Mary's River, and which includes a part of the town of Decatur, was also attached to Washington Township, of which it has always formed a part. Preble Town-

SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

ship (28 north, range 13 east) was soon afterward organized.

In January, 1839, the Board of Commissioners adopted a seal, which had been purchased by the clerk. The official description of it was: "It is of brass, five-eighths of an inch thick and circular in opposite dimensions, one inch and three-quarters in diameter. Within the periphery are first one heavy and one light circular lines, within which lines are the words 'Adams Board of County Commissioners, Indiana;' next to which words is a heavy circular line, then a broad ornamental circular line, then another heavy plain line, within which is the figure of a Durham short-horned cow, represented standing with her head to the right hand on the seal." This seal was used until considerably worn, and then the one now in use was obtained, which is of substantially, though not exactly, the same design.

At the May session, 1839, French Township was organized, composed of township 26 north, range 13 east, and an additional tier of sections on the south. The first election was at the house of Joseph Sheldon, and Joseph French was inspector of elections.

It was at this session that the construction of the first court-house of Adams County was ordered. The record reads:

"Ordered, that John Reynolds and Samuel L. Rugg be authorized to build a court-house on lot No. 94 in the town of Decatur, which shall be a framed house built of good material, and thirty feet by forty feet in size, and two stories high; the lower story or room to be left whole, without any partitions, and the upper story or room divided into rooms to accommodate the grand and petit juries, and that they convey the said lot to the county by its proper agent, for which lot they shall be allowed the sum of $50, the cost of which, together with the costs of building the said house, shall be paid out of the donation soon to become due from the said John Reynolds and Samuel L. Rugg. The expenses of building the said house shall be adjusted and agreed on by the county agent with the said contractors, and the said county agent shall exercise a kind of superintendence over the completion of the said building and adjust the costs of the said building with the said builders in a fair and equable manner, and that the said building shall be completed by the October term of the Adams Circuit Court, if possible. The weather boarding on the two sides next to the streets shall be planed."

In March, 1840, township 26 north, range 14 east, was set off and organized as Monroe. The first election was held at the house of Henry Martz, who was inspector of elections. In September following township 28 north, range 15 east, was set off and organized as Union. Benjamin Middleton was inspector of the first election, which was held at the house of David Hinge. A year or two later Hartford and Kirkland Townships (25 and 27 north, range 13 east) were organized, thus completing the list of twelve townships which still compose Adams County. There have been no changes of names, and few of boundary lines, in the half century that has since elapsed.

PIONEER LIFE.

THE early settlers of Indiana mostly came from older States, as Pennsylvania, Kentucky and and Virginia, where their prospects for even a competency were very poor. They found those States good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

THE LOG CABIN.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve to fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor would proceed to "chink and daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, generally about two and a half feet, from gable to gable, and on these poles were laid the "clapboards" after the manner of shingling, showing about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight poles," corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees," which were

chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long, fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to its handle. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside, from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob-house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs and the hole closed, sometimes by glass, but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A door-way was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in; but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior, over the fire-place, would be a shelf, called "the mantel," on which stood the candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table-ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood; on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever trustful rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining corner was a rude cupboard holding the table-ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table furniture more conspicuous, while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottomed or Windsor chairs and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler, seeking lodgings for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the

other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room, or in the "loft." When several guests were on hand at once, they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bed-time came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed upon the middle floor, and put themselves to bed in the center; the signal was given and the men came in, and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and the single men outside them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and when any one wished to turn over he would say "Spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

COOKING.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking-stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chair. The long-handled frying-pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pan-cakes, also called "flap-jacks," "batter-cakes," etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread those days, and possibly even yet in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake-kettle, of greater depth, with closely-fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the "Dutch oven." With coals over and under it, bread and biscuit would quickly and nicely bake. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull, or bran, had been taken by hot lye; hence sometimes called "lye hominy." True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended on the end of a swing-pole, like a well-sweep. This and the well-sweep consisted of a pole twenty to thirty feet long, fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in early days were corn bread, hominy, or samp, venison, pork, honey, beans, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

WOMEN'S WORK.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The "big wheel" was used for spinning yarn, and the "little wheel" for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music of the family, and were operated by our mothers and grand-

mothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The loom was not less necessary than the wheel, though they were not needed in so great numbers. Not every house had a loom; one loom had a capacity for the needs of several families. Settlers having succeeded in spite of the wolves in raising sheep, commenced the manufacture of woolen cloth; wool was carded and made into rolls by hand cards, and the rolls were spun on the "big wheel." We still occasionally find in the houses of old settlers a wheel of this kind, sometimes used for spinning and twisting stocking yarn. They are turned with the hand, and with such velocity that it will run itself while the nimble worker, by her backward step, draws out and twists her thread nearly the whole length of the cabin. A common article woven on the loom was linsey, or linsey-woolsey, the chain being linen and the filling woolen. This cloth was used for dresses for the women and girls. Nearly all the cloths worn by the men were also home-made; rarely was a farmer or his son seen in a coat made of any other. If, occasionally, a young man appeared in a suit of "boughten" clothes, he was suspected of having gotten it for a particular occasion, which occurs in the life of nearly every young man.

DRESS AND MANNERS.

The dress, habits, etc., of a people throw so much light upon their conditions and limitations, that in order better to show the circumstances surrounding the people of the State, we will give a short exposition of the manner of life of our Indiana people at different epochs. The Indians themselves are credited by Charlevoix with being "very laborious"—raising poultry, spinning the wool of the buffalo, and manufacturing garments therefrom. These must have been, however, more than usually favorable representatives of their race.

"The working and voyaging dress of the French masses," says Reynolds, "was simple and primitive. The French were like the lilies of the valley [the Old Ranger was not always exact in his quotations]—they neither spun nor wove any of their clothing, but purchased it from the merchants. The white blanket coat, known as the *capot*, was the universal and eternal coat for the winter with the masses. A cape was made of it that could be raised over the head in cold weather.

"In the house, and in good weather, it hung behind, a cape to the blanket coat. The reason that I know these coats so well is that I have worn many in my youth, and a working man never wore a better garment. Dressed deer skins and blue cloth were worn commonly in the winter for pantaloons. The blue handkerchief and the deer-skin moccasins covered the head and feet generally of the French Creoles. In 1800 scarcely a man thought himself clothed unless he had a belt tied round his blanket coat, and on one side was hung the dressed skin of a pole-cat filled with tobacco, pipe, flint and steel. On the other side was fastened, under the belt, the butcher knife. A Creole in this dress felt like Tam O'Shanter filled with usquebaugh; he could face the devil. Checked calico shirts were then common, but in the winter flannel was frequently worn. In the summer

the laboring men and the voyagers often took their shirts off in hard work and hot weather, and turned out the naked back to the air and sun."

"Among the Americans," he adds, "home-made wool hats were the common wear. Fur hats were not common, and scarcely a boot was seen. The covering of the feet in winter was chiefly moccasins made of deer-skins and shoe-packs of tanned leather. Some wore shoes, but not common in very early times. In the summer the greater portion of the young people, male and female, and many of the old, went barefoot. The substantial and universal outside wear was the blue linsey hunting shirt. This is an excellent garment, and I have never felt so happy and healthy since I laid it off. It is made of wide sleeves, open before, with ample size so as to envelop the body almost twice around. Sometimes it had a large cape, which answers well to save the shoulders from the rain. A belt is mostly used to keep the garment close around the person, and, nevertheless, there is nothing tight about it to hamper the body. It is often fringed, and at times the fringe is composed of red and other gay colors. The belt, frequently, is sewed to the hunting shirt. The vest was mostly made of striped linsey. The colors were made often with alum, copperas and madder, boiled with the bark of trees, in such a manner and proportions as the old ladies prescribed. The pantaloons of the masses were generally made of deer-skin and linsey. Coarse blue cloth was sometimes made into pantaloons.

"Linsey, neat and fine, manufactured at home, composed generally the outside garments of the females as well as the males. The ladies had linsey colored and woven to suit their fancy. A bonnet, composed of calico, or some gay goods, was worn on the head when they were in the open air. Jewelry on the pioneer ladies was uncommon; a gold ring was an ornament not often seen."

In 1820 a change of dress began to take place, and before 1830, acccording to Ford, most of the pioneer costume had disappeared. "The blue linsey hunting-shirt, with red or white fringe, had given place to the cloth coat. [Jeans would be more like the fact.] The raccoon cap, with the tail of the animal dangling down behind, had been thrown aside for hats of wool or fur. Boots and shoes had supplied the deer-skin moccasins; and the leather breeches, strapped tight around the ankle, had disappeared before unmentionables of a more modern material. The female sex had made still greater progress in dress. The old sort of cotton or woolen frocks, spun, woven and made with their own fair hands, and striped and cross-barred with blue dye and Turkey red, had given place to gowns of silk and calico. The feet, before in a state of nudity, now charmed in shoes of calf-skin or slippers of kid; and the head, formerly unbonneted, but covered with a cotton handkerchief, now displayed the charms of the female face under many forms of bonnets of straw, silk and Leghorn. The young ladies, instead of walking a mile or two to church on Sunday, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands until within a hundred yards of the place of worship, as formerly, now came forth arrayed complete in all the pride of dress, mounted on fine horses and attended by their male admirers."

The last half century has doubtless witnessed changes quite as great as those set forth by our Illinois historian. The chronicler of to-day, looking back to the golden days of 1830 to 1840, and comparing them with the present, must be struck with the tendency of an almost monotonous uniformity in dress and manners that comes from the easy inter-

communication afforded by steamer, railway, telegraph and newspaper. Home manufactures have been driven from the household by the lower-priced fabrics of distant mills. The Kentucky jeans, and the copperas-colored clothing of home manufacture, so familiar a few years ago, having given place to the cassimeres and cloths of noted fatories. The ready-made clothing stores, like a touch of nature, made the whole world kin, and may drape the charcoal man in a dress-coat and a stovepipe hat. The prints and silks of England and France give a variety of choice and an assortment of colors and shades such as the pioneer women could hardly have dreamed of. Godey and Demorest and Harper's Bazar are found in our modern farm-houses, and the latest fashions of Paris are not uncommon.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

The Methodists were generally first on the ground in pioneer settlements, and at that early day they seemed more demonstrative in their devotions than at the present time. In those days, too, pulpit oratory was generally more eloquent and effective, while the grammatical dress and other "worldly" accomplishments were not so assiduously cultivated as at present. But in the manner of conducting public worship there has probably not been so much change as in that of family worship, or "family prayers," as it was often called. We had then most emphatically an American edition of that pious old Scotch practice so eloquently described in Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night:"

The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face
They round the ingle formed a circle wide;
The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride;
His bonnet reverently is laid aside,
His lyrat haffets wearing thin and bare;
Those strains that once did sweet in Zion glide;
He wales a portion with judicious care,
And "let us worship God," he says with solemn air.

They chant their artless notes in simple guise;
They tune their hearts—by far the noblest aim;
Perhaps "Dundee's" wild warbling measures rise,
Or plaintive "Martyrs," worthy of the name;
Or noble "Elgin" beats the heavenward flame,—
The sweetest far of Scotia's hallowed lays.
Compared with these, Italian trills are tame;
The tickled ear no heart-felt raptures raise:
Nae unison hae they with our Creator's praise.

The priest-like father reads the sacred page,—
How Abraham was the friend of God on high, etc.

Then kneeling down, to heaven's Eternal King
The saint, the father and the husband prays;
Hope "springs exulting on triumphant wings,"
That thus they all shall meet in future days;
There ever bask in uncreated rays,
No more to sigh or shed the bitter tear,
Together hymning their Creator's praise,
In such society, yet still more dear,
While circling time moves round in an eternal sphere.

Once or twice a day, in the morning just before breakfast, or in the evening just before retiring to rest, the head of the family would call those around him to order, read a chapter in the Bible, announce the hymn and tune by commencing to sing it, when all would join; then he would deliver a most fervent prayer. If a pious guest was present he would be called on to take the lead in all the exercises of the evening; and if in those days a person who prayed in the family or in public did not pray as if it were his very last on earth, his piety was thought to be defective.

The familiar tunes of that day are remembered by the surviving old settlers as being more spiritual and inspiring than those of the present day, such as Bourbon, Consolation, China, Canaan, Conquering Soldier, Condescension, Devotion, Davis, Fiducia, Funeral Thought, Florida, Golden Hill, Greenfields, Ganges, Idumea, Imandra, Kentucky, Lenox, Leander, Mear, New Orleans, Northfield, New Salem, New Durham, Olney, Primrose, Pisgah, Pleyel's Hymn, Rockbridge, Rock-

ingham, Reflection, Supplication, Salvation, St. Thomas, Salem, Tender Thought, Windham, Greenville, etc., as they are named in the "Missouri Harmony."

Members of other orthodox denominations also had their family prayers in which, however, the phraseology of the prayer was somewhat different and the voice not so loud as characterized the real Methodists, United Brethren, etc.

HOSPITALITY.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the log fire. If the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first-rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away, perhaps. When a "shoat" was butchered the same custom prevailed. If a new comer came in too late for "cropping" the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the new-comer's proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin'" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would hall the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would "rive the clapboards" for the roof. By night the little forest domicil would be up and ready for a "house-warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new-comer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were raked up from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground-hog" case, the preacher coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not to chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must get him a bite to eat." "What shall I git him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer; "thar's nuthin' in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he; "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

TRADE.

In pioneer times the transactions of commerce were generally carried on by neighborhood exchanges. Now and then a farmer would load a flat-boat with beeswax, honey, tallow and peltries, with perhaps a few bushels

of wheat or corn or a few hundred clapboards, and float down the rivers into the Ohio and thence to New Orleans, where he would exchange his produce for substantials in the shape of groceries and a little ready money, with which he would return by some one of the two or three steamboats then running. Betimes there appeared at the best steamboat landings a number of "middle men" engaged in the "commission and forwarding" business, buying up the farmers' produce and the trophies of the chase and the trap, and sending them to the various distant markets. Their winter's accumulations would be shipped in the spring, and the manufactured goods of the far East or distant South would come back in return; and in all these transactions scarcely any money was seen or used. Goods were sold on a year's time to the farmers, and payment made from the proceeds of the ensuing crops. When the crops were sold and the merchant satisfied, the surplus was paid out in orders on the store to laboring men and to satisfy other creditors. When a day's work was done by a working man, his employer would ask, "Well, what store do you want your order on?" The answer being given, the order was written and always cheerfully accepted.

MONEY.

Money was an article little known and seldom seen among the earlier settlers. Indeed, they had but little use for it, as they could transact all their business about as well without it, on the "barter" system, wherein great ingenuity was sometimes displayed. When it failed it any instance, long credits contributed to the convenience of the citizens. But for taxes and postage neither the barter nor the credit system would answer, and often letters were suffered to remain a long time in the postoffice for the want of the 25 cents demanded by the Government. With all this high price on postage, by the way, the letter had not been brought 500 miles in a day or two, as is the case nowadays, but had probably been weeks on the route, and the mail was delivered at the pioneer's postoffice, several miles distant from his residence, only once in a week or two. All the mail would be carried by a lone horseman. Instances are related illustrating how misrepresentation would be resorted to in order to elicit the sympathies of some one who was known to have "two bits" (25 cents) of money with him, and procure the required Governmental fee for a letter.

Peltries came nearer being money than anything else, as it came to be custom to estimate the value of everything in peltries. Such an article was worth so many peltries. Even some tax collectors and postmasters were known to take peltries and exchange them for the money required by the Government.

When the first settlers first came into the wilderness they generally supposed that their hard struggle would be principally over after the first year; but alas! they often looked for "easier times next year" for many years before realizing them, and then they came in so slily as to be almost imperceptible. The sturdy pioneer thus learned to bear hardships, privation and hard living, as good soldiers do. As the facilties for making money were not great, they lived pretty well satisfied in an atmosphere of good, social, friendly feeling, and thought themselves as good as those they had left behind in the East. But among the early settlers who came to this State were many who, accustomed to the advantages of an older civilization, to churches, schools and society, became speedily home-sick and dissatisfied. They would remain perhaps one summer, or at most two, then, selling what-

ever claim with its improvements they had made, would return to the older States, spreading reports of the hardships endured by the settlers here and the disadvantages which they had found, or imagined they had found in the country. These weaklings were not an unmitigated curse. The slight improvements they had made were sold to men of sterner stuff, who were the sooner able to surround themselves with the necessities of life, while their unfavorable report deterred other weaklings from coming. The men who stayed, who were willing to endure privations, belonged to a different guild; they were heroes every one,—men to whom hardships were things to be overcome, and present privations things to be endured for the sake of posterity, and they never shrank from this duty. It is to these hardy pioneers who could endure that we to-day owe the wonderful improvement we have made and the development, almost miraculous, that has brought our State in the past sixty years from a wilderness to the front rank among the States of this great nation.

MILLING.

Not the least of the hardships of the pioneers was the procuring of bread. The first settlers must be supplied at least one year from other sources than their own lands; but the first crops, however abundant, gave only partial relief, there being no mills to grind the grain. Hence the necessity of grinding by hand-power, and many families were poorly provided with means for doing this. Another way was to grate the corn. A grater was made from a piece of tin, sometimes taken from an old, worn-out tin bucket or other vessel. It was thickly perforated, bent into a semi-circular form, rough side upward, on a board. The corn was taken in the ear, and grated before it got dry and hard. Corn, however, was eaten in various ways.

Soon after the country became more generally settled, enterprising men were ready to embark in the milling business. Sites along the streams were selected for water-power. A person looking for a mill-site would follow up and down the stream for a desired location, and when found he would go before the authorities and secure a writ of *ad quod damnum*. This would enable the miller to have the adjoining land officially examined, and the amount of damage by making a dam was named. Mills being so great a public necessity, they were permitted to be located upon any person's land where the miller thought the site desirable.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The agricultural implements used by the first farmers in this State would in this age of improvement be great curiosities. The plow used was called the "bar-share" plow; the iron point consisted of a bar of iron about two feet long, and a broad share of iron welded to it. At the extreme point was a coulter that passed through a beam six or seven feet long, to which were attached handles of corresponding length. The mold-board was a wooden one split out of winding timber, or hewed into a winding shape, in order to turn the soil over. Sown seed was brushed in by dragging over the ground a sapling with a bushy top. In harvesting the change is most striking. Instead of the reapers and mowers of to-day, the sickle and cradle were used. The grain was threshed with a flail, or trodden out by horses or oxen.

HOG KILLING.

Hogs were always dressed before they were taken to market. The farmer, if forehanded, would call in his neighbors some

bright fall or winter morning to help "kill hogs." Immense kettles of water were heated; a sled or two, covered with loose boards or plank, constituted the platform on which the hog was cleaned, and was placed near an inclined hogshead in which the scalding was done; a quilt was thrown over the top of the latter to retain the heat; from a crotch of some convenient tree a projecting pole was rigged to hold the animals for disemboweling and thorough cleaning. When everything was arranged, the best shot of the neighborhood loaded his rifle, and the work of killing was commenced. It was considered a disgrace to make a hog "squeal" by bad shooting or by a "shoulder-stick," that is, running the point of the butcher-knife into the shoulder instead of the cavity of the beast. As each hog fell, the "sticker" mounted him and plunged the butcher-knife, long and well sharpened, into his throat; two persons would then catch him by the hind legs, draw him up to the scalding tub, which had just been filled with boiling-hot water with a shovelful of good green wood ashes thrown in; in this the carcass was plunged and moved around a minute or so, that is, until the hair would slip off easily, then placed on the platform, where the cleaners would pitch into him with all their might and clean him as quickly as possible, with knives and other sharp-edged implements; then two stout fellows would take him up between them, and a third man to manage the "gambrel" (which was a stout stick about two feet long, sharpened at both ends, to be inserted between the muscles of the hind legs at or near the hock joint), the animal would be elevated to the pole, where the work of cleaning was finished.

After the slaughter was over and the hogs had had time to cool, such as were intended for domestic use were cut up, the lard "tried" out by the women of the household, and the surplus hogs taken to market, while the weather was cold, if possible. In those days almost every merchant had, at the rear end of his place of business, or at some convenient building, a "pork-house," and would buy the pork of his customers and of such others as would sell to him, and cut it for the market. This gave employment to a large number of hands in every village, who would cut and pack pork all winter. The hauling of all this to the river would also give employment to a large number of teams, and the manufacture of pork barrels would keep many coopers employed.

Allowing for the difference of currency and manner of marketing, the price of pork was not so high in those days as at present. Now, while calico and muslin are 10 cents a yard, and pork 2 to 4 cents a pound, then, while calico and muslin were 25 cents a yard, pork was 1 to 2 cents a pound. When, as the country grew older and communications easier between the seaboard and the great West, prices went up to 2½ and 3 cents a pound, the farmers thought they would always be content to raise pork at such a price; but times have changed, even contrary to the current-cy.

There was one feature in this method of marketing pork that made the country a paradise for the poor man in the winter time. Spare-ribs, tenderloins, pigs' heads and pigs' feet were not considered of any value, and were freely given to all who could use them. If a barrel was taken to any pork-house and salt furnished, the barrel would be filled and salted down with tenderloins and spare-ribs gratuitously. So great in many cases was the quantity of spare-ribs, etc., to be disposed of, that they would be hauled away in wagon-loads and dumped in the woods out of town.

In those early times much wheat was mar-

keted at 25 to 50 cents a bushel, oats the same or less, and corn 10 cents a bushel. A good young milch cow could be bought for $5 to $10, and that payable in work.

Those might truly be called "close times," yet the citizens of the country were accommodating, and but very little suffering for the actual necessities of life was ever known to exist.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Fires, set out by Indians or settlers, sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairies every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind, and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus, by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm constituted a help in the work of protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze.

The following graphic description of prairie fires was written by a traveler through this region in 1849:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon fanned the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by the magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheatre blazing from the earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge."

WILD HOGS.

When the earliest pioneer reached this Western wilderness, game was his principal

food until he had conquered a farm from the forest or prairie—rarely, then, from the latter. As the country settled game grew scarce, and by 1850 he who would live by his rifle would have had but a precarious subsistence had it not been for "wild hogs." These animals, left by home-sick immigrants, whom the chills or fever and ague had driven out, had strayed into the woods, and began to multiply in a wild state. The woods each fall were full of acorns, walnuts and hazelnuts, and on these hogs would grow fat and multiply at a wonderful rate in the bottoms and along the bluffs. The second and third immigration to the country found these wild hogs an unfailing source of meat supply up to that period when they had in the townships contiguous to the river become so numerous as to be an evil, breaking in herds into the farmer's corn-fields or tolling their domestic swine into their retreats, where they too became in a season as wild as those in the woods. In 1838 or 1839, in a certain township, a meeting was called of citizens of the township to take steps to get rid of wild hogs. At this meeting, which was held in the spring, the people of the township were notified to turn out *en masse* on a certain day and engage in the work of catching, trimming and branding wild hogs, which were to be turned loose, and the next winter were to be hunted and killed by the people of the township, the meat to be divided *pro rata* among the citizens of the township. This plan was fully carried into effect, two or three days being spent in the exciting work in the spring.

In the early part of the ensuing winter the settlers again turned out, supplied at convenient points in the bottom with large kettles and barrels for scalding, and while the hunters were engaged in killing, others with horses dragged the carcasses to the scalding platforms, where they were dressed; and when all that could be were killed and dressed a division was made, every farmer getting more meat than enough for his winter's supply. Like energetic measures were resorted to in other townships, so that in two or three years the breed of wild hogs became extinct.

NATIVE ANIMALS.

The principal wild animals found in the State by the early settlers were the deer, wolf, bear, wild-cat, fox, otter, raccoon, generally called "coon," woodchuck, or ground hog, skunk, mink, weasel, muskrat, opossum, rabbit and squirrel; and the principal feathered game were the quail, prairie chicken and wild turkey. Hawks, turkey buzzards, crows, blackbirds, were also very abundant. Several of these animals furnished meat for the settlers; but their principal meat did not long consist of game; pork and poultry were raised in abundance. The wolf was the most troublesome animal, it being the common enemy of the sheep, and sometimes attacking other domestic animals, and even human beings. But their hideous howlings at night were so constant and terrifying that they almost seemed to do more mischief by that annoyance than by direct attack. They would keep everybody and every animal about the farmhouse awake and frightened, and set all the dogs in the neighborhood to barking. As one man described it: "Suppose six boys, having six dogs tied, whipped them all at the same time, and you would hear such music as two wolves would make."

To effect the destruction of these animals the county authorities offered a bounty for their scalps; and, besides, big hunts were common.

WOLF HUNTS.

In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no

small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed so menacing and frightful to the settlers. Like mosquitos, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the real depradations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting method of ridding the country of these hateful pests was that known as the "circular wolf hunt," by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center of their field of operation, gathering not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten or more wolves by this means would sometimes be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a little army, every one being well posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended on for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can be easily described.

BEE HUNTING.

This wild recreation was a peculiar one, and many sturdy back-woodsmen gloried in excelling in this art. He would carefully watch a bee as it filled itself with the sweet product of some flower or leaf-bud, and notice particularly the direction taken by it as it struck a "bee-line" for its home, which when found would be generally high up in the hollow of a tree. The tree would be marked, and in September a party would go and cut down the tree and capture the honey as quickly as they could before it wasted away through the broken walls in which it had been so carefully stowed away by the little busy bee. Several gallons would often be thus taken from a single tree, and by a very little work, and pleasant at that, the early settlers could keep themselves in honey the year round. By the time the honey was a year old, or before, it would turn white and granulate, yet be as good and healthful as when fresh. This was by some called "candid" honey.

In some districts, the resorts of bees would be so plentiful that all the available hollow trees would be occupied and many colonies of bees would be found at work in crevices in the rock and holes in the ground. A considerable quantity of honey has even been taken from such places.

SNAKES.

In pioneer times snakes were numerous, such as the rattlesnake, viper, adder, blood snake and many varieties of large blue and green snakes, milk snake, garter and water snakes, black snakes, etc., etc. If, on meeting one of these, you would retreat, they would chase you very fiercely; but if you would turn and give them battle, they would immediately crawl away with all possible speed, hide in the grass and weeds, and wait for a "greener" customer. These really harmless snakes served to put people on their guard against the more dangerous and venomous kinds.

It was the practice of some sections of the country to turn out in companies, with spades, mattocks and crow-bars, attack the principal snake dens and slay large numbers of them. In early spring the snakes were somewhat torpid and easily captured. Scores

of rattlesnakes were sometimes frightened out of a single den, which, as soon as they showed their heads through the crevices of the rocks, were dispatched, and left to be devoured by the numerous wild hogs of that day. Some of the fattest of these snakes were taken to the house and oil extracted from them, and their glittering skins were saved as specifics for rheumatism.

Another method was to so fix a heavy stick over the door of their dens, with a long grape-vine attached, that one at a distance could plug the entrance to the den when the snakes were all out sunning themselves. Then a large company of the citizens, on hand by appointment, could kill scores of the reptiles in a few minutes.

SHAKES.

One of the greatest obstacles in the early settlement and prosperity of this State was the "chills and fever," "fever and ague," or "shakes," as it was variously called. It was a terror to new comers; in the fall of the year almost everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons; everybody looked pale and sallow as though he were frost-bitten. It was not contagious, but derived from impure water and air, which are always developed in the opening of a new country of rank soil like that of the Northwest. The impurities continue to be absorbed from day to day, and from week to week, until the whole body corporate became saturated with it as with electricity, and then the shock came; and the shock was a regular shake, with a fixed beginning and ending, coming on in some cases each day, but generally on alternate days, with a regularity that was surprising. After the shake came the fever, and this "last estate was worse than the first." It was a burning hot fever and lasted for hours. When you had the chill you couldn't get warm, and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect; indeed it was. Nor would it stop for any sort of contingency; not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was imperative and tyrannical. When the appointed time came around, everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't even have any Sundays or holidays; after the fever went down you still didn't feel much better. You felt as though you had gone through some sort of collision, threshing-machine or jarring-machine, and came out not killed, but next thing to it. You felt weak, as though you had run too far after something, and then didn't catch it. You felt languid, stupid and sore, and was down in the mouth and heel and partially raveled out. Your back was out of fix, your head ached and your appetite crazy. Your eyes had too much white in them, your ears, especially after taking quinine, had too much roar in them, and your whole body and soul were woe-begone, disconsolate, sad, poor and good for nothing. You didn't think much of yourself, and didn't believe that other people did either; and you didn't care. You didn't quite make up your mind to commit suicide, but sometimes wished some accident would happen to knock either the malady or yourself out of existence. You imagined that even the dogs looked at you with a kind of self-complacency. You thought the sun had a kind of sickly shine about it.

About this time you came to the conclusion that you would not accept the whole State of Indiana as a gift; and if you had the strength and means, you picked up Hannah and the baby, and your traps, and went back "yander" to "Old Virginny," the "Jarseys," Maryland or "Pennsylvany."

"And to-day the swallows flitting
Round my cabin see me sitting
Moodily within the sunshine,
Just inside my silent door,
Waiting for the 'ager,' seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I am too thin and sallow
To make shadows on the floor—
Nary shadow any more!"

The above is not a mere picture of the imagination. It is simply recounting in quaint phrase what actually occurred in thousands of cases. Whole families would sometimes be sick at one time and not one member scarcely able to wait upon another. Labor or exercise always aggravated the malady, and it took General Laziness a long time to thrash the enemy out. And those were the days for swallowing all sorts of roots and "yarbs," and whisky, etc., with some faint hope of relief. And finally, when the case wore out, the last remedy taken got the credit of the cure.

EDUCATION.

Though struggling through the pressure of poverty and privation, the early settlers planted among them the school-house at the earliest practical period. So important an object as the education of their children they did not defer until they could build more comely and convenient houses. They were for a time content with such as corresponded with their rude dwellings, but soon better buildings and accommodations were provided. As may readily be supposed, the accommodations of the earliest schools were not good. Sometimes school was taught in a room of a large or double log cabin, but oftener in a log house built for the purpose. Stoves and such heating apparatus as are now in use were then unknown. A mud-and-stick chimney in one end of the building, with earthen hearth and a fireplace wide and deep enough to receive a four to six-foot back-log, and smaller wood to match, served for warming purposes in winter and a kind of conservatory in summer. For windows, part of a log was cut out in two sides of the building, and maybe a few lights of eight by ten glass set in, or the aperture might be covered over with greased paper. Writing desks consisted of heavy oak plank or a hewed slab laid upon wooden pins driven into the wall. The four-legged slab benches were in front of these, and the pupils when not writing would sit with their backs against the front sharp edge of the writing-desks. The floor was also made out of these slabs, or "puncheons," laid upon log sleepers. Everything was rude and plain; but many of America's greatest men have gone out from just such school-houses to grapple with the world and make names for themselves and reflect honor upon their country. Among these we can name Abraham Lincoln, our martyred President, one of the noblest men known to the world's history. Stephen A. Douglas, one of the greatest statesmen of the age, began his career in Illinois teaching in one of these primitive school-houses. Joseph A. Wright and several others of Indiana's great statesmen have also graduated from the log school-house into political eminence. So with many of her most eloquent and efficient preachers.

Imagine such a house with the children seated around, and the teacher seated on one end of a bench, with no more desk at his hand than any other pupil has, and you have in view the whole scene. The "schoolmaster" has called "Books! books!" at the door, and the "scholars" have just run in almost out of breath from vigorous play, have taken their seats, and are for the moment "saying over their lessons" to themselves

with all their might, that is, in as loud a whisper as possible. While they are thus engaged the teacher is perhaps sharpening a few quill pens for the pupils, for no other kind of writing pen had been thought of as yet. In a few minutes he calls up an urchin to say his a b c's; the little boy stands beside the teacher, perhaps partially leaning upon his lap; the teacher with his pen-knife points to the letter and asks what it is; the little fellow remains silent, for he does not know what to say; "A," says the teacher; the boy echoes "A;" the teacher points to the next and asks what it is; the boy is silent again; "B," says the teacher; "B," echoes the little urchin; and so it goes through the exercise, at the conclusion of which the teacher tells the little "Major" to go back to his seat and study his letters, and when he comes to a letter he doesn't know, to come to him and he will tell him. He obediently goes to his seat, looks on his book a little while, and then goes trudging across the puncheon floor again in his bare feet, to the teacher, and points to a letter, probably outside of his lesson, and asks what it is. The teacher kindly tells him that that is not in his lesson, that he need not study that or look at it now; he will come to that some other day, and then he will learn what it is. The simple-minded little fellow then trudges, smilingly, as he catches the eye of some one, back to his seat again. But why he smiled he has no definite idea.

To prevent wearing the books out at the lower corner, every pupil was expected to keep a "thumb-paper" under his thumb as he holds the book; even then the books were soiled and worn out at this place in a few weeks, so that a part of many lessons were gone. Consequently the request was often made, "Master, may I borrow Jimmy's book to get my lesson in? mine haint in my book; it's tore out." It was also customary to use book-pointers, to point out the letters or words in study as well as in recitation. The black stem of the maiden-hair fern was a very popular material from which pointers were made.

The a-b-ab scholars through with, perhaps the second or third reader class would be called, who would stand in a row in front of the teacher, "toeing the mark," which was actually a chalk or charcoal mark drawn on the floor, and commencing at one end of the class, one would read the first "verse," the next the second, and so on around, taking the paragraphs in the order as they occur in the book. Whenever a pupil hesitated at a word the teacher would pronounce it for him. And this was all there was of the reading exercise.

Those studying arithmetic were but little classified, and they were therefore generally called forward singly and interviewed, or the teacher simply visited them at their seats. A lesson containing several "sums" would be given for the next day. Whenever the learner came to a sum he couldn't do he would go to the teacher with it, who would willingly and patiently, if he had time, do it for him.

In geography no wall maps were used, no drawing required, and the studying and recitation comprised only the committing to memory, or "getting by heart," as it was called, the names and locality of places. The recitation proceeded like this: Teacher—"Where is Norfolk?" Pupil—"In the south-eastern part of Virginia." Teacher—"What bay is between Maryland and Virginia?" Pupil—"Chesapeake."

When the hour for writing arrived the time was announced by the master, and every pupil practicing this art would turn his feet over to the back of his seat, thus throwing them under the writing desk already described, and proceeded to "follow copy," which

was invariably set by the teacher, not by rule, but by as nice a stroke of the pen as he could make. The first copies for each pupil would be letters, and the second kind and last consisted of maxims. Blue ink on white paper, or black ink on blue paper, were common; and sometimes a pupil would be so unfortunate as to be compelled to use blue ink on blue paper; and a "blue" time he had of it.

About half past ten o'clock the master would announce, "School may go out;" which meant "little play-time," in the children's parlance, called nowadays, recess or intermission. Often the practice was to have the boys and girls go out separately, in which case the teacher would first say, "The girls may go out," and after they had been out about ten minutes the boys were allowed a similar privilege in the same way. In calling the children in from the play-ground, the teacher would invariably stand near the door of the school-house and call out "Books! books!" Between play-times the request, "Teacher, may I go out?" was often iterated to the annoyance of the teacher and the disturbance of the school.

At about half past eleven o'clock the teacher would announce, "Scholars may now get their spelling lessons," and they would all pitch in with their characteristic loud whisper and "say over" their lessons with that vigor which characterizes the movements of those who have first learned that the dinner hour and "big play-time" is near at hand. A few minutes before twelve the "little spelling-class" would recite, then the "big spelling-class." The latter would comprise the larger scholars and the major part of the school. The classes would stand in a row, either toeing the mark in the midst of the floor, or straggling along next an unoccupied portion of the wall. One end of the class was the "head," the other the "foot," and when a pupil spelled a word correctly, which had been missed by one or more, he would "go up" and take his station above all that had missed the word; this was called "turning them down." At the conclusion of the recitation, the head pupil would go to the foot, to have another opportunity of turning them all down. The class would number, and before taking their seats the teacher would say, "School's dismissed," which was the signal for every child rushing for his dinner, and having the "big play-time."

The same process of spelling would also be gone through with in the afternoon just before dismissing the school for the day.

The chief text-books in which the "scholars" got their lessons were Webster's or some other elementary spelling-book, an arithmetic, maybe Pike's, Dilworth's, Daboll's, Smiley's or Adams', McGuffey's or the old English reader, and Roswell C. Smith's geography and atlas. Very few at the earliest day, however, got so far along as to study geography. Now-a-days, in contrast with the above, look at the "ographies" and "ologies!" Grammar and composition were scarcely thought of until Indiana was a quarter of a century old, and they were introduced in such a way that their utility was always questioned. First, old Murray's then Kirkham's grammar were the text-books on this subject. "Book l'arnin'," instead of practical oral instruction, was the only thing supposed to be attained in the primitive log school-house days. But writing was generally taught with fair diligence.

"PAST THE PICTURES."

This phrase had its origin in the practice of pioneer schools which used Webster's Elementary Spelling-Book. Toward the back part of that time-honored text-book was a series of seven or eight pictures, illustrating morals, and after these again were a few

more spelling exercises of a peculiar kind. When a scholar got over into these he was said to be "past the pictures," and was looked up to as being smarter and more learned than most other people ever hoped to be. Hence the application of this phrase came to be extended to other affairs in life, especially where scholarship was involved.

SPELLING-SCHOOLS.

The chief public evening entertainment for the first thirty or forty years of Indiana's existence was the celebrated "spelling-school." Both young people and old looked forward to the next spelling-school with as much anticipation and anxiety as we now-a-days look forward to a general Fourth of July celebration; and when the time arrived the whole neighborhood, yea, and sometimes several neighborhoods, would flock together to the scene of academical combat, where the excitement was often more intense than had been expected. It was far better, of course, when there was good sleighing; then the young folks would turn out in high glee and be fairly beside themselves. The jollity is scarcely equaled at the present day by anything in vogue.

When the appointed hour arrived, the usual plan of commencing battle was for two of the young people who might agree to play against each other, or who might be selected to do so by the school-teacher of the neighborhood, to "choose sides," that is, each contestant, or "captain," as he was generally called, would choose the best speller from the assembled crowd. Each one choosing alternately, the ultimate strength of the respective parties would be about equal. When all were chosen that could be made to serve, each side would "number," so as to ascertain whether amid the confusion one captain had more spellers than the other. In case he had, some compromise would be made by the aid of the teacher, the master of ceremonies, and then the plan of conducting the campaign, or counting the misspelled words, would be canvassed for a moment by the captains, sometimes by the aid of the teacher and others. There were many ways of conducting the contest and keeping tally. Every section of the country had several favorite methods, and all or most of these were different from what other communities had. At one time they would commence spelling at the head, at another time at the foot; at one time they would "spell across," that is, the first on one side would spell the first word, then the first on the other side; next the second in the line on each side, alternately, down to the other end of each line. The question who would spell the first word was determined by the captains guessing what page the teacher would have before him in a partially opened book at a distance; the captain guessing the nearest would spell the first word pronounced. When a word was missed, it would be re-pronounced, or passed along without re-pronouncing (as some teachers strictly followed the rule never to re-pronounce a word), until it was spelled correctly. If a speller on the opposite side finally spelled the missed word correctly, it was counted a gain of one to that side; if the word was finally corrected by some speller on the same side on which it was originated as a missed word, it was "saved," and no tally mark was made.

Another popular method was to commence at one end of the line of spellers and go directly around, and the missed words caught up quickly and corrected by "word-catchers," appointed by the captains from among their best spellers. These word-catchers would attempt to correct all the words missed on his opponent's side, and failing to do this, the catcher on the other side would catch him up

with a peculiar zest, and then there was fun.

Still another very interesting, though somewhat disorderly, method was this: Each word-catcher would go to the foot of the adversary's line, and every time he "catched" a word he would go up one, thus "turning them down" in regular spelling-class style. When one catcher in this way turned all down in the opposing side, his own party was victorious by as many as the opposing catcher was behind. This method required no slate or blackboard tally to be kept.

One turn, by either of the foregoing or other methods, would occupy forty minutes to an hour, and by this time an intermission or recess was had, when the buzzing, crackling and hurrahing that ensued for ten or fifteen minutes were beyond description.

Coming to order again, the next style of battle to be illustrated was to "spell down," by which process it was ascertained who were the best spellers and could continue standing as a soldier the longest. But very often good spellers would inadvertently miss a word in an early stage of the contest and would have to sit down humiliated, while a comparatively poor speller would often stand till nearly or quite the last, amid the cheers of the assemblage. Sometimes the two parties first "chosen up" in the evening would re-take their places after recess, so that by the "spelling-down" process there would virtually be another race, in another form; sometimes there would be a new "choosing-up" for the "spelling-down" contest; and sometimes the spelling-down would be conducted without any party lines being made. It would occasionally happen that two or three very good spellers would retain the floor so long that the exercise would become monotonous, when a few outlandish words like "chevaux-de-frise," "Ompompanoosuc" or "Baugh-naugh-claugh-ber," as they used to spell it sometimes, would create a little ripple of excitement to close with. Sometimes these words would decide the contest, but generally when two or three good spellers kept the floor until the exercise became monotonous, the teacher would declare the race closed and the standing spellers acquitted with a "drawn game."

The audience dismissed, the next thing was to "go home," very often by a round-about way, "a-sleighing with the girls," which, of course, was with many the most interesting part of the evening's performances, sometimes, however, too rough to be commended, as the boys were often inclined to be somewhat rowdyish.

SINGING-SCHOOL.

Next to the night spelling-school the singing-school was an occasion of much jollity, wherein it was difficult for the average singing-master to preserve order, as many went more for fun than for music. This species of evening entertainment, in its introduction to the West, was later than the spelling-school, and served, as it were, as the second step toward the more modern civilization. Good sleighing weather was of course almost a necessity for the success of these schools, but how many of them have been prevented by mud and rain! Perhaps a greater part of the time from November to April the roads would be muddy and often half-frozen, which would have a very dampening and freezing effect upon the souls, as well as the bodies of the young people who longed for a good time on such occasions.

The old-time method of conducting singing-school was also somewhat different from that of modern times. It was more plodding and heavy, the attention being kept upon the simplest rudiments, as the names of the

notes on the staff, and their pitch, and beating time, while comparatively little attention was given to expression and light, gleeful music. The very earliest scale introduced in the West was from the South, and the notes, from their peculiar shape, were denominated "patent" or "buckwheat" notes. They were four, of which the round one was called *sol*, the square one *la*, the triangular one *fa*, and the "diamond-shaped" one *mi*, pronounced *me*, and the diatonic scale, or "gamut" as it was called then, ran thus: *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *mi*, *fa*. The part of a tune nowadays called "treble," or "soprano," was then called "tenor;" the part now called "tenor" was called "treble," and what is now "alto" was then "counter," and when sung according to the oldest rule, was sung by a female an octave higher than marked, and still on the "chest register." The "old" "Missouri Harmony" and Mason's "Sacred Harp" were the principal books used with this style of musical notation.

In 1850 the "round-note" system began to "come around," being introduced by the Yankee singing-master. The scale was *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, *do;* and for many years thereafter there was much more do-re-mi-ing than is practiced at the present day, when a musical instrument is always under the hand. The "Carmina Sacra" was the pioneer round-note book, in which the tunes partook more of German or Puritan character, and was generally regarded by the old folks as being far more spiritless than the old "Pisgah," "Fiducia," "Tender Thought," "New Durham," "Windsor," "Mount Zion, "Devotion," etc., of the old "Missouri Harmony" and tradition.

GUARDING AGAINST INDIANS.

The fashion of carrying fire-arms was made necessary by the presence of roving bands of Indians, most of whom were ostensibly friendly, but, like Indians in all times, treacherous and unreliable. An Indian war was at any time probable, and all the old settlers still retain vivid recollections of Indian massacres, murders, plunder, and frightful rumors of intended raids. While target practice was much indulged in as an amusement, it was also necessary at times to carry their guns with them to their daily field work.

As an illustration of the painstaking which characterized pioneer life, we quote the following from Zebulon Collings, who lived about six miles from the scene of massacre in the Pigeon Roost settlement: "The manner in which I used to work in those perilous times was as follows: On all occasions I carried my rifle, tomahawk and butcher-knife, with a loaded pistol in my belt. When I went to plow I laid my gun on the plowed ground, and stuck up a stick by it for a mark, so that I could get it quick in case it was wanted. I had two good dogs; I took one into the house, leaving the other out. The one outside was expected to give the alarm, which would cause the one inside to bark, by which I would be awakened, having my arms always loaded. I kept my horse in a stable close to the house, having a port-hole so that I could shoot to the stable door. During two years I never went from home with any certainty of returning, not knowing the minute I might receive a ball from an unknown hand."

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

The history of pioneer life generally presents the dark side of the picture; but the toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. No, for while the fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not averse to a little relaxation,

and had their seasons of fun and enjoyment. They contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish them a good hearty laugh. Among the more general forms of amusements were the "quilting-bee," "corn-husking," "apple-paring," "log-rolling," and "house-raising." Our young readers will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusement, when labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to all participating. The "quilting-bee," as its name implies, was when the industrious qualities of the busy little insect that "improves each shining hour" were exemplified in the manufacture of quilts for the household. In the afternoon ladies for miles around gathered at an appointed place, and while their tongues would not cease to play, the hands were as busily engaged in making the quilt; and desire was always manifested to get it out as quickly as possible, for then the fun would begin. In the evening the gentlemen came, and the hours would then pass swiftly by in playing games or dancing. "Corn-huskings" were when both sexes united in the work. They usually assembled in a large barn, which was arranged for the occasion; and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner the husking began. When a lady found a red ear she was entitled to a kiss from every gentleman present; when a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss every lady present. After the corn was all husked a good supper was served; then the "old folks" would leave, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the dance and in having a general good time. The recreation afforded to the young people on the annual recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed, and quite as innocent, as the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement and culture.

The amusements of the pioneers were peculiar to themselves. Saturday afternoon was a holiday in which no man was expected to work. A load of produce might be taken to "town" for sale or traffic without violence to custom, but no more serious labor could be tolerated. When on Saturday afternoon the town was reached, "fun commenced." Had two neighbors business to transact, here it was done. Horses were "swapped," difficulties settled, and free fights indulged in. Blue and red ribbons were not worn in those days, and whisky was as free as water; 12½ cents would buy a quart, and 35 or 40 cents a gallon, and at such prices enormous quantities were consumed. Go to any town in the county and ask the first pioneer you meet, and he would tell you of notable Saturday afternoon fights, either of which to-day would fill a column of the *Police News*, with elaborate engravings to match.

Mr. Sanford C. Cox quaintly describes some of the happy features of frontier life in this manner:

We cleared land, rolled logs, burned brush, blazed out paths from one neighbor's cabin to another and from one settlement to another, made and used hand-mills and hominy mortars, hunted deer, turkey, otter and raccoons, caught fish, dug ginseng, hunted bees and the like, and—lived on the fat of the land. We read of a land of "corn and wine," and another "flowing with milk and honey;" but I rather think, in a temporal point of view, taking into account the richness of the soil, timber, stone, wild game and other advantages, that the Sugar Creek country would come up to any of them, if not surpass them.

I once cut cord-wood, continues Mr. Cox, at 31¼ cents per cord, and walked a mile and a half night and morning, where the first frame college was built northwest of town

(Crawfordsville). Prof. Curry, the lawyer, would sometimes come down and help for an hour or two at a time, by way of amusement, as there was little or no law business in the town or country at that time. Reader, what would you think of going six to eight miles to help roll logs or raise a cabin? or ten to thirteen miles to mill, and wait three or four days and nights for your grist? as many had to do in the first settlement of this country. Such things were of frequent occurrence then, and there was but little grumbling about it. It was a grand sight to see the log heaps and brush piles burning in the night on a clearing of ten or fifteen acres. A Democratic torch-light procession, or a midnight march of the Sons of Malta with their grand Gyasticutus in the center bearing the grand jewel of the order, would be nowhere in comparison with the log heaps and brush piles in a blaze.

But it may be asked, Had you any social amusements, or manly pastimes, to recreate and enliven the dwellers in the wilderness? We had. In the social line we had our meetings and our singing-schools, sugar boilings and weddings, which was as good as ever came off in any country, new or old; and if our youngsters did not "trip the light fantastic toe" under a professor of the Terpsichorean art or expert French dancing-master, they had many a good "hoe-down" on puncheon floors, and were not annoyed by bad whisky. And as for manly sports, requiring mettle and muscle, there were lots of wild hogs running in the cat-tail swamps on Lye Creek and Mill Creek, and among them many large boars that Ossian's heroes and Homer's model soldiers, such as Achilles, Hector and Ajax, would have delighted to give chase to. The boys and men of those days had quite as much sport, and made more money and health by their hunting excursions than our city gents now-a-days playing chess by telegraph where the players are more than seventy miles apart.

WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE.

Indiana is a grand State, in many respects second to none in the Union, and in almost everything that goes to make a live, prosperous community, not far behind the best. Beneath her fertile soil is coal enough to supply the State for generations; her harvests are bountiful; she has a medium climate, and many other things, that make her people contented, prosperous and happy; but she owes much to those who opened up these avenues that have led to her present condition and happy surroundings. Unremitting toil and labor have driven off the sickly miasmas that brooded over swampy prairies. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of her wild lands, and changed them from wastes and deserts to gardens of beauty and profit. Where but a few years ago the barking wolves made the night hideous with their wild shrieks and howls, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Only a half century ago the wild whoop of the Indian rent the air where now are heard the engine and rumbling trains of cars, bearing away to markets the products of our labor and soil. Then the savage built his rude huts on the spot where now rise the dwellings and school-houses and church spires of civilized life. How great the transformation! This change has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the noble aspirations of such men and women as make any country great. What will another half century accomplish? There are few, very few, of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. What

must their thoughts be as with dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? We often hear people talk about the old fogy ideas and fogy ways, and want of enterprise on the part of the old men who have gone through the experiences of pioneer life. Sometimes, perhaps, such remarks are just, but considering the experiences, education and entire life of such men, such remarks are better unsaid. They have had their trials, misfortunes, hardships and adventures, and shall we now, as they are passing far down the western declivity of life, and many of them gone, point to them the finger of derision and laugh and sneer at the simplicity of their ways? Let us rather cheer them up, revere and respect them, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy and, if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand-mills, or pounded up with mortars. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter; their families had no clothing except what was carded, spun, wove and made into garments by their own hands; schools they had none; churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once; luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, inventions and labor-saving machinery of to-day they had not; and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions, yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come, and often, too, with but little prospect of realization.

As before mentioned, the changes written on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but three-score years since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, first the home of the red men, yet the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past of the country, could scarcely be made to realize that within these years there has grown up a population of 2,000,000 people, who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are the inhabitants of the older States. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well-cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up, and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little left of the old landmarks. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are only remembered in name.

In closing this section we again would impress upon the minds of our readers the fact that they owe a debt of gratitude to those who pioneered this State, which can be but partially repaid. Never grow unmindful of the peril and adventure, fortitude, self-sacrifice and heroic devotion so prominently displayed in their lives. As time sweeps on in its ceaseless flight, may the cherished memories of them lose none of their greenness, but may the future generations alike cherish and perpetuate them with a just devotion to gratitude.

MILITARY DRILL.

In the days of muster and military drill, so well known throughout the country, a specimen of pioneer work was done on the South Wea prairie, as follows, according to Mr. S. C. Cox:

The Captain was a stout-built, muscular man, who stood six feet four in his boots, and weighed over 200 pounds; when dressed in his uniform, a blue hunting-shirt fastened

with a wide red sash, with epaulettes on each shoulder, his large sword fastened by his side, and tall plume waving in the wind, he looked like another William Wallace, or Roderick Dhu, unsheathing his claymore in defense of his country. His company consisted of about seventy men, who had reluctantly turned out to muster to avoid paying a fine; some with guns, some with sticks, and others carrying corn-stalks. The Captain, who had but recently been elected, understood his business better than his men supposed he did.

He intended to give them a thorough drilling, and show them that he understood the maneuvers of the military art as well as he did farming and fox hunting, the latter of which was one of his favorite amusements. After forming a hollow square, marching and countermarching, and putting them through several other evolutions, according to Scott's tactics, he commanded his men to "form a line." They partially complied, but the line was crooked. He took his sword and passed it along in front of his men, straightening the line. By the time he passed from one end of the line to the other, on casting his eye back, he discovered that the line presented a zig-zag and unmilitary appearance. Some of the men were leaning on their guns, some on their sticks a yard in advance of the line, and others as far in the rear. The Captain's dander arose; he threw his cocked hat, feather and all, on the ground, took off his red sash and hunting-shirt, and threw them, with his sword, upon his hat; he then rolled up his sleeves and shouted with the voice of a stentor, "Gentlemen, form a line and keep it, or I'll thrash the whole company." Instantly the whole line was straight as an arrow. The Captain was satisfied, put on his clothes again, and never had any more trouble in drilling his company.

JACK, "THE PHILOSOPHER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY."

In early days in this State, before books and newspapers were introduced, a few lawyers were at a certain place in the habit of playing cards, and sometimes drinking a little too much whisky. During the session of a certain court, a man named John Stevenson, but who was named "Jack," and who styled himself the "philosopher of the 19th century," found out where these genteel sportsmen met of evenings to peruse the "history of the four kings." He went to the door and knocked for admission; to the question, "Who is there?" he answered, "Jack." The insiders hesitated; he knocked and thumped importunately; at length a voice from within said, "Go away, Jack; we have already four 'Jacks' in our game, and we will not consent to have a 'cold one' wrung in on us."

Indignant at this rebuff from gentlemen from whom he had expected kinder treatment, he left, muttering vengeance, which excited no alarm in the minds of the players. At first he started away to walk off his passion, but the longer he walked the madder he got, and finally he concluded that he would not "pass" while he held or might hold so many trumps in his hands, but he would return and play a strong hand with them. Accordingly he gathered his arms full of stones a little larger than David gathered to throw at Goliath, and when he came near enough he threw a volley of them in through the window into the room where they were playing, extinguishing their lights, and routing the whole band with the utmost trepidation into the street, in search of their curious assailant. Jack stood his ground and told them that that was a mere foretaste of what they might expect if they molested him in the least.

Next day the pugnacious Jack was arrested to answer an indictment for malicious mischief; and failing to give bail, was lodged in jail. His prosecutors laughed through the grates of the prison as they passed. Meanwhile Jack "nursed his wrath to keep it warm," and indicted a speech in his own defense. In due time he was taken before the court, the indictment was read, and he was asked what he pleaded to the indictment. "Not guilty," he answered in a deep, earnest tone. "Have you counsel engaged to defend you, Mr. Stevenson?" inquired the judge. "No; please your honor; I desire none; with your permission I will speak for myself. "Very well," said the judge. A titter ran through the crowd. After the prosecuting attorney had gone through with the evidence and his opening remarks in the case, the prisoner arose and said, "It is a lamentable fact well known to the court and jury and to all who hear me, that our county seat has for many years been infested and disgraced, especially during court time, with a knot of drunken, carousing gamblers, whose Bacchanalian revels and midnight orgies disturb the quiet and pollute the morals of our town. Shall these nuisances longer remain in our midst, to debauch society and lead our young men to destruction? Fully impressed with a sense of their turpitude, and my duty as a good citizen to the community in which I live, I resolved to 'abate the nuisance,' which, according to the doctrine of the common law, with which your honor is familiar, I or any other citizen had a right to do. I have often listened with pleasure to the charges your honor gave the grand jury to ferret out crime and all manner of gaming in our community. I saw I had it in my power to ferret out these fellows with a volley of stones, and save the county the cost of finding and trying a half a dozen indictments. Judge, I did 'abate the nuisance,' and consider it one of the most meritorious acts of my life."

The prosecutor made no reply. The judge and lawyers looked at each other with a significant glance. A *nolle prosequi* was entered, Jack was acquitted and was ever afterward considered "trump."—*Settlement of the Wabash Valley.*

"TOO FULL FOR UTTERANCE."

The early years of Indiana afford to the enquirer a rare opportunity to obtain a glimpse of the political and even social relation of the Indianians of the olden time to the moderns. As is customary in all new countries there was to be found, within the limits of the new State, a happy people, far removed from all those influences which tend to interfere with the public morals; they possessed the courage and the gait of freeborn men, took an especial interest in the political questions affecting their State, and often, when met under the village shade trees to discuss sincerely, and unostentatiously, some matters of local importance, accompanied the subject before their little convention with song and jest, and even the cup which cheers but not inebriates. The election of militia officers for the Black Creek Regiment may be taken for example. The village school boys prowled at large, for on the day previous the teacher expressed his intention of attending the meeting of electors, and of aiding in building up a military company worthy of his own importance, and the reputation of the few villagers. The industrious matrons and maids—bless their souls—donned the habiliments of fashion, and as they arrived at the meeting ground, ornamented the scene for which nature in its untouched simplicity did so much.

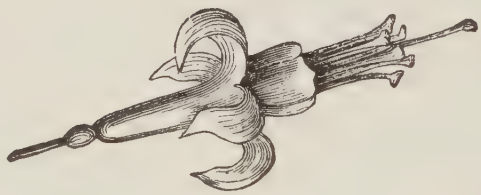
Now arrived the moment when the business should be entered on. With a good deal of

urging the ancient Elward Tomkins took the chair, and with a pompous air, wherein was concentrated a consciousness of his own importance, demanded the gentlemen entrusted with resolutions to open the proceedings. By this time a respected elector brought forward a jar and an uncommonly large tin cup. These articles proved objects of very serious attention, and when the chairman repeated his demand, the same humane elector filled the cup to the brim, passed it to the venerable president and bade him drink deep to the prosperity of Indiana, of Black Creek, and of the regiment about to be formed. The secretary was treated similarly, and then a drink all around the thirty electors and their friends. This ceremony completed, the military subject melted into nothingness before the great question, then agitating the people, viz, "Should the State of Indiana accept the grant of land donated by Congress for the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, from Lake Erie to the mouth of the Tippecanoe River?" A son of Esculapius, one Dr. Stone, protested so vehemently against entertaining even an idea of accepting the grant, that the parties favorable to the question felt themselves to be treading on tottering grounds. Stone's logic was to the point, unconquerable; but his enemies did not surrender hope; they looked at one another, then at the young school-teacher, whom they ultimately selected as their orator and defender. The meeting adjourned for an hour, after which the youthful teacher of the young ideas ascended the rostrum. His own story of his emotions and efforts may be acceptable. He says:

"I was sorry they called upon me, for I felt about 'half seas over' from the free and frequent use of the tin cup. I was puzzled to know what to do. To decline would injure me in the estimation of the neigborhood, who were strongly in favor of the grant; and, on the other hand, if I attempted to speak, and failed from intoxication, it would ruin me with my patrons. Soon a fence-rail was slipped into the worn fence near by, and a wash-tub, turned bottom upward, placed upon it and on the neighboring rails, about five feet from the ground, as a rostrum for me to speak from. Two or three men seized hold of me and placed me upon the stand, amidst the vociferous shouts of the friends of the canal, which were none the less loud on account of the frequent circulation of the tin and jug. I could scarcely preserve my equilibrium, but there I was on the tub for the purpose of answering and exposing the doctor's sophistries, and an anxious auditory waiting for me to exterminate him. But strange to say, my lips refused utterance. I saw 'men as trees, walking,' and after a long, and to me, painful pause, I smote my hand upon my breast, and said, 'I feel to full for utterance.' (I meant of whisky, they thought of righteous indignation at the doctor's effrontery in opposing the measure under consideration). The *ruse* worked like a charm. The crowd shouted: 'Let him have it.' I raised my finger and pointed a moment steadily at the doctor. The audience shouted, 'Hit him again.' Thus encouraged, I attempted the first speech I ever attempted to make; and after I got my mouth to go off (and a part of the whisky—in perspiration) I had no trouble whatever, and the liquor dispelled my native timidity, that otherwise might have embarrassed me. I occupied the tub about twenty-five minutes. The doctor, boiling over with indignation and speech, mounted the tub and harangued us for thirty minutes. The 'young school-master' was again called for, and another speech from him of about twenty minutes closed the debate. A *vive voce* vote of the company was taken, which resulted in twenty-

six for the grant and four against it. My two friends were elected captain and lieutenant, and I am back at my boarding-house, ready for supper, with a sight headache. Strange as it may appear, none of them discovered that I was intoxicated. Lucky for me they did not, or I would doubtless lose my school. I now here promise myself, on this leaf of my day-book, that *I will not drink liquor again*, except *given as a medical prescription*."

It is possible that the foregoing incident was the origin of the *double entendre*, "Too full for utterance."



POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

THE political history of Adams County is almost monotonously simple. Ever since 1850, and generally since its organization, in 1836, the county has been carried by the Democrats. At each election, therefore, the question as to the result is not "what" and "who," but "how much." George A. Dent, an early auditor, was a Whig, and occasionally some minor office has been filled by some other than a Democrat; but this can be explained by personal reasons. During the first few years after the county was organized there were no rigid party affiliations, no machine conventions under the iron rule of "bosses," and no disciplinary caucuses, whose decrees must be followed, under penalty of being read out of the party. Candidates for local offices were run almost entirely on personal popularity. Majorities were accordingly variable, though as a rule small, because the total vote of the county was small. But forty-nine votes were cast at the general election of 1836. Party lines began to be drawn closer during the latter part of the decade before 1850, and by the latter year the usual Democratic majority was nearly 200, in a total vote of between 800 and 900. From 1856 to 1873, when the "Grange" or "Anti-Monopoly" movement began to play some part in politics, the Democratic votes were to the Republican about as two to one, in number. During the last thirteen years the Republican vote has been rather less than one-third of the whole, and the Democratic majorities have reached very large figures. For example, the vote at the last presidential election was: Cleveland, 2,649; Blaine, 1,148; St. John, 35; Butler, 24; Cleveland's plurality, 1,501; majority over all, 1,442. The majorities for county officers have as a rule been much lower than those on State and national tickets. The Greenback and Prohibition parties have a very small following in the county.

Below is given a summary containing the political tendencies of the several townships in the county, and the majorities at the different presidential elections (except 1844, 1852 and 1856, the returns for which years are missing).

Blue Creek is moderately safe for the Democratic ticket, having failed but two presidential elections. Majorities—1840, 3

(Whig); 1848, 13; 1860, 14; 1864, 24; 1868, 5; 1872, 3 (Republican); 1876, 24; 1880, 16; 1884, 22.

French gave 3 majority for Harrison in 1840, but has since been overwhelmingly Democratic. The Republicans number scarcely one-sixth of the total vote. Majorities—1840, 3 (Whig); 1848, 36; 1860, 12; 1864, 78 (there were but 3 Republican votes that year); 1868, 64; 1872, 14; 1876, 104; 1880, 101; 1884, 111.

Hartford is very strongly Democratic. The Republicans have but one-fourth the total vote, and have never carried the township. Majorities—1840, 10; 1848, 2; 1860, 25; 1864, 67; 1868, 58; 1872, 31; 1876, 105; 1880, 102; 1884, 122.

Jefferson is two-thirds Democratic. Majorities—1840, 11; 1848, 2 (Whig); 1860, 19; 1864, 41; 1868, 29; 1872, 28; 1876, 50; 1880, 51; 1884, 60.

Kirkland is three-fourths, or more, Democratic. Majorities — 1848, 10; 1860, 18; 1864, 62; 1868, 63; 1872, 57; 1876, 79; 1880, 109; 1884, 98.

About one-fifth of the votes polled in Monroe are Republican, and the Democrats are always sure of a majority. Majorities—1848, 20; 1860, 27; 1864, 45; 1868, 50; 1872, 28; 1876, 129; 1880, 137; 1884, 209.

In Preble Township a Republican is looked upon as a natural curiosity. The Democratic majority is almost as large as the total vote. Majorities—1848, 49; 1860, 112; 1864, 129; 1868, 164; 1872, 141; 1876, 174; 1880, 185; 1884, 200.

Root was first Whig, then Republican, and since the war has been Democratic by increasing majorities, until now the Democrats are nearly twice as numerous as the Republicans. Majorities—1840, 19 (Whig); 1848, 20 (Whig); 1860, 20 (Republican); 1864, 2 (Republican); 1868, 18 (Democratic); 1872, 2 (Democratic); 1876, 82 (Democratic); 1880, 77 (Democratic); 1884, 89 (Democratic).

St. Mary's was Whig in the early days, and is now Republican by very substantial figures. Majorities—1840, 1; 1848, 30; 1860, 51; 1864, 30; 1868, 43; 1872, 43; 1876, 47; 1880, 44; 1884, 57.

Union has been Democratic by increasing figures for thirty years. Majorities—1848, 7 (Whig); 1860, 5; 1864, 23; 1868, 24; 1872, 17; 1876, 28; 1880, 44; 1884, 63.

Wabash is very strongly Democratic. Majorities—1840, 4 (Whig); 1848, 37; 1860, 2; 1864, 82; 1868, 74; 1872, 35; 1876, 115; 1880, 114; 1884, 130.

Washington, which includes the city of Decatur, is the source of a good share of the Democratic strength the election returns from Adams County show every two years. Majorities—1840, 11; 1848, 29; 1860, 92; 1864, 146; 1868, 200; 1872, 224; 1876, 332; 1880, 358; 1884, 560.

OFFICIAL REGISTER.

Below are given the successive incumbents of the several county offices since the organization of Adams County, in 1836.

COMMISSIONERS.

Jehu S. Rhea, Samuel Smith and William Heath, 1836 (May to September); Jehu S. Rhea, Philip Everman and Samuel Smith, 1836; Jehu S. Rhea, Philip Everman and William Heath, 1837; Philip Everman, William Heath and I. D. Simison, 1838; George A. Dent, E. Dailey and I. D. Simison, 1839; George A. Dent, E. Dailey and William Vance, 1840; George A. Dent, B. J. Britson and William Vance, 1841; John Lenhart, B. J. Britson and William Vance, 1842; John Lenhart, James Coffee and William Vance, 1843; John Lenhart, James Coffee

and John McConnell, 1844; George Caskey, James Coffee and John McConnell, 1845; George Caskey, George Heath and John McConnell, 1846; George Caskey, George Heath and Isaac Wheeler, 1847; Andrew Doherty, George Heath and Isaac Wheeler, 1848; Andrew Doherty, M. F. Burkhead and Isaac Wheeler, 1849; Andrew Doherty, M. F. Burkhead and Charles Nelson, 1850; George D. Hackett, M. F. Burkhead and Charles Nelson, 1851–'52; George D. Hackett, M. F. Burkhead and Jonathan Kelley, 1853; Conrad Reinking, M. F. Burkhead and Jonathan Kelley, 1854; Conrad Reinking, Joseph R. Miller and Jonathan Kelley, 1855; Conrad Reinking, Joseph R. Miller and David Aber, 1856; Josiah Crawford, Joseph R. Miller and David Aber, 1857–'58; Josiah Crawford, Joseph R. Miller and Conrad Reinking, 1859–'60; Josiah Crawford, M. F. Burkhead and Conrad Reinking, 1861–'63; Josiah Crawford, Jacob Sarff and Conrad Reinking, 1864–'67; Josiah Crawford, Jacob Sarff and George Luckey, 1868–'69; George Luckey, George Frank and Josiah Crawford, 1870–'74; Joseph Spuller, George Frank and Benjamin Runyon, 1875; Joseph Spuller, Daniel Weldy and Benjamin Runyon, 1876–'79; Mr. Spuller died, and in March, 1880, John Rupright was appointed; John Rupright, Daniel Weldy and Leander Dunbar, 1880–'81; John Rupright, Jacob Yager and Leander Dunbar, 1882–'85; Mr. Rupright resigned in June, 1886, and Henry W. Fuelling was appointed. Henry W. Fuelling (from First District, term expires in 1890), Jacob Yager (from Second District, term expires in 1888) and George Pontius (from Third District, term expires in 1889), 1886.

AUDITORS.

George A. Dent, 1841–'45; William Trout, 1845–'50; John McConnell, 1850–'59; William G. Spencer, 1859–'67; Seymour Worden, 1867–'75; Godfrey Christen, 1875–'83; Lewis C. Miller, 1883.

CLERKS.

Samuel L. Rugg, 1836–'54; S. S. Mickle, 1854–'55; James B. Simcoke, 1855–'63; John McConnell, 1863–'67; A. Judson Hill, 1867–'75; Byron H. Dent, 1875–'79; Norval Blackburn, 1879–'83; John D. Hale, 1883.

RECORDERS.

Samuel L. Rugg, 1841–'48; Oliver T. Hart, 1848–'58; William J. Adelspurger, 1858–'66; Martin V. B. Simcoke, 1866–'70; John J. Chubb, 1870–'74; John Schurger, 1874–'82; Abraham McW. Bollman, 1882.

TREASURERS.

Jeremiah Roe, 1836; John Reynolds, 1836–'41; James Crabs, 1841–'47; S. S. Mickle, 1847–'48; James B. Simcoke, 1848–'52; John Crawford, 1852–'56; David Showers, 1856–'60; Charles L. Schirmeyer, 1860–'64; Jesse Niblick, 1864–'68; John Meibers, 1868–'72; John Dirkson, 1872–'76; Anthony Holthouse, 1876–'80; Robert D. Patterson, 1880–'84; Andrew Gottschalk, 1884.

SHERIFFS.

David McKnight, 1836; Zachariah Smith, 1836–'40; Alvin Randall, 1840–'42; Alexander Fleming, 1842–'46; James B. Simcoke, 1846–'48; John N. Little, 1848–'50; David McDonald, 1850–'54; Jacob King, 1854–'56; David McDonald, 1856–'58; George Frank, 1858–'62; Jacob Stults, 1862–'66; James Stoops, Jr., 1866–'70; David King, 1870–'74; E. Philison Stoops, 1874–'78; Henry Krick, 1878–'82; Michael McGriff, 1882–'86; Perry A. Lewton, 1886.

REPRESENTATIVES.

William Vance, 1836–'40; Morrison Rulon, 1840–'41; Robert D. Tisdale, 1841–'42;

Elisha E. Parret, 1842–'43; Samuel S. Mickle, 1843–'44; Robert Huey, 1844–'45; Samuel S. Mickle, 1845–'46; John Deam, 1846–'47; David McDonald, 1847–'48; Samuel Decker, 1848–'49; Samuel S. Mickle, 1849–'50; Burkett M. Elkins, 1850–'51; John Crawford, 1851–'52; William G. Spencer, 1852–'54; David Studabaker, 1855–'58; Jonathan Kelley, 1859–'60; Philomen N. Collins, 1861–'66; James R. Bobo, 1867–'70; George McDowell, 1871–'72; John McConnell, 1873–'74; Augustus N. Martin, 1875–'76; David J. Spencer, 1877–'78; Joseph L. Dailey, 1879–'80; David F. Kain and David V. Baker, 1881–'82; Levi Mock and David Eley, 1883–'84; David Eley and Samuel T. McGovney, 1885–'86; Elisha Pierce and Samuel S. Selvey, 1887.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

William Elzey and T. Hooper, 1838–'42; John K. Evans and Ezekiel Hooper, 1842–'49; William Stockham and E. A. Bunner, 1849–'51. Office abolished.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

B. F. Blossom, 1837–'39; Ezekiel Hooper, 1839–'43; Ed. G. Coxen, 1843–'46; John Little, 1846–'48; James H. Brown, 1848–'51. Office abolished.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Daniel D. Heller, 1873–'74; William N. Walters, 1874–'79; G. W. A. Luckey, 1879–'83; John F. Snow, 1883.

ASSESSORS.

David McKnight, 1836–'37; Robert D. Tisdale, 1838–'40; Zachariah Smith, 1840–'43; James Patterson, 1843–'44; John Grim, 1844–'46; William Vance, 1846–'48; George Frank, 1848–'50; Samuel Eley, 1850. Office abolished.

LAND APPRAISERS.

George Frank, 1863–'69; Andrew Barkley, 1869–'75; Ferdinand Reinking, 1875–'76. Office abolished.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Jacob Barks, 1837–'39; James Crabs, 1839–'40; Robert D. Tisdale, 1840–'41; Joseph Martin, 1841–'42; Alvin Randall, 1842–'49; David Showers, 1849–'51. Office abolished.

SURVEYORS.

Philemon N. Collins, 1852–'58; E. W. Reed, 1858–'59; H. Hart, 1859–'60; Christian F. Stauffer, 1860–'68; Clay Peterson, 1868–'70; Harry B. Knoff, 1870–'72; Gabriel F. Kintz, 1874–'82; James T. Simcoke, 1882–'86; John W. Tyndall, 1886.

CORONERS.

Jonas Pence, 1836–'37; John W. Cooley, 1837–'38; Enos M. Butter, 1838–'39; Dan. Winner, 1839–'40; James Niblick, 1840–'44; William M. Elzey, 1844–'46; Jacob King, 1846–'48; Jesse Niblick, 1848–'50; Thomas W. Andrews, 1850–'52; Charles Gorsline, 1852–'53; Levi Ewing, 1853–'54; Cornelius B. Lamasters, 1854–'56; Levi Ewing, 1856–'59; J. King, Jr., 1859–'60; D. D. Bernhart, 1860–'68; William D. Baker, 1868–'70; John E. Smith, 1870–'74; Samuel C. Bollman, 1874–'76; John E. Smith, 1876–'78; A. B. Tullis, 1878–'80; John E. Smith, 1880–'86; Charles Jelleff, 1886.

THE CIVIL WAR.

ABOUT daybreak on the 12th of April, 1861, the stillness of Charleston Bay was disturbed by the firing of a large mortar and the shriek of a shell as it rushed through the air. The shell burst over Fort Sumter, and the war of the great Rebellion was begun.

In the North the hope had been tenaciously clung to that the peace of the country was not to be disturbed. This dream was rudely broken by the siege of Fort Sumter. The North awakened suddenly to the awful certainty that civil war was begun. There was a deep feeling of indignation at the traitors who were willing to ruin the country that slavery might be secure. There was a full appreciation of the danger, and an instant universal determination that, at whatever cost, the national life must be preserved. Personal sacrifice was unconsidered; individual interests were merged in the general good. Political difference, ordinarily so bitter, was for the time almost effaced. Nothing was of interest but the question how this audacious rebellion was to be suppressed and the American nation upheld in the great place which it claimed among men.

Two days after the fall of Fort Sumter, Mr. Lincoln intimated by proclamation the dishonor done to the laws of the United States, and called out the militia to the extent of 75,000 men. The free States responded enthusiastically to the call. So prompt was their action that on the very next day several companies arrived in Washington. Flushed by their easily-won victory, the Southrons talked boastfully of seizing the capital. In a very short time there were 50,000 loyal men ready to prevent that, and the safety of Washington was secured.

The North pushed forward with boundless energy her warlike preparations. Rich men offered money with so much liberality that in a few days nearly $25,000,000 had been contributed. The school-teachers of Boston dedicated fixed proportions of their incomes to the support of the Government while the war should last. All over the country the excited people gathered themselves into crowded meetings and breathed forth in fervid resolutions their determinations to

spend fortune and life in defense of the Union. Volunteer companies were rapidly formed. In the cities ladies began to organize themselves for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. It had been fabled that the North would not fight. With a fiery promptitude unknown before in modern history, the people sprang to arms.

Adams County had at this time little over 9,000 inhabitants. With a population mainly devoted to agriculture, who knew nothing of war except by history or tradition, it could hardly be expected that a warlike spirit would soon disturb the peaceful population. But we know little of the fire that slumbers in quiet breasts until occasion calls it forth. Immediately after the news was flashed through this country that civil war was begun, public excitement ran so high that it could no longer confine itself to promiscuous expression about the street corners, and people held informal and formal meetings in the city halls and country school-houses everywhere.

A number of volunteers at once proceeded to Richmond, Indianapolis, and other centers, there to enlist in various regiments and companies. For these Adams County never received credit. It was four or five months after the beginning of the war before a full company was raised in this county. The people kept up their contributions of their best young men as long as the Government called for recruits, and from first to last not less than 700 soldiers were furnished from this one little county. The draft was put in force but once—in October, 1862; then 37 men were drawn from these townships: Preble, 13; Kirkland, 3; French, 13; Hartford, 8. The county about this same time offered $100 bounty to each volunteer, and $5 a month to the wife of each, together with $1 a month for each child under fourteen years of age. In January, 1865, under the last call of President Lincoln, when another draft was threatened, the Board of Commissioners, under authority of a favorable vote from the people at a special election, offered a bounty of $300 to each volunteer. The county thus paid out about $50,000 for bounties, and $18,359.44 for families as relief. Most of the townships gave bounties at one time or another, to fill their quota. The reported amounts were: Union, $2,000; Root, $2,200; Preble, $1,800; Kirkland, $400; Washington, $1,600; Blue Creek, $1,800; Monroe, $400; Hartford, $2,200; Wabash, $1,400; Jefferson, $400. In all, by county and townships, there was expended the handsome sum of $82,894.44.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The first volunteers from Adams County did not go in a body, but went to Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, and other places, to enlist in companies which were credited to other counties. Early in the autumn of 1861, however, a full company was raised, which became Company C of the Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. As originally organized, Esaias Dailey was Captain, Byron H. Dent, First Lieutenant, and Henry C. Weimer, Second Lieutenant. Samuel S. Mickle was Major of the regiment, but resigned April 12, 1862. Captain Dailey resigned February 5, 1862, and Dent was promoted to his place, while Austin Crabbs became First Lieutenant. Lieutenant Weimer died at Bardstown, Kentucky, February 18, 1862, and Calvin D. Hart succeeded him. April 12, 1862, Captain Dent resigned, and Lieutenant Crabbs received another promotion. He was Captain until December 31, 1864, when, his term having expired, he was mustered out. Horatio G. P. Jennings became First Lieutenant when Austin Crabbs was

promoted, and served till the expiration of his term. Lieutenant Hart resigned October 18, 1862, and next day William A. Dailey was given his shoulder-straps. He resigned October 23, 1864. Ira A. Blossom was First Lieutenant from January 1, 1865, and Captain from March 1 following, John T. Weimer becoming then First Lieutenant. The company had originally ninety-eight enlisted men, and to these were added, at different times, 23 recruits, making 121.

The Forty-seventh Regiment was organized at Anderson, on the 10th of October, 1862, with James R. Slack as Colonel, the regiment being composed of companies raised in the Eleventh Congressional District. On the 13th of December it left Indianapolis for Kentucky and reached Bardstown on the 21st, where it was assigned to General Wood's brigade of Buell's army. From thence it moved to Camp Wickliffe, arriving there on the 31st of December, and remained there until the 14th of February, 1862, when it marched to West Point, at the mouth of Salt River, and there took transports for Commerce, Missouri. Arriving there on the 24th of February, it was assigned to General Pope's army, and marched at once to New Madrid, and there engaged the enemy, being the first regiment to enter Fort Thompson. Moving to Riddle's Point it participated in the engagement at that place between the shore batteries and rebel gunboats. From thence it moved to Tiptonville, Tennessee, where it remained for nearly two months.

After the capture of Fort Pillow the regiment was transported to Memphis, reaching that place on the 30th of June, and remaining there during the following month, Colonel Slack being in command of the post. On the 11th of August it had a skirmish with the enemy at Brown's plantation, Mississippi, losing a few men in killed and wounded. Moving to Helena, Arkansas, the regiment remained there until March, 1863, when it took part in General Quinby's expedition to Yazoo Pass. Returning from this expedition it joined General Grant's army and moved with it to the rear of Vicksburg, engaging in the battles and skirmishes of that campaign. In the battle of Champion Hills, on the 16th of May, it lost 143 in killed and wounded. Going into the trenches near the enemy's works at Vicksburg, it remained in them until the surrender on the 4th of July, being almost constantly engaged in the siege. After this it marched to Jackson with Sherman's expedition, and took part in the engagement at that place.

Returning to Vicksburg it took transports for New Orleans in August, from whence it moved to Berwick Bay. While in this portion of Louisiana, the Forty-seventh participated in Banks' expedition through the Teche country, engaging the enemy at Grand Coteau. It then moved to New Iberia, and while there in December, 1863, the regiment re-enlisted and left Algiers on the 9th of February, 1864, for home on veteran furlough, reaching Indianapolis on the 18th, with 416 veterans. On the 19th it was present at a public reception given to the veterans of the Twenty-first and Forty-seventh regiments at Metropolitan Hall in that city, on which occasion addresses were made by Governor Morton, Colonel Slack and others.

Upon its return to the field the regiment moved with Bank's army up Red River in the spring of 1864, engaging in the marches, battles and retreats of that unfortunate campaign. On the 28th of July it engaged the enemy at Atchafalaya Bayou, Louisiana, losing several wounded. The regiment was then stationed at Morganza, at which post it remained on duty for some time. On the 31st of December, 1864, Colonel James R. Slack

was commissioned a Brigadier-General, whereupon John A. McLaughlin was promoted Colonel of the regiment. In February, 1865, it was transported to Dauphin Island, Alabama, near Mobile, and in Canby's campaign against that city the Forty-seventh took an active part. After the fall of Mobile it moved to Shreveport, Louisiana, with General Herron to receive the surrender of General Price and the army of the Trans-Mississippi Department. At this place the regiment remained until the 23d of October, 1865, when it was mustered out of service. Reaching Indianapolis with 530 men and 32 officers, it was present on the 1st of November at a reception given to the regiment in the capitol grounds, and was addressed by Governor Morton, General Slack and Colonels Milton S. Robinson and John A. McLaughlin. The next day the regiment was finally discharged.

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

In the summer of 1862, in response to the calls made by President Lincoln upon the loyal North, Adams County furnished three entire companies, in all about 325 men, for the Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, the Colonel of which was Charles D. Murray, of Kokomo. On the regimental staff there were from this county: Byron H. Dent, Adjutant from August 30, 1862, till he resigned, July 6, 1864; Barnabas Collins, Quartermaster from August 16, 1862, till he resigned October 29 following; Jacob M. Crabbs, Quartermaster from November 8, 1864, till the muster out of the regiment; Enos W. Erick, Chaplain from August 9, 1862, till his resignation, July 22, 1863; and John P. Porter, Assistant Surgeon from August 29, 1862, till killed by guerrillas, November 1, 1864, (he had previously been commissioned, but not mustered, as Surgeon).

The first Captain of Company H was Enos W. Erick, who became Chaplain of the regiment upon the organization of the latter, and Adoniram J. Hill was promoted from First Lieutenant to Captain. At the same time James H. Browning was promoted from Second to First Lieutenant, his place being filled from the ranks by Martin V. B. Spencer. Captain Hill was mustered out January 9, 1865, and Robert D. Patterson commanded the company during the remainder of the war. Lieutenant Browning resigned February 9, 1865, and William A. Wisner (Second Lieutenant from May 1, 1864), was promoted. In the grade of Second Lieutenant, Spencer resigned January 16, 1863, and William McDermott succeeded him until September 18 following. He then resigned, and the position was vacant until William A. Wisner was given his bar.

There were fewer changes in Company I. The Captains were: Henry Banta, commissioned August 14, 1862, resigned January 28, 1863; Peter Litzel, commissioned January 29, 1863, dismissed January 10, 1865; and John J. Chubb, from the latter date until the final muster out. The First Lieutenants were: Peter Litzel, from August 14, 1862, to January 29, 1863 (promoted Captain); John J. Chubb, from the latter date to January 10, 1865 (promoted Captain); and John Blood until the close of the war. Chubb had been Second Lieutenant from the organization of the company until promoted, and was followed in that rank by Blood, who was also afterward promoted.

Edwin S. Metzger was Captain and Henry McLean First Lieutenant of Company K during the whole time of service. James Stoops, Jr., was Second Lieutenant, but resigned June 3, 1863, and was followed by

Henry H. Hart, who died August 22, 1864, of wounds received in action.

The companies composing the Eighty-ninth Regiment were recruited in the Eleventh Congressional District, rendezvoused at Wabash, and organized at Indianapolis. The regiment was mustered into service on the 28th of August, 1862, with Charles D. Murray as Colonel. Proceeding to Louisville, Kentucky, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey Craven, the regiment was on the 2d of September sent to Munfordville to reinforce the garrison at that place. In the attack made upon the place by the advance of Bragg's invading army, under General Chalmers, it bore an honorable part, losing two killed, fifteen wounded and one missing. After a long and stubborn resistance the garrison was compelled to surrender to vastly superior numbers on the 16th of September, and on the next day the captured officers and men were paroled and marched within General Buell's lines, from whence they proceeded to Brandenburg, on the Ohio River, and thence to Jeffersonville, reaching there on the 30th of September.

After a furlough to their homes the officers and men of the regiment reassembled at Indianapolis on the 27th of October. The order for their exchange being received the regiment, on the 5th of December, proceeded to Memphis, arriving there on the 8th of December. It was at once assigned to the brigade of General Burbridge in the division of General A. J. Smith, and on the 21st of December was placed on duty at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, where it remained, doing guard and fatigue duty until the 18th of October, 1863. It was then transferred to the city of Memphis, where it was engaged on picket duty until the 26th of January, 1864. During this time, however, the regiment marched on an expedition to Hernando, Mississippi, leaving on the 16th of August, 1863, and returning on the 20th. A detachment of 200 men, under command of Major Henry, also left Memphis on the 24th of December, 1863, skirmished with the rear of General Forrest's command at Lafayette on the 25th, marched in pursuit to Coldwater, and returned on the 31st of December.

On the 26th of January, 1864, the Eighty-ninth left Memphis on transports with the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Corps, of Sherman's command, for Vicksburg, reaching there on the 31st of January. From this point it moved on the Meridian Raid, marching through Jackson, Hillsboro and other towns, and arriving at Meridian on the 14th of February, after having skirmished with the enemy at Quan's Hill and in the vicinity of Meridian without casualty to the regiment. After tearing up the Mobile & Ohio Railroad track in that vicinity, it proceeded to Marion, where it went into camp and remained until the 20th, waiting the expected arrival of the cavalry force under General W. S. Smith, by land, from Memphis. It then broke camp and marched by way of Canton for Vicksburg, reaching there on the 4th of March. The regiment lost, during the expedition, one killed, one wounded and captured and three missing.

The Eighty-ninth left Vicksburg on the 10th of March, with General A. J. Smith's command, on steamers, for the mouth of Red River, reaching Semmesport on Atchafalaya Bayou on the 12th, and on the next day started for Fort De Russey. Here it joined in the assault on that fort, which was captured on the 14th, the regiment sustaining a loss of one killed and nine wounded. Resting at the fort during the next day, and embarking on that night, it moved up the river and arrived at Alexandria on the 16th. On the 21st the regiment moved with General

Mower's command to Henderson's Hill, and there participated in the capture of 270 rebels and four pieces of artillery. Returning to Alexandria it remained there until Banks' army came up, when it moved with the united armies to Grand Ecore, which place was reached on the 3d of April. Remaining there in camp until the 7th, it again moved with the balance of General A. J. Smith's command. On the 9th it rested in line of battle awaiting the approach of the rebel army under General Richard Taylor, then in pursuit of the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps, which he had, the day before, met and defeated at Sabine Cross Roads. In the battle of Pleasant Hill, which was fought by A. J. Smith's command on the 9th, the Eighty-ninth bore a conspicuous part, losing seven killed and forty-seven wounded, making a total loss of fifty-four.

On the 10th of April the regiment fell back toward Grand Ecore, arriving there on the 14th, where it remained until the 20th awaiting the return of the gunboats and transports. It then marched to Nachitoches, and there lay in the line of battle until the Army of the Gulf marched by, and then, from day to day, engaged in covering the retreat of that army to Alexandria, which place was reached on the 26th of April. From thence, on the 1st of May, it marched to Bayou Roberts, Governor Moore's plantation and Bayou La Moore, all within a few miles of Alexandria. On the 7th of May the regiment met the enemy at Bayou La Moore, and after a sharp engagement charged and repulsed him, with a loss to the Eighty-ninth of four killed and eleven wounded; total, fifteen.

The dam to raise Red River at the falls at Alexandria having been completed so as to allow the transports to pass below, the command of General A. J. Smith resumed its march toward the Mississippi, the Eighty-ninth leaving Moore's plantation on the 14th of May, and reaching Yellow Bayou, three miles from Semmesport, on the Atchafalaya, on the 17th. During this march it engaged the enemy on the prairie, near Marksville, on the 16th, with but little loss on either side, the enemy retreating at the opening of the engagement. On the 18th the regiment recrossed the Yellow Bayou, and with other troops marched up Bayou De Glaise to Smith & Norwood's plantation, and there had a severe contest with the enemy under command of General Poligniac, who was repulsed with great slaughter. The regiment lost eight killed and forty-five wounded; total, fifty-three. On the 19th of May the regiment reached Red River Landing on the Mississippi, and embarked the same evening for Vicksburg, which place was reached on the 24th of May. During the Red River expedition the regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey Craven.

The Eighty-ninth remained in the vicinity of Vicksburg until the 4th of June, when it embarked for Memphis, arriving there on the 9th, and leaving there on the 23d for Collierville. From there it marched as escort to a wagon train to Moscow, and then moved to Lagrange, Tennessee. Here it remained until the 5th of July, and then marched to Pontotoc, Mississippi, reaching there on the 11th. From thence it moved to Harrisburg, near Tupelo, where, on the 14th of July, it participated in the battle with the rebel troops under Generals S. D. Lee and Forrest, called the battle of Tupelo. The regiment in this engagement lost one killed and twelve wounded.

Returning from this expedition the Eighty-ninth reached Memphis on the 23d of July, where it rested until the 8th of August. It then marched with General A. J. Smith's

command to look after General Forrest in Northern Mississippi, passing through Holly Springs to Oxford, where news was received that Forrest had entered Memphis. The command was at once marched back to Memphis, arriving there on the 30th of August, where it lay in camp until the 8th of September. At that date the regiment proceeded on steamers up the Mississippi, landing at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on the 19th of September. From there it made a brief expedition to De Soto, returning on the 1st of October. On the following day the regiment started with General A. J. Smith's command in pursuit of the rebel General Price, then invading Missouri. It marched into the interior of the State, passing through the towns bordering the Missouri River to Independence, and from thence to Oxford, Kansas. From there it moved to Harrisonville, Missouri, where the pursuit was abandoned, after which the regiment marched to St. Louis, going by way of Lone Jack, Lexington, Glasgow, Columbia, Warrenton and St. Charles. During the expedition it marched 720 miles, nearly all of which was on foot. The regiment was not in any engagement during the march, but had the misfortune to lose Major Henry, Assistant Surgeon Porter and Quartermaster Ashley, who were murdered by guerrillas on the 1st of November at Greenton, ten miles south of Lexington.

The Eighty-ninth remained with General Smith's command at St. Louis until the 25th of November, when it proceeded by steamer to Nashville, Tennessee, reaching there on the 30th. Here it went into camp, and on the 15th and 16th of December participated in the battle near that place. On the first day of the engagement the regiment suffered no loss, but on the second, when it was conspicuously engaged, it lost two killed and fifteen wounded. On the 17th it started in pursuit of Hood's army, and arrived at Clifton, on the Tennessee River, on the 1st of January, 1865, from whence it proceeded on transports to Eastport, Mississippi. Here it remained until the 9th of February, when it proceeded by steamer to Vicksburg, and thence to New Orleans, arriving there on the 21st of February.

From New Orleans the regiment moved on transports to Dauphin Island, near Mobile, reaching there on the 8th of March. On the 19th it moved up Mobile Bay by steamer to the mouth of Fish River, and thence up Fish River to Don's Mills, where it disembarked and remained till the 25th of March. It then marched to a point between Spanish Fort and Blakely, where it lay, participating in the siege until the rebel fortifications were taken. The regiment lost during the siege two killed and eight wounded. On the 13th of April the Sixteenth Army Corps, under command of General A. J. Smith, marched for Montgomery, Alabama, arriving there on the 27th of April. Here the regiment lay in camp, doing some picket duty, until the 1st of June, when it marched to Providence, on the Alabama River, and there took transports to Mobile, where it did patrol and guard duty until the 19th of July, 1865, when it was mustered out of service. Proceeding homeward, it reached Indianapolis on the 4th of August, where, after being publicly received by Governor Morton in the State House grove, it was finally discharged.

The remaining recruits of the Eighty-ninth were transferred to the Fifty-second Indiana, and continued to serve with that organization until the 10th of September, 1865, when they were mustered out with the regiment.

During its term of service the Eighty-ninth suffered losses as follows: 31 killed, 167 wounded and 4 missing, making a total loss of 202. It marched 2,363 miles on foot,

traveled by steamer 7,112 miles, and by rail 1,232 miles, making the total distance traveled 10,707 miles.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT).

In the autumn of 1863 a number of men were raised in Adams County for the Eleventh Cavalry, and became part of Company C. James C. Wilson, from this county, was Second Lieutenant. He soon afterward became a Captain in the Thirteenth Cavalry. Norval Blackburn, the present postmaster at Decatur, and editor of the *Democrat*, was Second Lieutenant from March 1, 1864, First Lieutenant from August 1, 1864, and Captain from June 1, 1865.

The Eleventh Cavalry—One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers—was recruited under the call of September 14, 1863, the several companies being raised and organized during the fall and winter of 1863. On the 1st of March, 1864, the regimental organization was perfected at Indianapolis, and the command given to Robert R. Stewart, who was taken from the Second Cavalry, in which organization he held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and promoted Colonel of the Eleventh Cavalry. On the 1st of May the regiment left the general camp of rendezvous at Indianapolis, and moved thence, by rail, to Nashville, Tennessee, but a small portion of the regiment being mounted. Arriving there on the 7th of May, it went into camp of instruction, and remained therein until the 1st of June. It then marched into Northern Alabama, and was placed on duty along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, with headquarters at Larkinsville, Alabama. The regiment was kept on this duty until the 16th of October, when it marched back to Nashville, where it was mounted and sent to the front.

In the campaign in front of Nashville, in November and December, the Eleventh Cavalry was actively engaged, and, after the defeat of Hood's forces, joined in the pursuit, going as far as Gravelly Springs, Alabama, arriving there on the 7th of January, 1865. It was then dismounted and placed on duty in that vicinity until the 7th of February, when it crossed the Tennessee River to Eastport, Mississippi, and there remained until the 12th of May.

In obedience to orders to report to Major-General Dodge at St. Louis, the regiment then embarked on steamers and proceeded to that city, arriving there on the 17th. After being re-mounted it marched to Rolla, Missouri, arriving there on the 26th of June and reporting to Colonel Morell, commanding that district. From Rolla the regiment moved to Fort Riley, Kansas, arriving there on the 8th of July. From there it moved to Council Grove, Kansas, and was stationed along the Santa Fe route across the plans, with headquarters at Cottonwood Crossing. The Eleventh Cavalry was continued on this duty until the 1st of September, when it was ordered to march to Fort Leavenworth, where it arrived on the 11th. On the 19th of September, 1865, the regiment was mustered out at that place in compliance with telegram orders received from the General commanding the Department of Missouri.

On the 26th of September the regiment reached Indianapolis with thirty officers and 579 men, under command of Colonel Abram Sharra, for final discharge and payment. On the 28th of September, after partaking of a sumptuous dinner at the Soldier's Home, the Eleventh Cavalry marched to the State House, where it was publicly welcomed by speeches from General Mansfield, Colonel Stewart and Surgeon Read, to which responses were made by Colonel Sharra, Majors Crowder and

Showalter, and Chaplain Barnhart. After the reception the regiment was marched out to Camp Carrington, where the men and officers were paid and discharged from the service of the United States.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY (ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT).

A large part of Company G, in this regiment, was composed of men enlisted in Adams County in the winter of 1864. James C. Wilson, previously Second Lieutenant of the Adams County company in the Eleventh Cavalry, was Captain of this company during 1864. William Battenberg, Andrew J. Simcoke and Robert T. Peterson were given Lieutenants' commissions during 1865, but mustered out before taking the rank thus earned.

The Thirteenth Cavalry, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment, was the last cavalry organization raised in the State. Recruiting for the companies composing the regiment was commenced in September, 1863, and continued during the fall and winter of that year. On the 29th of April, 1864, the organization of the regiment was completed by its muster into service, with Gilbert M. L. Johnson as Colonel. On the 30th of the same month it left Indianapolis, dismounted and with infantry arms and accoutrements, for Nashville, Tennessee. The regiment remained in camp of instruction at that place until the 31st of May, when it was ordered to Huntsville, Alabama, for the purpose of garrisoning that post. During the stay of the command at that place it was engaged in several skirmishes with prowling bands of rebel cavalry, and on the 1st of October held the place against the entire command of the rebel General Buford.

On the 16th of October, companies A, C, D, F, H and I, under command of Colonel Johnson, proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, for the purpose of drawing horses and equipments for the entire command. Upon their arrival there the companies were ordered to Paducah, under command of Major Moore, to assist in repelling an attack of General Forrest. Leaving Paducah on the 1st of November, they returned to Louisville, where the object of their mission was completed, and the line of march was taken up for Nashville, at which point the remaining companies from Huntsville reported to regimental headquarters. On the 30th of November, companies A, C, D, F, H and I, fully mounted and equipped, under command of Colonel Johnson, proceeded to Lavergne, under orders from General Thomas, to watch the movements of Hood's army, then advancing on Nashville. These companies being cut off from the line of retreat, retired, in obedience to orders from General Wilson, upon Murfreesboro, reporting to General Rousseau, under whose direction they participated in the battles of Overall's Creek, Wilkinson's Pike, and twelve different skirmishes with the enemy, with a loss of sixty-five men killed and wounded, and two men missing, from an aggregate present for duty of three hundred and twenty-five. During the same period companies B, E, G, K, L and M, left at Nashville, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pepper, participated, dismounted, in the battle of Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, immediately after which they were joined by the other six companies from Murfreesboro. After effecting an exchange of arms and procuring an entire re-mount, the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Seventh Division of the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi, Colonel Johnson commanding the brigade.

On the 11th of February, 1865, the Thirteenth Cavalry embarked on transports for New Orleans, but disembarked at Vicksburg, under orders of General Canby, to prepare for a raid on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. These orders being countermanded, the regiment left Vicksburg on transports, on the 6th of March, for its original destination, and on arriving at New Orleans, re-embarked for Navy Cove, Mobile Bay, where it reported to General Canby, and assisted in the operations against the forts and defenses of Mobile. It was also engaged in running a courier line to Florida, connecting with General Asboth. After the fall of Mobile, under command of General Grierson, the regiment was placed in condition for a long march, and on the 17th of April started on a raid of some 800 miles through the States of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, arriving at Columbus, in the latter State, on the 22d of May. Thence it proceeded to Macon, Mississippi, garrisoning that point and the line of railroad, sixty miles in extent, and taking possession of immense quantities of captured commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores and ordnance. On the 6th of June the regiment returned to Columbus, Mississippi, and remained there until orders were received for muster out, when it proceeded to Vicksburg, where it was mustered out of service on the 18th of November, 1865. Proceeding homeward, it reached Indianapolis on the 25th of November, with twenty-three officers and 633 men for final discharge.

THE PRESS.

IN the development of modern civilization there is no more potent factor than the newspaper, and, at the same time, there has been no greater progress in anything for fifty years past than in American journalism. Fifty years ago the country had few newspapers that could be considered paying property. The metropolitan journals devoted about as much space to foreign as to domestic news, while country weeklies seemed to consider that which happened at home as of no importance whatever, and imitated the larger papers in style and contents. The telegraph and railroads, assisted by that enterprising spirit which is inseparably connected with successful journalistic management, have wrought most gratifying results. Local news has become the main feature of weekly country newspapers, and all journals of the better class are foremost in advancing the best interests of the localities from which their support comes.

In Adams County journalism has kept pace in the march of improvement with other professions and industries. The wide circulation of these papers at present published, and the large number of outside papers that are taken here, afford the best possible evidence that the people are intelligent, enterprising and progressive. In Decatur alone 150 copies of outside daily papers are distributed every day by the newsdealer, and many come by mail direct to subscribers.

Although many able writers have been employed upon the county press in former years, without disparagement to any of them it can be safely asserted, that the journals of the county, taken as a whole, were never better conducted than at present. The editors are gentlemen who understand their business thoroughly, and do their utmost to give their patrons good, clean, reliable newspapers.

DECATUR GAZETTE.

The *Gazette* was the first newspaper in Adams County, and was started in 1848 or

1849, with Joshua Randall as proprietor and James H. Smith as editor. It was in politics a Whig sheet, and lived a little over two years, when it suspended, shortly after some of Smith's personal enemies gave him a coat of tar. The next paper was the

ADAMS COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

It appeared first in 1851 or 1852, and was edited and published by James B. Simcoke until its suspension after the campaign of 1860, in which year it was devoted to the interests of John C. Breckinridge as a presidential candidate. It was a Democratic paper, but its friends had left it soon after the establishment of the *Eagle*, in 1857, so that the *Democrat* was forced to give up a losing game and suspend.

DECATUR EAGLE.

The *Eagle* was founded in February, 1857, by H. L. Phillips, who afterward received William G. Spencer into partnership. In 1859 they sold the concern to A. J. Hill, who published the paper for fifteen years. Joseph McGonagle bought it in November, 1874, and changed the name to the

DECATUR DEMOCRAT,

under which title it has since been published. Mr. McGonagle ceased to be proprietor in 1879, selling to S. Ray Williams. In August, 1881, A. J. Hill again bought the paper and conducted it two years. Messrs. Roth & Cummings then published the *Democrat* under their names for a few months. In November, 1883, Norval Blackburn purchased Mr. Cummings' interest, and in February following that of Mr. Roth. Originally a six-column folio, the *Democrat* has undergone several changes in size and is now a nine-column folio. It is published on Fridays, at $1.50 a year, and enjoys a very fine patronage from Adams and surrounding counties.

YOUNG AMERICA.

A paper by this brisk title was started at Decatur in 1858, and discontinued the year following. T. J. Tolan was proprietor and James Smith, editor. The paper was Republican in politics.

DECATUR HERALD.

This was a Democratic paper, established in 1873 by James R. Bobo and Seymour Worden, and suspended the following year.

DECATUR JOURNAL.

The first number of the Decatur *Journal*, the exponent of Republican principles in Adams County, was issued September 27, 1879, with D. G. M. Trout as editor and George S. Staunton, publisher. Mr. Staunton remained with the *Journal* about one year disposing of his interest to E. A. Phillips. In February, 1881, B. W. Sholty purchased Mr. Trout's interest, and for two years Sholty & Phillips conducted the publication, they disposing of the paper to Shaffer Peterson and E. B. Moffit. In 1885 Mr. Sholty repurchased Mr. Peterson's interest and the publication continued under the management of Sholty & Moffit until March, 1887, when E. A. Hoffman became editor and proprietor by purchase from Messrs. Sholty & Moffit. The *Journal* was originally a seven-column folio, and during Mr. Sholty's management was enlarged to eight columns. It appears every Friday, at $1.50 a year, and has a circulation of about 800.

GENEVA HERALD.

The Geneva *Herald* was established in 1881, the first issue being dated September

20, under the name of Geneva *News*, by John E. Culley. In politics it was independent. In the latter part of October, 1883, Mr. Culley sold to H. S. Thomas, who gave the paper its present name, its first issue being November 8, 1883. The *Herald* is still independent in political sentiment. It is an ardent supporter of prohibition. Its circulation is about 400.

GENEVA ENTERPRISE.

Ed. Phillips started the *Enterprise* in 1885, and suspended the same in the latter part of 1886. It was a five-column quarto.

PROFESSIONAL.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

A PROFESSION which ever attracts a certain percentage of our brightest minds into its ranks is that of the law. It is now rather more crowded than the other avocations, but this is in itself a proof of the advantages it offers. Of late years it has become curiously common for people to disparage lawyers, applying every sort of epithet, and making them the excuses for hundreds of jokes and stories; yet these same citizens who profess to have a contempt for lawyers will, when in any kind of difficulty, run promptly to one of the profession, place themselves and their property entirely in his guidance, and eagerly follow his suggestions in the weightiest affairs.

Adams, having always been a small county, has never possessed a large body of attorneys, and those who have practiced here have furnished from their number few who would be considered brilliant in a large city; yet they have been as a rule able, well-read, conscientious and painstaking men, and at the present time, as well as in the past, the county may be truthfully considered surprisingly free from "shysters." One testimony to their ability is the fact that attorneys are seldom imported from other counties to attend to important cases. During the early years of the county's history, lawyers frequently came from Fort Wayne, and later from Bluffton and Portland, but this now happens less often.

Beatty McClellan came to Decatur in 1840, from Greene County, Ohio, remained a few months, and removed to Winchester, Randolph County. He taught school here, and also took what legal business he could find; hence he may be called the first resident attorney of Decatur. He afterward became a very able lawyer, and when last heard from he was leading a retired life at Columbus, in Bartholomew County.

William H. Bugh and William Carson came to Decatur in 1848, and left in 1851. Bugh was from Ohio, and went from here to Wisconsin. He was a Whig, and while here was a candidate for Representative, and also clerk. Carson was from Ft. Wayne, whither he returned from this place, and where he is

still in the practice of the law. He was, while here, a candidate for Representative on the Whig ticket, but afterward affiliated with the Democratic party.

W. G. Spencer practiced law from 1849 to 1860, and then was elected county auditor. Since his two official terms of four years each he has been a hardware merchant of Decatur. He has always been a Democrat.

David Studabaker studied law with Judge Jacob Haynes, of Portland, and in June, 1852, chose Decatur as his first location for the pursuit of his profession. He practiced continuously for thirty-one years (longer than any other attorney ever in Adams County), and since 1883 has given his attention to banking. He is politically a Democrat.

James R. Bobo studied with Mr. Studabaker in 1858–'59, and commenced the practice in 1860. He devoted himself to it continuously until November, 1877, when he took the office of circuit judge, to which he had been elected in 1876. He is now serving his second term of six years. Judge Bobo is politically a Democrat. He has been two terms in the House at Indianapolis, and one in the Senate.

The oldest attorney now regularly devoted to the profession is Robert S. Peterson, who read law with Mr. Studabaker. The other resident practitioners are John T. France, Daniel D. Heller, E. A. Huffman, Paul G. Hooper, J. T. Merryman, Elias G. Coverdale, Jay Dorwin, John T. Bailey, Judson W. Teeple, Clark J. Lutz, L. C. Devoss, J. F. Mann, J. E. Thomas, Philip L. Andrews and J. Fred France. At Geneva, in the south part of the county, are P. B. Manley and William Drew.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

There is no calling requiring higher qualifications or involving greater responsibilities on the part of its followers than that of medicine. These requirements are none too highly compensated, especially in a new country. As humanity is everywhere physically imperfect, the first settlers of the county had not been here very long, or become very numerous, before the doctor was needed, to look after the "chills and fever," or some other ailment. In those days, when people were poor and money was scarce, much of the physician's work was pure benevolence, involving long trips through a sparsely-settled country, at inclement seasons and for uncertain remuneration.

The first physician resident at Decatur was named Williams. He came in 1837 or 1838 from Ohio, and after five or six years moved to Willshire, Ohio. William Trout came in 1840 from Pennsylvania, and practiced until his death in 1885, forty-five years after he settled. Pomeroy Porter came early in the "forties," and was killed while in the army, during the civil war. William Moore was an early physician. He remained until a few years ago, when he went to Iowa. He is now at Bluffton, Ohio. Drs. Little and Champer were here in an early day, and died at Decatur. Among the physicians best remembered in the county were the Pierces, three in number. John Pierce came from Willshire, Ohio, about 1850, and returned to that place, where he is still in practice, about twenty years ago. Jacob Pierce was here eight or ten years, and died before the war. Thomas Pierce practiced a few years at Decatur, moved away, and is now dead. The present physicians of Decatur are: T. T. Dorwin, D. G. M. Trout, Jonas Coverdale, B. R. Freeman, C. A. Jelleff, J. S. Boyers, J. S. Mann (Hom.), P. B. Thomas and H. S. Costello. At Geneva, H. M. Aspy, James Brelsford and S. G. Ralston are all practicing physicians. W. Broadwell has the field to himself at Berne.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY J. F. SNOW, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE pioneers of Adams County were a moral, industrious and religious people. They had great respect for law and order though their educational advantages were limited. It mattered not what their religious differences were, there was a common agreement in regard to the requirements of their children at home and at school. They were educated to observe good habits, polite manners and to maintain their honor; men, nations, and even school-boys believe as they are educated. The pioneer was educated to believe that the pugilistic encounters were often necessary to maintain his honor. The pioneer teacher was not an exception to the rule, and resorted to frequent applications of the rod to appease his wrath and vindicate his honor. In many of the pioneer schools were sown the seeds of education that have since grown to ripe fruit. Numbers of our solid citizens relate their experience as school-boys and credit the great inconveniences to which they were subject as useful assistants in their preparation for life's school.

FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The early settlers were surrounded by many inconveniences that nothing but a development of the country could overcome. Their lands were covered with heavy forests; markets were distant; roads and bridges were unknown and the country was sparsely settled. As time was required to overcome these hindrances it was not until about 1839 that the first school-house was erected in Adams County. It was located on section 20, Root Township, and is said to have been built of hewn logs; it had a puncheon floor, and a huge clay chimney and fire-place. The clapboard door swung on wooden hinges, and greased paper was used as a substitute for glass in the windows. The school enjoyed

an abundance of fresh air, as the ventilation was unquestionably good. The inner walls were provided with wooden pins upon which hats and dinner pails were hung. The substantial backless seats completed the outfit of school furniture. Perhaps near the same date the second school-house in Adams County was built near the center of section 20, Wabash Township. It was built in accordance with the specifications given in the school law of 1824, and was similar in the main to the one previously built in Root Township. About the same date, 1839, Decatur claims honors in the same direction, her first school-house being a hewed log house of lawful dimensions. Probably the last log school-house erected in the county stands in the southeast corner of section 2, Kirkland Township. It is yet in quite a fair state of preservation, and is used as a dwelling house by one of the citizens of Peterson. The number of school districts did not rapidly increase, and when State Superintendent Larrabee asked for a statistical report from the county school commissioner in 1852, he ascertained that there were but seven school-houses within the limits of Adams County. In 1873 the last log school-house gave place to a commodious brick. The old rickety rough bench without a back has yielded its place to the improved modern folding seat. The days of the log school-house and puncheon seat have passed away, and but few of the sturdy pioneer school-boys are left to relate their history. Most of the schools in this county are fairly provided with educational appliances and apparatus. The new Constitution of 1851 made provisions for the establishment of a general and uniform system of common schools wherein tuition shall be without charge and open to all. The school law made in the following year was quite liberal, and was founded upon the principle that the property of the State should educate the children of the State. Provisions were made by which free libraries were established in each township; these libraries at the present time contain about 2,000 volumes, but they are but little used and may be considered worthless as educational assistants. Trustees were empowered to build school-houses independent of the vote of any particular district and pay their teachers in cash.

This was an era of prosperity and henceforth the schools steadily prospered and increased in usefulness.

The first brick school-house in Adams County was erected in 1873, and is known as the Dent School, in Root Township. At the present time there are thirty brick school buildings within the county, and are distributed as follows: Blue Creek Township, six; Root Township, five; Washington Township, four; St. Mary's and Monroe Townships, three each; Preble, Kirkland and French Townships, two each; Union Township, Geneva and Decatur, one each. The remaining sixty-four buildings are frame, five of which will likely be supplanted the coming year by substantial brick buildings. The total estimated value of school property within the county in 1885–'86 was $94,575, which includes school apparatus to the amount of $4,975. The estimated value of the Geneva building is $4,000. The Union School Building of Decatur is valued at $16,000.

TEACHERS, EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

It is not an easy matter to determine who taught the first school in Adams County, for several persons began about the same time, and this before any regular school buildings were erected. James Smith is said to have been the first to honor the legally authorized

pedagogical chair in this county. But little can be ascertained of him except that his stay in these "back woods" was of short duration. He taught the first school in the building located in Root Township as above described. He taught early and late, shook with the ague and fought mosquitos in true pioneer style. 'Tis true the pioneer teacher had many inconveniences with which to contend and many privations to endure, but he was ever exempt from virtue from morning till night in an attempt to answer lists of questions to test his special fitness to teach in the public schools. This important matter was carefully weighed by the three township trustees until 1837, when the law was changed and three school commissioners were appointed to enquire into the natural and acquired abilities of applicants and license those considered competent. The qualifications of applicants were tested on reading, writing and ciphering, or arithmetic; and in later years spelling was considered as an accomplishment worthy of particular mention. Books were scarce and the teacher who could produce the best "ciphering book" of his own construction and write a fair hand was always in demand. The educational pulse grew stronger as the county developed, and from 1852, under the new school law, the number of school districts rapidly increased. Eight years later, in 1860, teachers were gratified to learn that they could find employment in the school-room for from ten to twelve weeks within the year at a cash salary of from $1.40 to $1.50 a day. Quite a sensation was produced in the pedagogical fraternity when the Legislature of 1865 passed the act requiring applicants to pass written examinations, and to pass on two additional branches: physiology and history of the United States. At this time those applicants who evinced the special fitness were scarce, and many trustees had difficulty in procuring the required teachers for their schools. The new *regime* met with determined opposition by the old teachers, but the younger ones and new aspirants to pedagogical honors packed their grip-sacks and started in the direction of the Liber College, near Portland, Jay County, Indiana, or the Methodist Episcopal College at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, in order to prepare in the new and objectionable branches. This gave a temporary boom to those institutions, and Liber College especially saw her most prosperous days. The same Legislature abolished the school commissioner's office and instituted the county school examiner in its stead. The examiner held fast to the requirements of the law, and many who would not comply with the demands of the times wearied by the wayside and fell from the pedagogical ranks.

Since 1850 the German element has rapidly increased in several parts of Adams County; especially so in Root, Preble, French, Hartford and Wabash townships. The early school laws made no provisions for German to be taught in English schools until 1869, when an act was passed permitting German to be taught as a branch in any public school in the State where a desire of the same was set forth in a petition to the township trustee by the parents or representatives of twenty-five or more school children. At the present time there are twelve schools within the county in which German is taught as a branch, and seventy in which German children are pupils.

Nearly all of the older German pupils can read and talk the English language. Until 1873 there was no uniformity in the lists of questions used by county examiners of the various counties, in the examination of applicants for teacher's license. Each examiner made his own list of examination questions;

hence they were light in some counties and severe in others.

In 1873 the State Board of Education began the publication of uniform lists of questions for the examination of teachers in the various counties of the State. County examiners issued licenses to successful applicants for six months, twelve months, eighteen months and twenty-four months. A general average of 65 per cent and not falling below 55 per cent entitled the applicant to a fourth grade certificate or license; a general average of 75 per cent entitled the applicant to a third grade license; a general average of 85 per cent entitled the applicant to a second grade license; a general average of 95 entitled the applicant to a first grade license.

The new arrangement was met by strong opposition, but it prevailed and caused many of the time-honored pedagogues to leave the ranks never more to return; others still clung with a death grip to their six months' license, renewing it semi-annually until June, 1883, when an act, of the same year, came into effect, abolishing the eighteen months' license and creating the thirty-six months' license, and making the six months' license a trial license issuable but once to any applicant in any county. Again the number of the weaker members was reduced. At the Superintendents' Convention in Indianapolis June, 1883, it was agreed upon by resolution that the success of teachers should be weighed in granting licenses, and the success of teachers has since been graded and marked upon their certificates at examination. The same convention placed the standard of grading the various licenses as follows: Fourth grade, general average of 70 per cent; third grade, general average of 80 per cent; second grade, general average of 90 per cent; first grade, general average of 95 per cent; and not falling below 60 per cent in the lowest branch for a fourth grade license, nor below 80 per cent in the lowest branch for a first grade license. In November, 1884, the general average required to procure a fourth or third grade license was raised 5 per cent, making the standard at the present time 75 per cent for fourth grade and 85 per cent for third grade. At the May meeting of 1886 the State Board of Education made an order that after December, 1886, all applicants shall furnish a written review or essay of not less than 600 words upon one of the following subjects: Tale of Two Cities, David Copperfield, Ivanhoe, Heart of Midlothian, Henry Esmond, The Spy, The Pilot, The Scarlet Letter, The Sketch Book, Knickerbocker's History of New York, The Happy Boy, Poems of Longfellow, Poems of Bryant, Poems of Whittier, and Poems of Lowell. Applicants are required to place their signatures to a statement that the production is their own original work and in their own handwriting; this production is to be graded the same as other branches upon which applicants are examined. At present the various grades of teachers' licenses are represented in Adams County as follows:

There are three teachers holding fourth grade or six months' licenses; there are forty-two holding third grade or twelve months' licenses; there are forty-one holding second grade or twenty-four months' licenses; and there are twenty-three holding first grade or thirty-six months' licenses. As yet there are no teachers in the county holding State licenses.

SCHOOL BOOKS, COURSE OF STUDY, ETC.

The public schools previous to 1853 were not provided with any uniform series of school text-books, but each pupil used as a text-book what he happened to have at hand. The New Testament met with much favor as

a reading book, and was used in many schools. In 1853 the State authorities made an attempt to secure uniformity of books under the recent statute providing for such uniformity. Among the books manufactured for school use were Webster's Spelling Book, Murray's Readers and Grammar, and Pike's Arithmetic; later, The Elementary Spelling Book, Kirkham's Grammar, Morse's Geographies, Ray's Arithmetics and the Eclectic Readers. Until 1878 there was but little effort made to classify or grade the district schools. At this time appeared the first regular course of study for the district schools of Adams County. Its introduction was of natural consequence very slow, as many pupils could be induced to take only those branches for which he had a particular taste. The patrons also objected to having their sons study any branch that they could not directly apply to every day business life. Arithmetic and spelling were made hobbies, and the test of a pupil's ability as a scholar was to "spell down" all the schools in the vicinity, and "work all the sums" in his arithmetic. The district school course has been modified from time to time to meet the demands of the schools. In this county there is also a graded school course, which comprises a number of the higher branches in addition to those found in the district school course.

COUNTY GRADUATES.

The subject of graduation from the district schools was under discussion by the prominent educators of the State for a number of years previous to 1883, at which time the plan was put upon a working basis. The first examinations held for county diploma applicants were held in 1883. Applicants were required to pass a creditable examination in the eight common school branches. As a result of the first examination there were twenty-one successful applicants. The examinations have been held annually ever since the plan was perfected, and at the present time, February, 1887, there are 107 graduates from the district schools of this county, forty-six of whom have since become teachers in the public schools. Since the spring of 1885 interesting commencement exercises have been given by the graduates at Geneva, Linn Grove and Pleasant Mills. The graded schools of the county, since 1883, have annually furnished county graduates.

SCHOOL TERM AND GRADED SCHOOLS.

In the pioneer schools the term was necessarily short, and as late as 1860 the term seldom exceeded ten or twelve weeks in duration. As the school advantages multiplied the term was increased until the present time, at which the average length of the school term in this county is about six and a half months annually. The average wages of teachers for winter sessions is about $1.75 per day. The fall or spring session is about $1.15 per day. A majority of the spring or fall terms are taught by beginners and by lady teachers.

There are now six graded schools within Adams County, including the city schools of Decatur. The first school of more than one department was the Decatur school, which was organized in 1854 in the third school building for Decatur, and known as the "High School Building." At the beginning of this school there were three teachers employed, but we are unable to learn their names. The first attempt to arrange the school with regard to classification or graduation was in 1872. Thomas Wright was the principal at that time, and met with strong opposition in the attempt to accomplish his object; hence it was not until 1878, under the management of S. G. Hastings,

that the school was thoroughly graded. In 1881, under the management of Dr. Hastings, it sent forth seven graduates as its first class. In 1882 the school was commissioned by the State Board of Education as a high school, and its graduates invited to enter the State educational institutions without farther examination. Since 1878 it has been under the management of S. G. Hastings, C. G. White and G. W. A. Luckey, the present superintendent.

The school has graduated thirty-eight pupils in the last six years, in the regular course. In 1885 a post graduate course was established, which was completed the next year by five of the regular graduates. Of the thirty-eight graduates there are seventeen who became teachers, ten of whom have taught in the primary departments of the city schools. The school is composed of ten departments, and has an attendance of about 460 pupils. The past year, by the pupils' entertainments, to which a small admission fee was charged, a library of about 100 volumes has been secured. This is in good demand, and is much used by the pupils of the school. The present school building was erected in 1885, at a cost of about $15,000. The Geneva schools were graded about 1873, the old Methodist Episcopal church building being used for one division of the school. Mr. —— Walker was the first principal. In 1879 the Geneva corporation erected a commodious four-roomed brick school building, at a cost of about $4,000. I. O. Jones was chosen as principal. The school was thoroughly classified and graded. Mr. Jones was followed in turn by W. C. Ladd, J. F. Snow, L. W. A. Luckey, G. W. Peterson, and W. A. Aspy, the present principal. This school has furnished a number of graduates from the district school course. It employs four teachers, part of whom were graduated from the school. The other four graded schools in this county and the dates of their organization are as follows: The Linn Grove school is located at Buena Vista, in Hartford Township. It was organized in 1877, with G. W. A. Luckey as principal. The principals who followed him are L. W. A. Luckey, F. F. Mendenall, G. W. Musser, and Geo. W. Bolds, the present principal. The Monmouth graded school is situated at Monmouth, Root Township, and was organized in 1878, with Ray Berg as principal. The principals who followed him are J. H. Walters, F. P. Hocker, and G. H. Laughery, the present principal. The Pleasant Mills graded school is situated at Pleasant Mills, St. Mary's Township, and was organized in 1879, with G. W. Peterson as its principal. The principals who followed him are H. W. Kirby, R. K. Erwin, and Charles Dailey, the present principal. The Ceylon graded school is located at Ceylon, in Wabash Township. It was organized in 1884, with W. A. Aspy as principal. Its present principal is S. McD. Snow. Under the management of the present principal a school library of fifty or sixty volumes was placed in the school, and is much used by the more advanced pupils.

The graded schools at Ceylon, Monmouth and Pleasant Mills each support good literary societies, in the exercises of which a majority of the pupils participate. The people near these schools fully appreciate their benefits, and the near future will add to the number of townships possessing them.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

Within the county there are several parochial schools. Some of these may be found in Union, Root and Preble townships, and the city of Decatur. The Lutherans began their schools with their church organizations in Preble Township, about 1840. At present

their schools continue in session three days within the week, and are taught by the minister in charge. The Lutheran organizations own three frame school buildings in the townships heretofore named, and send their children to school until they are about fourteen years of age. A majority of the pupils of these schools also attend the district public schools during a part of their sessions.

The Catholic schools of Decatur are conducted in a neat, substantial, two-story brick building, which is worth perhaps $5,000. These schools are supported by the denominational congregation. The school, which is taught by the Sisters, continues about nine months of the year, and has an attendance of about 225 pupils. But few of the Catholic pupils attend the public schools in Decatur.

READING CIRCLE AND INSTITUTES.

In 1882 the teachers of Root Township organized a "Shakespearean Club," for the purpose of amusement and mental improvement. The project was a success, and continued with good results for several years.

In 1884 the Indiana State Reading Circle was organized, and about forty teachers of the county secured the necessary books and began the work for which the course provided. It was not closely followed, though several of the works were lengthily discussed in the township institutes. A great number of our teachers could find no time to pursue the course as laid down by the managers, and the work was finally abandoned by most of them.

When Mr. Smith began to wield the birch in Adams County teachers' associations, reading circles and teachers' institutes were but little thought of, or unknown. But as education took no backward steps teachers began the discussion of topics pertaining to their work and the first teachers' association, of which there is any accessible record, was called by S. C. Bollman, county examiner of Adams County, December, 1866. The association met at Decatur within holiday week and occupied one of the church buildings during its sessions.

There was an attendance of about forty teachers and the programme was made as it was used. This was the first of what has since grown into our County Teachers' Institute. Though the teachers' associations became of annual occurrence we fail to find a continuous record of them until 1878. The first township institute was held in District No. 5, Monroe Township, October 27, 1873, by D. D. Heller, county superintendent. The various townships have held from three to six institutes annually since the time within named. By them many young teachers have received much valuable instruction and assistance. The more recent county institutes have been well attended; the attendance for the term amounting to from 125 to 150 teachers. Foreign instructors are secured and a five days' session is annually held in the month of August or September, that the teachers may have the benefit of the instruction before the beginning of their fall or winter terms of school.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The county board of education was established by an act of the Legislature in 1877. It is composed of the township trustees, the president of the school board of each incorporated city or town within the county, and the county superintendent of schools. It meets semi-annually, on the first days of May and September, to adopt text-books for the use of the schools and to consider the general wants and needs of the public schools of the county, and devise means for their most judicious management. The present county board of

education is composed of the following named members:

F. F. Frech, L. W. Lewton, Lewis Truchte, David Steele, William Blackburn, J. C. Cowan, Henry Myers, C. W. Hocker, Samuel Hocker, Lemuel O. Bears, M. M. Herr, Samuel Fetters, Anson Roll, Godfrey Christen and J. S. Snow.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Until 1837 the township trustees had charge of the examination of the public school teachers. They were relieved of this duty by the appointment of three school examiners. In 1865 the law was again changed and a single examiner was appointed. Among those who held the positions previous to the change to a single occupant were Josiah Randall, W. Calderwood, J. H. Nevins, James Brown, J. D. Nutman, J. P. Porter, Josiah Crawford, David Studabaker and J. R. Bobo. In 1865 S. C. Bollman was chosen school examiner, and held the position for a number of years. He was followed by D. D. Heller, who afterward, in 1873, became the first county superintendent of schools in Adams County. He resigned in 1874 and was followed by William M. Walter, who was succeeded in 1879 by G. W. A. Luckey, who served four years. In 1883 he was succeeded by J. F. Snow, who is the present incumbent of the office. In regard to thoroughness, methods of instruction, discipline and management we will let others judge and speak.

Adams County was the former home of State Superintendent Samuel L. Rugg. He was one of the most enterprising and influential citizens of the county at an early day and held various county offices for nearly twenty years. In 1858 he was elected by the Democratic party to the State Superintendency of Indiana. His ability as a financier and organizer rendered his services valuable to the State. His remains now rest in the city cemetery, but his memory is ever fresh to the friends of education in Indiana and especially to those of Adams County.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE best prosperity a county can have is agricultural. Manufactures and mineral resources are desirable, but where they are the main dependence there will invariably be a poor, ignorant, unenterprising class of citizens controlled by a few capitalists. Here in Adams County property is quite evenly distributed, with the exception of a few large land owners; all are comfortably situated, and all enjoy educational and social advantages. Adams is destined to remain an agricultural county, and it is best so. As a farming region it ranks among the best in the State. Possessing the advantages of a good climate, a soil of inexhaustible fertility, close proximity to the markets of Ft. Wayne, Toledo and other cities, and excellent railroad facilities, the county has already attained a degree of agricultural development such as is seldom found in a country comparatively new. Its wealth and prosperity are steadily and rapidly increasing. When we consider that but two generations ago the red men were the owners of this region which now supports one of the most flourishing communities in the United States, we may well be astonished at the wonderful results which time and an intelligent industry have wrought. In many sections of our country, lands which have been occupied by white inhabitants as long, exhibit not one-half of the improvements and substantial evidences of real prosperity that Adams County can show. Nature did much for this region, and a thrifty and progressive people have admirably co-operated with her efforts. Farms, buildings and improvements of every kind are of unusual excellence in this county. Numerous towns and villages scattered over the county furnish abundant and convenient trading points and home markets, while unexcelled educational and religious privileges combine to render the lot of the Adams County farmer a most fortunate one.

From the latest printed volume of the

"Bureau of Statistics" for 1884, the following leading facts are taken with reference to Adams County. An area equal to about one congressional township, or, to be exact, 22,755 acres, was planted to wheat, and the production was 269,527 bushels, or about twelve per acre. An even larger area, 24,235 acres, was planted to corn, producing 755,530 bushels, or over thirty per acre. Oats were raised on 10,284 acres, and the yield was 386,596 bushels, or nearly forty per acre. Nearly 50,000 bushels of Irish potatoes were grown. The acreage in timothy was 15,467; tons of product, 27,849; acreage in clover, 9,091; tons of product, 15,911. The timber acreage, which once included all the county, is reduced to 70,091. About 2,000 acres of this is cleared annually. Over 12,000 acres of plowed land was reported idle, and nearly 5,000 acres as covered with blue and other wild grasses.

Not less significant are some of the figures as to live stock. There are in the county 4,979 horses, 106 mules, 19,898 stock hogs, 20,260 fatted hogs (weighing 3,682,997 pounds), 13,457 sheep and 5,691 lambs. The wool clip was 57,480 pounds.

The immense quantity of 1,710,077 gallons of milk, 394,121 pounds of butter, and 87,715 pounds of cheese, afford some idea of the dairy interests of the county.

The first agricultural society in the county was organized in 1853, with these officers: S. S. Mickle, President; George A. Dent, Vice-President; D. Studabaker, Secretary; John McConnell, Treasurer; D. Irwin, C. S. Dorwin, J. Crabs, S. Steele, A. Scales, R. Winnings, L. Mattax, L. French, J. Martin, J. Crawford, T. Loofborow and A. Summers. The society was reorganized in 1875, with Emanuel Woods, President, and John W. Rout, Treasurer. Thirty acres of ground was leased from the county, and suitable buildings erected. The society did not prosper financially, and finally suspended. The fairs of 1885 and 1886 were held by private enterprise.

RAILROADS.

Rapid development of a new country is only possible through a system of railroads, affording speedy, regular, safe and economical transportation. To fully open up a district like Ohio, Indiana or Kentucky, a whole generation must pass away amid the slowly improving conditions of pioneer life. Now, by the aid of railroads, the vast Territory of Dakota has within a few years received a half a million of inhabitants, and is ready to be converted into two new States—stars Nos. 39 and 40 in our Federal constellation. By the same agency Asia, Australia, South America and Africa are being rapidly civilized and developed. In short, the known world is being wonderfully enlarged. But for the iron horse, Africa must remain the "dark continent" for countless generations. In view of present developments, it is to be the land of promise for emigrants in the twentieth century.

It was more than a third of a century after Adams County was organized, and a half a century after the first settlement, before iron rails were laid in the county.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.—The Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Railroad was orginally proposed through Bluffton; but after the Muncie road was built through Wells County, the line was so changed that the first mentioned road came to Decatur, and thence south through Portland and Richmond to Ft. Wayne. The work of construction through Adams County was performed in 1871. The county subscribed for $150,000 worth of stock, raising the money by tax, partly before the building and the remainder

after. The stock is still in the county's hands, and is worthless, but it is the general opinion, nevertheless, that the money was well invested, as it brought a good railroad to a county that might have had none, else. The road is operated by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, which, together with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, jointly guarantee the interest on the bonds. For some years the net earnings have not met the fixed charges, and the deficit has been made up by the guaranteeing companies. The road is kept in excellent condition, and the train service is very efficient. Every part of the county is within seven miles of the railroad.

The mileage of main track in the county is 24.61, assessed at $4,500 per mile, or $110,745. There are 2.93 miles of side track, assessed at $2,500 per mile, or $7,325. The rolling stock is assessed at $500 a mile, or $12,305. The improvements (depots, etc.) are assessed at $2,075, making the total assessed value of the road in Adams County $132,450. It crosses Root, Washington, Monroe and Wabash townships, and has the stations of Monmouth, Decatur, Monroe, Berne and Geneva.

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City.—A narrow-gauge railroad was built through this county in 1878, in an east and west direction, under the name of the Delphos, Bluffton & Kokomo Railroad. It was afterward consolidated with other lines under the name of the Toledo, Frankfort & Burlington, and later with still other short roads, forming the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis, a continous narrow-gauge railroad from Toledo to the Mississippi River. The road did not pay, and was purchased in 1886 by a reorganized company, and renamed the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City. It is to be widened to a standard gauge road this season (1887). The townships interested, and individuals in the county, gave $45,000 to aid in the construction of this road. It crosses Kirkland, Root, Washington and St. Mary's townships. The assessment is as follows: 16.80 miles of main track at $2,000 a mile, $33,600; .42 miles of side track, at $1,000, $420; rolling stock at $600 a mile, $10,080; improvements on right of way, $275; total, $44,375.

Chicago & Atlantic.—This was built through the county in 1881 and 1882, and received about $35,000 from the townships crossed, as aid. It is a very straight road from Chicago to Marion (Ohio), and is intimately related to the Erie Railway. It was built chiefly for through business. It crosses Preble, Root, Washington and Union townships in an east and west direction. The assessment is as follows: 14.38 miles of main track at $8,000, $115,040; 2 miles of side track at $2,000, $4,000; rolling stock at $2,500, $35,950; improvement on right of way, $820; total, $155,810.

There are altogether in Adams County 55.79 miles of main track, assessed at $259,385; 5.35 miles of side track, assessed at $11,745; rolling stock, assessed at $58,335; improvements on right of way valued at $3,170, or, in all, an assessed valuation of $332,635.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In the part of this history devoted to the early years of the county mention is made of the first court-house. This stood on the corner where A. R. Bell now lives, opposite the Miesse House, and has recently been moved to First street, where it is used as a store-room for the woolen mill. It was used only for holding court, and the county sold it after the present court-house was erected. In 1849 two small brick buildings, one story

in height, were erected in the northeast and southeast corners of the square. In the former were the clerk's and recorder's offices, and in the latter the treasurer's and auditor's.

The present fine court-house was built in 1873. The contract price was about $80,000, but the ultimate expenditure was somewhat more. It is a beautiful and commodious structure of Philadelphia pressed brick, Berea sandstone and iron, with hall floors of marble. It is fire-proof, and its court-room is beautifully frescoed and painted. The building is two stories high, with a mansard roof 70 x 120 feet in dimensions, with a tower nearly 160 feet high from the basement.

The first jail was a log structure, and stood on the southeast corner of the square. It was used until 1879, and then was accidentally destroyed by fire. The new brick jail on Market street was completed in 1886 at a cost of $25,000. It contains fourteen cells, and has a residence for the sheriff.

In 1875 the county purchased a farm of 200 acres two and one-half miles southeast of Decatur, on section 13, Washington Township, for a poor farm. The consideration was $10,000. The residence already on the place has since been used by the superintendent as a residence. A temporary frame building was put up at a cost of $2,000 to shelter the county charges. A more permanent building is contemplated, and will doubtless be built in a few years. W. H. H. France is in charge as superintendent, and has held that position for the past four years. There are from twenty-five to thirty persons usually kept at the farm, which is nearly self-sustaining.

STATISTICS.

The larger number of immigrants to Adams County came between 1850 and 1860, though the county was well settled in comparison with the surrounding counties by the former date. The population in 1860 was 9,252; in 1870, 11,382; in 1880, 15,385. The population by townships in the latter census year was as follows: Blue Creek, 931; French, 1,032; Hartford, 1,103; Jefferson, 648; Kirkland, 793; Monroe, 1,534; Preble, 997; Root, 1,270; St. Mary's, 979; Union, 912; Wabash, 1,991 (including Geneva village, 467); Washington, 3,159 (including Decatur town, 1,905).

The native-born population in 1880 was 13,948, of which number 9,418 were born in Indiana, 3,442 in Ohio, 584 in Pennsylvania, 89 in New York, 44 in Illinois and 22 in Kentucky. The foreign-born population was 1,401, of which 757 were born in Germany. This gives but an insufficient idea of the Teutonic proportion of Adams County's population, which is probably more than one-half.

The assessment for 1886 foots up as follows; Acres of land, 212,203.30; value, $2,201,685; value of improvements, $766,818; value of lots, $176,050; value of improvements, $269,900; value of personalty, $1,477,754; number of polls, 3,112; total valuation of taxable property, $4,892,207.

DECATUR.

DECATUR, the capital of Adams County, is now over a half century old. It is situated on the St. Mary's River, on the north line of Washington Township, and six miles north of the geographical center of the county. Though formally laid out and named (in honor of the well-known naval hero) in 1836, it was some years later before it was even much of a village. Previous to 1839 there were but three cabins and two unfurnished frames here. The residents in the spring of 1838 were Samuel L. Rugg, James Crabs, Jacob Huffer, Fittick and Closs. During the decade from 1840 to 1850 the popuiation slowly increased to about 250.

The popular election for trustees and other officers to organize the town of Decatur occurred the last day of the year 1853. Jacob King, David Humbert and William G. Spencer were inspectors of election, and sixty-six votes were cast, resulting in the choice of the following trustees: District No. 1, James Crabs; District No. 2, James Stoops; District No. 3, Thomas J. Pearce; District No. 4, Jacob Crabs; District No. 5, Parker L. Wise. William G. Spencer was chosen clerk and also treasurer; and Hamilton J. Wise was elected marshal and assessor. In May following the first regular election was held, and the officers elected were: Trustees, J. D. Nultman, Simon Friberger, James Stoops, David McDonald and Jacob Bodle; Treasurer, A. Bollman; Clerk and Assessor, William G. Spencer; Marshal, A. Bollman.

Decatur remained under a town organization for twenty-nine years, the population increasing at about the same ratio each decade. By 1860 there were 500 inhabitants; by 1870, 1,000; and in 1880, the last census year, the enumeration footed up 1,905. The construction of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Railroad in 1871 fixed Decatur as the county seat, so that the present substantial court-house was built soon after, and raised the place to the dignity of an important town. The building of the narrow guage road in 1878, and the Chicago & Atlantic in 1881 and 1882 added greatly to the prospects of the growing county seat, which now has

an assured future, as a residence, business and manufacturing town. The population in 1887 is undoubtedly 3,000. One, and possibly two new railroads will be built through Decatur in the near future.

DECATUR A CITY.

Having grown too populous to be satisfied with the old town government, Decatur was incorporated as a city September 5, 1882. The officers elected and appointed for that year and each year since have been:

1882–'83.—Mayor, J. T. Merryman; Clerk, L. J. Gast; Treasurer, H. H. Bremerkamp; Marshal, Robert Maloney; Street Commissioner, J. T. Archbold; Attorney, E. A. Huffman; Engineer, J. T. Simcoke. Council: First Ward, D. O. Jackson and G. W. Patterson; Second Ward, J. H. Vogelwede and Sol. Linn; Third Ward, W. P. Moon and Jesse Niblick.

1883–'84.—Mayor, B. H. Dent; Clerk, L. J. Gast; Marshal, Robert Maloney; Treasurer, H. H. Bremerkamp; Street Commissioner, J. T. Archbold; Attorney, E. A. Huffman; Engineer, J. T. Simcoke. Council: First Ward, G. W. Patterson and D. O. Jackson; Second Ward, H. C. Stetler and J. H. Vogelwede; Third Ward, S. Spangler and Jesse Niblick.

1884–'85.—Same officers as previous year. Council: First Ward, G. W. Patterson and D. O. Jackson; Second Ward, Henry Eiting and J. H. Vogelwede; Third Ward, S. Spangler and Jesse Niblick.

1885–'86.—Mayor, D. D. Heller; Clerk, J. C. Patterson; Treasurer, H. H. Bremerkamp; Marshal, Robert Maloney; Attorney, A. Huffman; Engineer, J. T. Simcoke. Council: First Ward, Henry Krick and G. W. Patterson; Second Ward, H. Stetler and Henry Eiting; Third Ward, Jesse Niblick and S. Spangler.

1886–'87.—Same officers as previous year, except that J. W. Tyndall succeeded J. T. Simcoke as engineer in December, 1886. Council: First Ward, W. S. Congleton (succeeded by A. L. De Vilbiss, October 26, 1886,) and Henry Krick; Second Ward, James H. Stone and H. Stetler; Third Ward, S. Spangler and Jesse Niblick.

FIRE AND FIRE PROTECTION.

Decatur has had but one serious conflagration. This occurred in 1882, and resulted in the loss of the entire row of wooden buildings on the east side of Second street, between Monroe and Madison. The business part of town is now built up solidly of brick, greatly reducing the danger from fire. The fire department completed its present organization in 1885. It includes a hand-engine, hose-cart, with 800 feet of hose, and a hook-and-ladder truck, each manned by a volunteer company. James Hurst is chief of the department.

BANKS.

The first bank in Decatur was started by Joseph D. Nutman, in 1857. Three years later it was moved to Ft. Wayne. In July, 1871, Mr. Nutman and Jesse Niblick established the Adams County Bank, under the firm name of Niblick & Nutman. Four months later Robert Allison and David Studabaker were admitted as partners, and the style of the firm became Niblick, Nutman & Co. Mr. Nutman retired a few months later, and the firm was then Niblick, Studabaker & Co.

In August, 1874, the Adams County Bank was organized under the State law, with a capital of $50,000. This was increased in 1882 to $75,000. David Studabaker is President; Jesse Niblick, Vice-President; William H. Niblick, Cashier; Edward Ehinger, Assistant Cashier. The directors are: Robert

B. Allison, Jesse Niblick, John Crawford, William G. Spencer, Henry Delks, John Meibers and David Studabaker. The bank occupies quarters in a substantial brick building on the northwest corner of Second and Monroe streets, built in 1876.

The Citizens' Bank was organized in 1872, by John W. Rout and others, and ceased to do business in 1877.

The Decatur National Bank was incorporated August 15, 1883, with a capital of $50,000. It now has a surplus of $5,000. T. T. Dorwin is President; P. W. Smith, Vice-President; H. Oberwegner, Cashier; R. P. Dorwin, Assistant Cashier. The directors are: T. T. Dorwin, John D. Hale, R. S. Peterson, Henry Derkes, John Dirkson, B. W. Sholty and P. W. Smith.

MANUFACTURES.

Decatur has already attracted a number of these desirable aids to prosperity and population. Among them are the Eagle Manufacturing Company, wind-mills and road-scrapers; Myer Brothers, woolen mills; J. S. Hart, Patterson & Pillars, and Bremerkamp & Vancamp, grist-mills; Robinson & Gillig, P. W. Smith & Co., Hammel & Wilcox, and Johnson Brothers, saw-mills; Johnson Brothers and G. Christen, planing mills; M. Buhler, flax mill; Hart & Egg, foundry; Henry Krick, brick; Elick & Boyd, tile; Henry Mayer, brewery; P. C. Clever & Co. and Hite & Adams, slack barrels.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms doing business in Decatur in February, 1887, are (exclusive of professional men) as follows:

Adams County Bank; L. Auth, jewelry; Barkley & Steele, meat market; Beery Brothers, livery; A. R. Bell, livery; G. Berling, produce; Norval Blackburn, proprietor Decatur *Democrat;* J. S. Bowers, hardware and machinery; H. H. Brake, saloon; Bremerkamp & Vancamp, grist-mill; J. H. Bremerkamp, saloon; M. Bremerkamp, dry goods; John Brock, tin and hardware; Brown & Coffee, saloon; M. Buhler, flax mill; A. T. Burge, barber; N. Burns, harness; Bushnell & Cook, blacksmiths; P. C. Clever & Co., slack barrels; Jacob Closs & Son, jewelry; Mary Closs, millinery; M. Colchen, bakery; L. A. Conter, boots and shoes; Christen & Goodsell, lumber; G. Christen, planing mill; Decatur National Bank; Donovan & Coffee, grocery; Dorwin & Holthouse, drugs; C. T. Dorwin, photographer; Dr. Marshall Medicine Co., medicines; Eagle Manufacturing Co., wind-mills and road-scrapers; James Eddington, grocery; John Eiting, dry goods; Elick & Boyd, tile factory; J. E. Ellsworth, wagons and carriages; M. S. Elzey, jewelry; Evert & Roop, grocery; E. Forbing, saloon; Fritzinger & Kirsch, lumber; J. S. Gasper, saloon; Glass & Magley, hardware and machinery; Hammel & Wilcox, saw-mill; Hart & Egg, foundry; Hart & France, saloon; J. S. Hart, mill; Hite & Adams, slack barrels; A. Holthouse, boots and shoes; W. V. Hubbard, photographer; W. S. Hughes, marble; G. W. Hull, dry goods; F. Johns, saloon; Johnson Brothers, saw and planing mill; John King, wagons and carriages; J. W. Kleinheinz, saloon; Henry Krick, brick; Henry Lang, saloon; John Lose, barber; Mann & Burkhead, grocery; Jacob Martin, bakery; Henry Mayer, brewery; I. J. Miesse, Miesse House; Adam Miller, saloon; Miller Brothers, barbers; J. A. Mills, grocery; E. D. Moffett, proprietor Decatur *Journal;* Myer Brothers, woolen mill; W. H. Nachtrieb & Bro., drugs; Niblick, Crawford & Sons, dry goods and clothing; Patterson & Pillars, grist-mill; Pease & Colchen, bakery and restaurant; J. W. Place, bakery; A. R. Pierce, drugs;

H. S. Porter, harness; A. Rademacher, saloon; Railing & Rice, livery; Robinson & Gillig, saw-mill; I. Rosenthall, clothing; Ross & Blue, blacksmiths; August Schlegel, blacksmith; D. Schlegel, tinsmith; F. Shaffer & Bro., hardware and implements; D. Showers, Empire House; Smith & Bryson, meat market; P. W. Smith & Co., saw-mill; W. G. Spencer & Bro., hardware; Sprang & True, dry goods; Stone & Mangold, hardware; B. J. Tervier, hardware; D. C. Townsend, Burt House; Tyrrell & Moritz, blacksmiths; J. H. Vogelwede, boots and shoes; J. W. Vogelwede, saloon; Vore & Cox, notions; Weber & Rumberg, livery; John Welfly, grocery; Henry Winnes, boots and shoes; Woodward & Auten, furniture; L. Yager, furniture; Eli Zimmerman, saloon.

SCHOOL.

Decatur had a small district school-house until 1854, in which year a two-story frame building was put up at a cost of $3,000. It was 40 x 60 feet in size, and contained six rooms. It stood on the site of the present brick school-house, and after it finished its usefulness as a school building in 1886, it was sold to Henry Krick and moved upon Second street, where it now stands unused. In 1880, when this building had become uncomfortably crowded, a small one-story frame house was built on the same lot for the primary pupils. This building yet stands where it was put up. The present model school-house is two stories in height, contains eight rooms, is heated by furnace (Smead & Co., of Toledo), and was completed July 1, 1886, at a cost of $15,000. It is all paid for, and there are no bonds to pay interest on.

The course of study now in use was adopted in 1879, when Dr. S. G. Hastings was principal. He held that position three years. C. G. White was then in charge for two years, and G. W. A. Luckey has now been principal for three years. The other teachers for 1886–'87 are: Mrs. Bertha M. Luckey, Mattie A. Wolf, Hellena Parrot, Lucy Vail, Mrs. Belle Fristoe, Edith Reynolds, Kate Jackson, Dink Miller and Nettie Moses.

The persons of school age in the district in 1885–'86 were in number, 796; enrolled in school, 521; boys, 256; girls, 265; average number belonging, 396.3; average daily attendance, 372.6; average number of pupils belonging to each teacher, 44. The teachers' pay-roll amounts to $3,216 a year, and the total expenditures for school purposes fall a little below $4,000.

The high school has a three years' course, fitting pupils either for college or for the "school of life." There is also a one year post-graduate course for the training of those who contemplate teaching. The graduates from the high school now number thirty-eight. They are:

1881.—Rufus Allison, Carrie Blackburn, Fannie Dorwin, Anna Fitzgerald, Kate Numbers, Emily Numbers and Maggie Studabaker.

1882.—Page Blackburn, Manasseh Gerard, Kate Jackson, Dink Miller, Flo Woods, Frank Metts and John R. McConnehey.

1883.—Lizzie Brake, Melissa McConnehey, George Brock, Dick Dorwin, Craig Miller and Manasseh Gerard.

1884.—Elmer Richmond and Ida France.

1885.—Etta Chubb, Nettie Moses, Edith Reynolds and Chrissie Wymer.

1886.—Matie Auten, Kittie Christen, Mary Heller, Emma Jackson, Lizzie Jackson, Hattie King, Cora Morrow, Jennie Patterson, Grace Reynolds, Vic Stone, Hattie Wilson and Homer Moses.

The present school board includes: G. Christen, President; W. G. Spencer, Secretary, and John Crawford, Treasurer.

CHURCHES.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.—In the year of our Lord 1837, Henry Dirkes, Henry Mimter, Joseph Smith, Anthony Kohne and Bernard Holthaus arrived at Decatur, when the town had been laid out but one year before, in 1836, by Samuel L. Ruggs, John Reynolds, and Joseph Johnson. At their arrival, there were but few houses, those of Jacob Huffer, Ruggs, Reynolds, Veiler and James Niblick.

In the following year, 1838, came George Fittich, John Müller, George Spuller, Timothy Coffee, Daniel Coffee, John Closs and Henry Will. In the spring of 1838 the first mass was said in George Fittich's house by Father Mueller. In the following year, 1839, Mathias Müller came here. In the following year, 1840, arrived here Henry Heidemann and Henry Grützkamp. In 1841 John Meibers' family came here. The second priest of St. Mary's congregation was Father Hamion. The first Catholics baptized at Decatur were Minnie Holthaus, afterward wife of Conrad Brake, and Mary Closs, now wife of Peter Holthaus. The first marriage was that of Timothy Coffee and Margreth Müller, by Father Hamion, on the 10th of January, 1841. The third priest was Father Joseph Rudolph. He took up a subscription for a church, and was assisted by Timothy Coffee, who collected $75, and by John Closs and Anthony Kohne, who collected $200 at Cincinnati. The beginning of the new church was made by the Spullers, who brought with oxen, through the then deep mud, the heavy timber for the first church.

The fourth priest here was Father Moncina, and the fifth was Father Faller. In the year 1842 the graveyard in the south part of the town was bought. Father Faller began to build the old church in 1846. Before this time mass was said in Fittich's house, in the Closs tavern, and in the old court-house. During this time Father J. Benoit came here to say mass and to preach in English and in French, and tend to sick calls. In 1847 the old frame church was plastered. Father Faller also bought the first bell at Cincinnati for $60, which bell had to be shipped by canal to Fort Wayne. During Father Faller's time were bought three more lots, so the church ground consists of six lots. The sixth priest here was Potter B. H. Schultes. He was the first priest stationed here, and he built in 1852 the old priest's house. Father Schultes stayed here till August, 1856.

From August, 1856, till June, 1857, Father Faller and Father Rudolph paid visits to St. Mary's congregation. From June, 1857, Father Lebastion Gontez, C. P. P. S., was priest here until May, 1858. After him, in the year 1858, came Father L. Schneider, who remained here but a few months. In 1858, in July, came Father Jacob Greyer, who remained here until September, 1862. Previous to this there were two missions held: the first one in 1857, by Father Andrew Kunkler, C. P. P. S.; the second by Father F. X. Wenninger, S. J., in 1859. After Father Meyers, there being no stationary priest here, Father Heikmann from St. Mary's Church, Fort Wayne, came here off and on to say mass. In the year 1865, in January, Father Julius Becks came, who remained one year. After him the congregation was an orphan for one year, until in 1865, in the fall of the year, Father John Wemhoff came, who remained here until September, 1872. He took up a subscription for the present brick church, and had the foundation laid.

In the year 1872, in September, Father Wemhoff was succeeded by Father S. Von Schwedler, who had the new brick church built and finished. Father Von Schwedler remained until February, 1877, and was suc-

ceeded by Father J. Nusbaum, who remained here until July, 1880, when he was succeeded by Father H. Theo. Wilken, who in the same year, 1880, began the new brick school-house, which was finished in 1881. He also built in 1885 a new parsonage. He is at present the residing priest at Decatur.

The St. Mary's congregation, being now forty-nine years old, has grown from a small beginning into a large congregation, consisting at present of 200 families and over 1,000 souls. It also has a good church property in a good large brick church, a good brick school-house with four rooms, and new brick parsonage (at present the best in the diocese of Fort Wayne). All the buildings have cost about $50,000. This congregation will next year, 1888, celebrate the jubilee of her fifth anniversary.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist class was organized at Decatur in 1838, and Rev. Ball conducted the first religious services. After him the circuit travelers who came here were Revs. Black, Jesse Sparks, Dean, G. W. Boyd, Tillotson, Forbes, Hahn, Douglas, Alguire and Clark. In 1851, under Mr. Hahn's influence, a frame church was built at the corner of First and Jackson streets, costing $600. Soon after, Decatur was made a charge. The pastors since have been Revs. J. J. Elrod, S. C. Swazzie, C. W. Camp, I. S. Sellers, W. T. Smith, E. S. Preston, C. Disbro, N. D. Shackleford, C. U. Wilkinson, F. A. Robinson, R. D. Spellman, W. E. McCarty, George Adams, J. B. Carns, M. S. Metts, M. A. Teague, J. Greer and Thomas Stabler. The church has now about 200 members in full standing. A handsome new brick church was built in 1881 and '82, at the corner of Monroe and Fifth streets. The contract price was $10,000, but the actual cost was nearly $14,000. It is heated by a furnace, and has an auditorium fifty feet square, besides other rooms for Sunday-school, etc. James T. Merryman is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has a membership of 300, and an average attendance of 175.

Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized September 19, 1840, by Rev. Isaac A. Ogden, a member of the Presbytery of Miami, and by order of that Presbytery, upon the petition of several persons residing in the village of Decatur and its vicinity. The organization was effected in the court-house, and the following thirteen became the first members: Samuel A. Patterson, Julia A. Patterson, Samuel Allen, Harriet Allen, David Allen and wife, William Allen, George Caskey, Elizabeth Caskey, Mary Watkins, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Patterson, Mrs. Rebecca Rice and Adam Showers. Samuel A. Patterson and David Allen were elected and ordained ruling elders.

In 1836, four years before the organization of this church, Samuel Johnson offered to give a lot to each of the four religious denominations as one of the inducements to the commissioners to make Decatur the county seat. The lot given to the Presbyterians, located on Fourth street, was afterward sold, and out-lot No. 6 purchased. July 1, 1844, the congregation held a meeting and appointed a committee to draft a plan and estimate the cost of a church building. December 27, 1845, this committee reported in favor of a church 30x40 feet in size, to cost $800. This plan was adopted, but nothing was done in consequence. In 1850 the society decided to build a church 40x60, and the year following they bought of Samuel L. Rugg two lots (Nos. 329 and 330), for $35. On one of these the first house of worship was built, and on the same site the present one stands.

The church enjoyed very little preaching

during the first two years. Rev. J. Russ preached for six months of the time. The first pastor the church ever had was Rev. John H. Nevius, who was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, of German descent. He was educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and in July, 1841, soon after he had completed his studies for the ministry, he visited the church at Decatur while on a missionary tour under the direction of the Miami Presbytery, within the bounds of which this church was located at that time. Soon after, Mr. Nevius was called to the pastorate, at a salary of $175. He remained thirteen years. Services during those times were generally held in the court-house.

The first church was completed early in 1854, and on February 6 of that year all the pews (except one reserved for the pastor) were sold at auction. The highest price paid for a pew was $26, and the amount received for pews was $796.25. The sale was not for one year, but for as long as the church should stand.

This was not as long as expected, however, for November 17, 1862, the building was consumed by a fire, which was discovered during the holding of a communion service. A neat and comfortable brick church was then built at a cost of $4,000.

After Mr. Nevius left, the church was without regular preaching until 1856, when Rev. Robert Mitchell and Rev. Mr. McCormick came successively for a short time. Rev. Donaldson, of Ossian, and Rev. Lowry, of Fort Wayne, preached occasionally until October 19, 1859, when J. A. McIntyre, a licentiate of Allegheny Presbytery, was called to the pastorate. He resigned May 9, 1861, and the church was then supplied by Rev. Thomas Elcock until June, 1866. Rev. A. B. Lowes began his labors here May 1, 1867, and ended them October 5, 1868. From February, 1870, to October, 1871, Rev. R. A. Curran, D. D., preached. Rev. Norman Jones was called to the pastorate in February, 1872, and remained until the autumn of 1877. Rev. C. A. Kanouse came from Crawfordsville in December, 1877, and left in the spring of 1882. Rev. A. J. Reynolds was here from September, 1882, to October, 1886, and is now at Albion, Indiana. Rev. I. T. Holt, the present pastor, came from Union City, Indiana, in December, 1886.

During Mr. Jones' pastorate a $1,400 parsonage was built, and $300 expended on the interior of the church. In 1884 the latter was again refitted. The elders of the church are Samuel Moses, D. O. Jackson, Ed. S. Moses and Charles True; trustees, Robert Patterson, Thomas True and James McGonagle. J. F. Mann is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Baptist Church.—The Baptists were organized for many years before the war, but had no house of worship, and finally became dormant. In the summer of 1884 the society was reorganized with eighteen members. Revs. Willard and D. B. Record have been the pastors of the church. The last named commenced his work here in 1886. A brick house of worship was commenced in 1886, and when completed will cost not far from $3,000. Meetings are now held in a hall opposite the court-house. J. M. Archbold, A. R. Wolf and L. R. Blossom are trustees, and Sylvester Wolf is deacon. A. R. Wolf is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Evangelical Association.—The first preaching in this county by a minister of this denomination was in 1847. For a number of years all services were in the German language, then both languages were used, and now English is always used. The membership in the county is now 300, and five churches are supported—one in Preble Town-

ship, two in Union, one in St. Mary's, and one in the city of Decatur.

The first preaching in the latter place was by Rev. S. S. Condo, in 1871, in the old court-house. A church was organized in 1872, and a house of worship built in 1873, at a cost of $2,500. It is a white frame structure, and stands on Winchester street. The pastors have been: Rev. George Frehafer, 1872–'74; Rev. John Baughman, 1874–'75; Rev. James Wales, 1875–'76; Rev. Joseph Fisher, 1876–'78; Rev. L. Launer, 1878–'79; Rev. Dill, 1879–'80; Rev. I. B. Fisher, 1880–'81; Rev. J. M. Dustman, 1881–'84; Rev. A. R. Shafer, 1884–'86; Rev. J. E. Stoops, 1886. A parsonage was built in 1883, just south of the church, at a cost of $800. The association has a membership of just 100. A. Gottschalk is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has a membership of about 150. The trustees of the church are S. Linn, Israel Engle and John C. Cook. The class leaders are John C. Cook and John McConnehey. The stewards are David Foreman and James Barkley.

The Christian Church was organized in 1882, with about thirty members, and soon after purchased the frame building formerly used by the Methodists. They paid $700 for it, and expended $400 in repairing and remodeling the same. Rev. M. M. Gleason and Rev. M. L. Blaney have served as pastors of the church, which has been without regular services for the past two years. Steps are now being taken to secure a pastor. The church has now some sixty members. W. W. Harris is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has perhaps sixty attendants. T. P. Harris and F. T. Gilpin are elders; Harvey Segur and W. W. Harris, deacons; T. P. Harris, John T. Bailey and E. N. Tyrrell, trustees.

The German Reformed Church was organized here about 1861, and soon after built a house of worship. The membership is about thirty. Rev. Henry Vitz, the present pastor, came in September, 1885.

Lutheran Church.—The Lutherans have effected an organization, but have no building yet.

SOCIETIES.

Decatur Lodge, No. 571, A. F. & A. M., was chartered May 27, 1884, with Jonas S. Coverdale as Worshipful Master; John D. Hale as Senior Warden, and Benjamin W. Sholty as Junior Warden. It was organized under dispensation June 9, 1883, with the same officers as under the charter, except that Robert S. Peterson was senior warden instead of Mr. Hale. The officers for 1887 are: Jonas S. Coverdale, Worshipful Master; John D. Hale, Senior Warden; Alfred R. Pierce, Junior Warden; G. Christen, Secretary; R. B. Allison, Treasurer; P. C. Clever, Senior Deacon; J. T. Merryman, Junior Deacon; Levi Barkley, Tyler. The lodge has a membership of twenty-six, and meets on Tuesday evening on or before each full moon. It has a long lease of a hall over T. T. Dorwin's drug store. This lodge is a reorganization of Decatur Lodge, No. 254, which was organized before the war, and surrendered its charter in May, 1882.

St. Mary's Lodge, No. 167, I. O. O. F., was organized September 1, 1859, with six members—W. G. Spencer, David Studabaker, Thomas J. Pierce, Dan. Miller, Timothy J. Matheny and John McConnehey. The first officers were: Thomas J. Pierce, Noble Grand; Dan. Miller, Vice-Grand; W. G. Spencer, Secretary; John McConnehey, Treasurer. The officers at the present writing are: James F. Mann, Noble Grand; Victor S. Reed, Vice-Grand; George W. A. Luckey, Secretary; Lewis C. Miller, Permanent Secretary; James T. Merryman, Treas-

urer; W. G. Spencer, Godfrey Christen and F. J. Gillig, Trustees. Mr. Spencer has been a trustee ever since the organization of the lodge. The lodge meets every Monday evening, has a membership of 100, and is worth about $16,000. It owns the three-story brick, 26 x 132, at the southwest corner of Second and Monroe streets.

Decatur Encampment, No. 138, I. O. O. F., was organized under dispensation October 17, 1875, the first members being William G. Spencer, W. P. Moon, A. J. Hill, B. H. Dent, Henry Winnes, Dietrich Reider, Jeremiah Archbold, Jesse Butler, D. O. Jackson, D. J. Spencer and F. J. Gillig. The first officers were: W. G. Spencer, Chief Priest; B. H. Dent, Senior Warden; J. Archbold, High Priest; A. J. Hill, Scribe; Henry Winnes, Treasurer, and J. P. Moon, Junior Warden. The officers at this writing are: James F. Mann, Chief Priest; Daniel Sprang, Senior Warden; Jacob Buhler, High Priest; Joseph E. Thomas, Junior Warden; John E. Smith, Treasurer. The encampment meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month. It has $800 worth of property and forty-three members.

Olive Lodge, Rebekah Degree, was chartered June 24, 1872, the first members being Mrs. Mary E. Spencer, Mrs. Mary Simcoke, Mrs. Harriet Studabaker, Mrs. Catherine Gillette, Mrs. Sophie Reider, Mrs. Victoria Hill, W. G. Spencer, Dan. Miller, F. J. Gillig, David Studabaker and G. Reider. The lodge meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Kekionga Lodge, No. 65, K. P., was instituted August 7, 1875, with twenty-eight members and the following officers: B. S. Thompson, Vice-Chancellor; R. A. Curran, Prelate; W. W. Van Ness, Past Chancellor; W. M. Walters, Keeper of Records and Seals; J. P. Quinn, Master of Exchequer; L. D. Phelps, Master of Finance; C. T. Dorwin, Master at Arms; Fred Shaffer, Inside Guard; George Morgret, Outside Guard. The present officers are: John T. France, Past Chancellor; P. R. Albers, Chancellor Commander; Geoge D. Shigley, Vice-Chancellor; David Hunsicker, Prelate; R. K. Erwin, Keeper of Records and Seals; J. W. Place, Master of Exchequer; August Schlegel, Master of Finance; James Hurst, Master at Arms. The lodge has about fifty members, and meets every Thursday evening in its hall in Derkes' building.

Sam Henry Post, No. 63, G. A. R. was mustered May 12, 1882, with thirty members, and the following officers were elected: Henry Hart, Commander; D. Layman, Senior Vice-Commander; B. W. Sholty, Junior Vice-Commander; John P. Quinn, Officer of the Day; J. S. McLeod, Officer of the Guard; L. A. Counter, Quartermaster; W. Kern, Chaplain; R. J. Freeman, Surgeon; A. C. Gregory, Adjutant. The officers for the year 1887 are: Henry Hart, Commander; Michael J. Witzberger, Senior Vice-Commander; Ezra Cutting, Junior Vice-Commander; R. A. Drummond, Quartermaster; John D. Hale, Adjutant; D. Layman, Chaplain; D. K. Shackley, Officer of the Day; A. J. Teeple, Officer of the Guard; A. J. Holloway, Surgeon. The post has mustered in all 129 comrades, of whom 100 are now in good standing. It meets the first and third Saturdays of each month.

The Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the post, was mustered October 5, 1886, with twenty-eight members. It meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. Lou Kennedy is president.

VILLAGES.

GENEVA.

GENEVA, the second place in population in Adams County, is in Wabash Township. The original town site was called "Alexandria" by Alexander Hill, the proprietor, about 1843. Some five years later David Studabaker platted an addition adjoining on the north. The name "Buffalo" was then adopted and retained until the building of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne (Grand Rapids & Indiana) Railroad in 1871. Judge Studabaker then extended his addition to the north by purchase; the Butcher heirs also platted an addition, and when the railroad company established a station and named it Geneva, that became the name of the village. It is said that the greater part of the land now covered by the village formerly belonged to Dr. Snow and P. M. Collins, and cost them $9 an acre. Judge Studabaker paid them $26 an acre.

Geneva was incorporated by act of the Legislature, and the charter election held January 27, 1874, when the officials chosen were: R. Todd, John D. Hale and N. P. Heaton, Trustees, of whom R. Todd was President; John Q. Anderson, Clerk; Charles D. Porter, Treasurer. The officers at this writing are: Nathan Shephard, W. H. H. Beers and M. J. Gottschalk, Trustees; A. G. Briggs, Clerk; John C. Hale, Treasurer. The population of Geneva is about 500.

The postoffice was originally established under the name of "Limberlost," so called from the stream of that name, and afterward named Geneva when the village was renamed. The first postmaster was Jacob Conkle, and his successors have been: R. Todd, W. W. Roberts, W. H. Fought and Samuel F. Biteman, the present incumbent. Geneva became a money-order office in August, 1880. The first order issued was August 2, 1880, and the first paid was August 21, 1880.

Geneva has had a newspaper for the past six years, and part of the time two papers.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms doing business in Geneva in February, 1887, are:

H. M. Aspy, druggist and physician; Will

Bair, jewelry; Charles H. Bell, grocery; Lawrence Biteler, harness; S. F. Biteman, postoffice; James Brelsford, physician; A. G. Briggs, hardware; J. G. Burk, livery; Jesse Carey, hardware; A. Culley & Sons, sewing machines; David Dillinger, blacksmith; William Drew, attorney; Will F. Fought, stoves and tinware; S. Frank, dry goods; Garrison & Drew, furniture; Gottschalk & Shoemaker, dry goods and clothing; John C. Hale, general store; W. H. Harper, hotel; Chris. Haviland, meat market; M. P. Heaston, hotel; S. W. Hill & Bro., grain; Kelley Bros., agricultural implements; P. K. Kinney, saloon; P. B. Manley, attorney; Adam A. Mason, grocery; W. S. Meeks, saw-mill; Beecher Meibers, saloon; Isaac Nelson, poultry; David Polm, shoemaker; Charles D. Porter, drugs; E. C. Pyle, general store; S. G. Ralston, physician; Alexander Robinson, saloon; A. O. Roll, barber; J. P. Scheer, saw-mill; Sutton & Striggle, blacksmithy and agricultural implements; H. S. Thomas, proprietor Geneva *Herald;* Watson & McWhinney, general store; Watson & Meeks, grocery.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in this part of Wabash Township was kept by R. Todd in a log school-house on the northeast quarter of section 20. The school-house used in the village for many years was a frame building. This being too small, in 1878 the present commodious brick house was built at a cost of $3,500. There are four rooms, and four teachers are employed. Those for the current year are: W. A. Aspy, Ella Snow, Lulu Meeks and Ella Briggs. The principals have been, in succession: John H. Runyon, T. S. Walter, George W. Burk, S. W. Skeels, W. M. Reed, John W. Walker, J. T. Smith, J. O. Jones, W. C. Ladd, Leonard Luckey, S. Peterson and W. A. Aspy.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Geneva was organized about 1840. The first services were at the house of William Shephard, Sr., and the "Shephard class" included William Shephard and wife, Samuel Linton and wife, Henry Judy and wife, Mr. Belt and wife, and William McHugh and wife. Rev. G. W. Bowers was the first minister. Other pastors were: Revs. G. W. Bowers, William Anderson, Penser, B. F. Bowman, Abiah Kerwood, Henry Bradley, William Lash, C. E. Disbro, M. A. Teague, N. T. Peddycord, William Roberts, and W. T. Smith. Services were held in neighboring houses until 1856, when this class was divided. A part went south into Jay County, and a part to Buffalo, where a hewed-log church was erected. Services were held here until 1877, when the present house of worship was erected. It was dedicated in June of that year. The trustees were Joseph Anderson, D. B. Linton and John D. Hale. The church was begun under Rev. Jacob Macklin. His successors have been: Revs. J. M. Rush, D. Sawyer, D. F. Stright, Whitford and N. Brandenbury. The present membership is about 100. The first superintendent of the Sunday-school was H. S. Judy; the present one is L. W. Watson. The membership is about 100.

United Brethren Church.—The first services of this denomination were held in the old log church in 1873, by Rev. Beeber, and an organization was effected two years later, with perhaps ten members. G. W. Pyle and wife were the first belonging to the denomination to settle in Geneva. The church has now seventy-five members, and has a house of worship, built in 1881 at a cost of $1,700.

Rev. William Karrikoff, of Mercer County, Ohio, is the pastor. The Sunday-school was organized in 1882. The first superintendent was Adam Bale. He was succeeded by G. W. Pyle, who held the position until November 1, 1886, when A. J. Judy was elected. The average attendance is about eighty.

SOCIETIES.

John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R., was mustered July 24, 1882, by Colonel R. S. Robertson, mustering officer. The first members were Lafayette Rape, J. M. Holloway, J. P. Scheer, G. W. H. Riley, A. J. Judy, John D. Hale, S. G. Ralston, John C. Hale, George W. Cookerly, Will. H. Fought, Adam Culley, J. T. Young, William Drew, W. R. Meeks, Socrates Cook and William Bair. The first officers were: J. M. Holloway, Commander; Will. H. Fought, Senior Vice-Commander; Lafayette Rape, Junior Vice-Commander; John C. Hale, Adjutant; S. G. Ralston, Surgeon; W. R. Meeks, Chaplain; G. W. H. Riley, Officer of the Day; William Drew, Officer of the Guard; A. J. Judy, Quartermaster; J. P. Scheer, Quartermaster Sergeant; John D. Hale, Sergeant-Major. In 1884 William H. Fought was commander; in 1885, John Halloway, and in 1886, Michael O'Harra. The officers in 1887 are: John P. Scheer, Commander; John M. Sullivan, Senior Vice-Commander; I. N. Vealey, Junior Vice-Commander; J. McDowell, Surgeon; S. F. Biteman, Chaplain; Will. H. Fought, Adjutant; John C. Hale, Quartermaster; Lafayette Rape, Officer of the Day; Aaron Bricker, Officer of the Guard; W. R. Meeks, Sergeant-Major; J. T. Young, Quartermaster-Sergeant. The post has mustered 124 members, of whom 90 are now in good standing. The deaths have been: Jonathan Cain, October 1, 1885; Chris. D. Tharp, March 14, 1886; Isaac M. McClellan, April 5, 1886; John Bolenbaucher, December 21, 1886. The post meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at Grand Army Hall.

McPherson Camp, No. 11, S. of V., was organized May 8, 1884, with sixteen members—Joseph Wagner, Gus. Wagner, Joe W. Hendricks, C. E. Lyons, Allen Sholtz, W. E. Buckingham, Charles Rohn, Dan. P. Bolds, I. N. Havelin, Thomas Drew, William Harris, W. A. Lyon, J. A. Lyon, A. L. Coolman, John Iliff and Atris Buckingham. Charles Rohn was elected captain for the first term. For the second term Charles D. Porter was elected. He was re-elected for the year 1886, but resigned, and Joseph A. Hendricks, the present captain, was elected. The camp has forty members, and meets every Tuesday evening in G. A. R. Hall. It has encountered many difficulties, but is now in a flourishing condition.

BERNE.

The village of Berne was platted August 15, 1871, by Abraham Lehman and John Hilty. Additions have been made as follows: March 13, 1873, by John Hilty and Chris. Lischty; November 1, 1875, by A. C. Lehman; September 15, 1879, by John Hilty; September, 1880, by John Hilty; October 3, 1881, by John Hilty; August 7, 1882, by John A. Sprunger; February 22, 1883, by Chris. Beer; March 20, 1883, by John A. Sprunger; May 25, 1885, by John A. Sprunger; October 31, 1885, by A. C. Lehman; December, 1885, by Daniel Welty.

The first building erected on the village site was a frame store-room, built by Thomas Harris, in August, 1871. It is now used by J. P. Atz as a harness shop. Mr. Harris kept a general stock of merchandise for a year or so, and then sold to J. J. Hirschy & Co. Berne is now a prosperous village, the

credit for which is largely due to John A. Sprunger. It is in the midst of a large Mennonite community, and many of those people were opposed to having any town at all, on account of the moral corruption supposed to pervade all centers of population. In the autumn of 1886 a census was taken, showing a population in Berne of 341. Steps are now being taken toward incorporation, for which, at a recent election, fifty-three votes were cast, to twenty-five against. The Board of Commissioners are now to act in the matter.

The postoffice of Berne was established in 1872, with Philip Sheets as postmaster. His successors have been Andrew Gottschalk, William Sheets, Joel Welty and Harvey Harruff, the present incumbent. Berne was made a money-order office July 10, 1883. The first order was issued to Adolph Huffer, the same day, in favor of L. Brames & Co., Fort Wayne. The first order paid was August 8, 1883, to James Young, issued from Troy, Ohio.

The Hoosier Roller Mills Company have a good flouring mill, built in the summer of 1884, by a joint stock company consisting of A. A. Sprunger, Jeff. Lehman, Levi Moses, D. C. Neuenschwander, Abraham Sprunger and Samuel Lehman. The company bought the grain elevator, which they now operate. They also deal in lumber. The capital stock of the company is $25,000. The mill has a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day, has run continuously since it was built, and has been a profitable investment for its owners.

The Eagle House was built during the summer of 1882, and opened August 9, by a stock company consisting of John A. Sprunger, Jeff. Lehman, D. S. Wittever and Aaron Neuenschwander. Mr. Wittmer became landlord, and after running the house a few months bought the share of Mr. Lehman, thereby securing a half interest, which he still owns, the other half being owned by John A. Sprunger. It is a first-class hotel, and cost $3,000.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms doing business at Berne in February, 1887, are:

Allison, Morrow & Co., general store; Eugene Aschleman, saloon; Jacob Atz, saddler; Berne Manufacturing Company, saw-mill; David Bixler, jeweler; M. Boller, tinner; Jacob Branneman, saloon; W. Broadwell, physician; Brown & Koenig, blacksmiths; Edward Dro, meat market; Joseph Giauque, grocer; J. P. Habegger & Co., hardware; Harvey Harruff, postmaster; Abram Hocker, blacksmith; Fred. Hofer, barber; Hoosier Roller Milling Co., flour mill, elevator and lumber yard; Hoffman & Gottschalk, drugs; Lehman & Muszbaum, meat market; Fred. Meister, tinner; Mendenhall, Harruff & Co., drugs; Frank Monosmith, station agent; C. D. Sheets, groceries and drugs; Philip Shug, agricultural implements; Sprunger, Lehman & Co., general store; Philip Sprunger, architect and builder; John Wagner, boots and shoes; Jacob Wegmueller, saloon; Welty & Sprunger, Mennonite Publishing House; Charles Wilson, saloon; Wittever & Yoder, livery and feed stable; D. S. Wittever, Eagle Hotel.

The Mennonite church here is a frame building, six years old, and cost $2,000. It was enlarged in 1886. The membership is about 300. Rev. S. F. Sprunger, the pastor, has been in this vicinity nearly twenty years, and built the church. The Mennonite Publishing House issue the *Bundesbote* (a church weekly) and the *Kinderbote* (a Sunday-school paper) for the general conference. I. A. Sommer is editor. A church almanac, hymn books and a Bible history are also published. The printing is done in Chicago and the

binding in Fort Wayne. The Evangelical Association has had a class here for four years, but have no house of worship. Its membership is about twenty. Rev. Stoops, of Decatur, conducts services every two weeks. The Berne Maeszigkeitsverein, or Temperance Society, has over eighty members and meets every two weeks. D. C. Sprunger is president and F. G. Eichenberger, secretary.

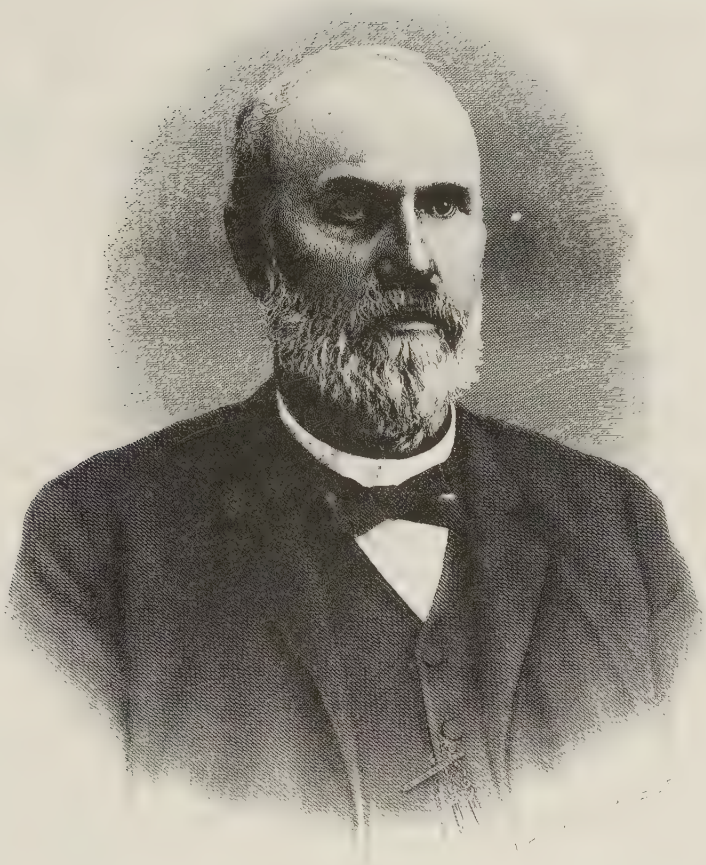
MONROE.

Monroe is a station on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, near the south line of Monroe Township, and is almost at the geographical center of the county. If the surrounding country had possessed more favorable topographical features the county seat would have been located here instead of at Decatur. It is exceedingly flat, however, and the first settlers found it very unattractive. It has ninety-seven inhabitants, according to the latest census. There are three general stores, one drug store, two saloons, two blacksmith shops, two saw-mills, one hub factory, one tile factory and two boarding-houses. A graded-school building is in process of erection. The first postmaster was George Roup; the present one is J. W. Hendricks. The Methodist Episcopal people organized a class in 1876, and the following year they built a frame house of worship. Rev. Hosea Walpert was the first minister. Rev. Joseph Cook is the present pastor. Jesse Essex is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of 100.

OTHER VILLAGES.

Monmouth, in Root Township, has seventy-nine inhabitants, and its glory is chiefly past. Something of its history has already been given. Pleasant Mills, in St. Mary's Township, has 135 inhabitants; Ceylon, in Wabash Township, 125; Salem, in Blue Creek, sixty-one; Williams, in Root, twenty.

BIOGRAPHICAL
SKETCHES.



David Studebaker

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. DAVID STUDABAKER, president of the Adams County Bank, of Decatur, and a prominent and influential citizen of Adams County, was born at Fort Recovery, Ohio, the date of his birth being August 12, 1827. At the age of seven years he was taken by his parents to Adams County, Indiana, they settling in Wabash Township, where he was reared to the avocation of a farmer. His father died when he was but thirteen years of age, and being the eldest child, he aided in the maintenance of his mother and family. He received his primary education in the district schools, which he attended during the winter months, being a pupil in the first school taught in Wells County, Indiana. It was a subscription school taught by an Irishman, and held in a primitive log cabin, built with puncheon floor; a log cut out and the aperture covered with greased paper, served as a window, and the seats were made of logs. Mr. Studabaker attended the high school near Greenville, Ohio, one term, after which he attended the Jay County Seminary, at Portland, Indiana, one and a half years, and in the meantime taught in the district schools of Adams and Wells counties. He continued to teach school until the spring of 1851, when he began reading law in the office of Hon. Jacob M. Haynes at Portland, Indiana. In June, 1852, he was admitted to the bar at the same place, Hon. Jeremiah Smith presiding, and during the same month he settled in Decatur, where he began the practice of his chosen profession. He was married at Fort Wayne, Indiana, October 26, 1854, to Miss Harriet Evans, a daughter of Hon. John K. Evans. She was born at Shane's Crossing, Ohio, and in 1835 came with her parents to Adams County, Indiana, and received her education in the public schools of her neighborhood, and at the Methodist Female College at Fort Wayne. Mr. and Mrs. Studabaker have five children living—Mary J., wife of John Niblick, a merchant of Decatur; Lizzie E., wife of A. B. Morrison, a merchant and banker of Eckmansville, Ohio; Hattie, at home; Maggie, wife of William J. Vesey, an attorney of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and David, Jr., a student of the grammar school at Lima, Indiana. One son, John E., died at Decatur in May, 1869, aged eleven years. Mr. Studabaker practiced law at Decatur until 1883, a period of thirty-one years, and during this time was associated a number of years with

James R. Bobo and John P. Quinn, both of whom were formerly students in his office. In connection with his law practice, he at an early day began dealing in real estate, which he has continued until quite recently. In 1852 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the district comprising Adams and Allen counties, serving as such two years, and in 1854 was elected a member of the State Legislature to represent Adams County in the lower house, and was re-elected in 1856. In 1858 he was elected State Senator by the district comprising Adams, Jay and Wells counties. In 1868 he was elected judge of the common pleas court for the district comprising Adams, Allen, Huntington and Wells counties. In 1869 he was identified with the building of the Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, and was elected one of its directors, which position he still holds. In 1871 he became a stockholder in the Adams County Bank, which was conducted as a private bank until 1874. It was then incorporated under the State law, and Mr. Studabaker was chosen one of its directors, and also vice-president, and in 1883 was appointed its president, which position he has since filled. Politically Mr. Studabaker affiliates with the Democratic party. He is numbered among the active and public-spirited citizens of Decatur, and is always interested in any enterprise calculated to be of benefit to his town or county.

JAMES THOMAS MERRYMAN, attorney, a member of the firm of France & Merryman, Decatur, Indiana, was born in Washington Township, Adams County, Indiana, October 1, 1854, a son of Charles Wesley and Mary Ann (Archbold) Merryman. His father was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, July 2, 1827, a son of Zachariah and Mary Merryman, of English-Scotch extraction. He obtained a good common-school education by his own efforts, having been left an orphan before the age of ten years. He came to Indiana in 1836, when he obtained employment, and when not at work devoted his time to study until twenty years of age, when he began teaching school, which he continued until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the defense of his country and was assigned to Company H, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry. He served nearly three years, when he was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, the war being ended. He participated in many severe engagements, among the more important being those at Bull Run, Chickamauga and Nashville. After his discharge he returned to Adams County and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred February 5, 1870. In politics he was a Republican. He was married October 18, 1848, to Mary Ann Archbold, a native of Ohio, daughter of James L. and Malinda Archbold, of Irish and German descent, who came to Adams County in 1836. To them were born six children, but four of whom are living—Jonathan and Zachariah, farmers of Washington Township; Susie and James T. A daughter, Eliza J., died in July, 1878, aged twenty-six years, and a son, Henry L., died June 5, 1884, a few days before he would have graduated from the Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana. The mother still lives in Adams County, making her home with her children. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since her girlhood, her husband being a member of the same church. James Thomas Merryman was educated in the schools of Decatur, and when sixteen years old began teaching, following that vocation during the winter until manhood. In 1876 he was deputized clerk of Adams Circuit Court, by

Byron H. Dent, and also served under his successor, Henry Krick, until 1880, when he was employed as clerk in the Adams County Bank. In the meantime he devoted his leisure time to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Decatur in 1881. In 1882 he was elected the first mayor of Decatur and served one term. In January, 1883, he became associated with John S. France in the practice of his profession. Mr. Merryman is a member of St. Mary's Lodge, No. 167, and Decatur Encampment, No. 138, I. O. O. F., and has received all the honors of both. He has been a representative to the grand lodge and also to the grand encampment of the State of Indiana. He is also a member of Decatur Lodge, No. 511, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married August 29, 1878, to Miss Louisa P. Albers, a native of Willshire, Ohio, daughter of August L. and Eve C. Albers. She was reared in Adams County, and educated in the Decatur schools. Mr. and Mrs. Merryman have had three children—Matie June, Iona Dale and Charles August. Iona died September 15, 1884, aged three years. Mr. and Mrs. Merryman are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN NUMBERS, deceased, formerly of Root Township, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and when a boy was taken by his parents to Fulton County, Ohio, thence to Wayne County, where he grew to manhood and where he was married January 31, 1848, to Miss Mary Jane Yocum, who was born in Wayne County July 4, 1827, where she was reared, educated and married. In 1851 they removed to Decatur, this State, where they lived two months. The family consisted of parents and one child, Myrtilla Jane, who was born in Wayne County June 12, 1850, and is now a teacher. Elmore L. was born January 10, 1853, in Monmouth, in the house where the father first settled, and where the widowed mother is now living. The father was a mason by trade, which he followed during the summer, and worked at shoemaking during the winter. His parents were John and Nancy (Linton) Numbers, both of whom died in Wayne County, Ohio. The mother died in the summer of 1886, aged ninety years. John Numbers, our subject, died November 18, 1854, of typhoid fever, and is buried in Monmouth cemetery. Mrs. Numbers' parents were Abraham and Mary (Hoffman) Yocum. The father was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1790, and died March 8, 1872, at the house of Mrs. Numbers. The mother was also born in Lancaster County, July 4, 1796. After the death of her husband she made her home with Mrs. Numbers, and died June 20, 1881. The parents were reared and married in Pennsylvania, removed to Wayne County, Ohio, thence to this county in 1851. They had six children—John, Rebecca (deceased), Mary Jane, Martha, who lives in Ashland County, Ohio, Anes, living in Chicago, and Elizabeth. Both Mr. and Mrs. Yocum were of German descent. Mrs. Numbers' grandparents, Henry and Martha Hoffman, were born in Germany. Elmore L. Numbers was reared and educated in the schools of Monmouth, and commenced teaching at the age of eighteen years. He has since followed that occupation during the winter seasons. He was married March 28, 1876, to Mary S. Vaughan, who was born in Allen County, this State, May 24, 1858, daughter of Joel and Nancy (Coverdale) Vaughan, natives of Ohio. The father died in July, 1876, aged forty-eight years; the mother is living in

Blue Creek Township. They have four children—W. Roy, Nancy J., Linton V. and Ethel B.

DAVID B. LINTON, an active and enterprising farmer of Wabash Township, residing on section 33, was born in Wabash Township, Adams County, Indiana, March 18, 1842, son of Samuel and Margart (Walker) Linton. He grew to manhood on the home farm, receiving his education in the common schools of his native county. Mr. Linton engaged in farming on the home farm in Wabash Township until February, 1865, when he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, serving until the following July, when he was taken sick with measles, and received his discharge, when he returned to his home in Wabash Township. He was first married January 9, 1869, to Miss Margaret O'Harrow, who was born in Gallia County, Ohio, and to this union was born one child, who died in childhood. Mrs. Linton died September 14, 1869, and August 24, 1876, he was again married, to Mrs. Amy T. Wheeler, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born September 26, 1842, a daughter of Jacob and Temperance Tederick. One child has been born to bless this union—Iretta Pearl, who was born July 12, 1877. Mrs. Linton was first married January 31, 1863, to Zeadock M. Wheeler, a native of Jay County, Indiana, and to this union were born three children—James L., George H. (deceased) and Merton D. (deceased). Mr. Wheeler died September 13, 1873. Mr. Linton settled on the farm in Wabash Township after his marriage, where he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. His farm contains sixty acres of choice land, all well improved and under fine cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Linton are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Linton is a Republican, and since coming to the county has held several local offices. He is a comrade of John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R.

WILLIAM H. H. FRANCE, superintendent of the Adams County infirmary, was born in Vermont July 29, 1841, son of Frederick and Alice France, the former also a native of Vermont and now deceased, and the latter a native of Vermont. In 1847 the parents emigrated to Licking County, Ohio, where they lived until 1853, then came to Adams County. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are living—Charles M., attorney at law, living in Bluffton; Philemon T., of Van Wert County, Ohio; Martha P., of Willshire, Ohio; Mary M., also of Willshire, and William H. H. The mother has made her home in Adams County since the death of the father. Mr. France has always been engaged in farming from his boyhood. He received a rudimentary education in the early district schools. He was married August 26, 1860, to Miss Phebe M. Matthewson, a native of this county, and a daughter of Joshua and Almira Matthewson, who were born in New England, and were early settlers of Adams County. The father purchased a farm in St. Mary's Township, and entered forty acres from the Government. Mr. and Mrs. France have had four children—Edwin W.; Alice A., wife of Jeremiah Archer; Charles M. and Osa M. Mr. France was a resident of St. Mary's Township until 1883, then removed to his present home in Washington Township. He served as constable in St. Mary's Township, and as justice of the peace

eleven years. In 1883 he was appointed superintendent of the Adams County Infirmary for six years. He owns a farm of eighty acres in Washington Township. Politically he is a Democrat, and is also a member of St. Mary's Lodge, No. 167, I. O. O. F.

HIRAM L. GLADDEN, farmer, section 7, Union Township, owns 160 acres of land on the southwest half of the section. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, ten miles west of Steubenville, August 31, 1822, and when four years of age was taken by his parents to Ashland County, where he grew to manhood, spending his time on his father's farm. His parents were James and Hannah (Dickey) Gladden. The father was born in Jefferson County, and died in Ashland County during the war, aged about sixty years. The mother was also born in Jefferson County, and died there when her son Hiram was two years old. He was reared by a step-mother, who resides on the homestead in Ashland County. Hiram was the fourth of five children—Absalom died in infancy; Harriet resides in Macon City, and is the wife of Samuel Black; Elizabeth married Adamson Tannehill, and died in Defiance County, Ohio; Drusilla married Sriles Winters. The second wife had twelve children, nine of whom are living—Hannah, Rachel, Caroline, Lovina, Martha, Joseph, Louisa, Emma and Leroy. The deceased are—Madison, Margaret and Emeline. Hiram was married February 27, 1851, to Miss Elmira Snyder, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1829, and when a child went with her parents to Ashland County, Ohio, where she was reared and married. Her parents were Samuel and Mary (House) Snyder. The father was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Ashland County, Ohio, aged about seventy years. The mother was born in Washington County, same State, and also died in Ashland County at an advanced age. There were five daughters and one son in her father's family—Catherine, Sarah, Elmira, Henry, Mary A. and Eliza; all are living except Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Gladden have one child—Elvaretta J., born December 19, 1853, in Union Township, where she was reared and married December 17, 1874, to William M. Scott, who was born in Defiance County, Ohio, September 1, 1850. He died January 1, 1878, leaving one child, Ota May, born February 25, 1877. Mr. Scott was the son of Mathew and Sarah A. (Minear) Scott. The grandfather of Mr. Gladden, Joseph Gladden, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Jefferson County, Ohio, having been married three times. His maternal grandparents were born in Ireland. The Snyders are of German ancestry, and the Gladdens of English, Scotch and Irish. Mathew Scott was born in Wayne County, Ohio, December 18, 1823, and lived with his father until 1844, when he went to York County, Pennsylvania, where he married Sarah A. Minear, who was born in said State and county August 28, 1826. In 1850 they settled in Defiance County, Ohio, two miles north of Hicksville, where he lived until his death, which occurred April 17, 1874.

GEORGE W. ARCHBOLD was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, November 7, 1837, son of John A. and Elizabeth (Gibson) Archbold, of Irish ancestry. His brothers were Joseph, William and Thomas, the latter of whom survives. His sisters were Letta Ann, Sarah, Fannie and Rebecca, Rebecca and Fannie surviving. His father

was born in 1809, in the State of Ohio, and the mother in 1809 also, in the State of Virginia. His mother's brothers were George, William and Hugh; her sisters were Mary, Jane, Susan, Catherine and Isabella. His grandfather, Patrick Archbold, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, thence to Wells County, this State, where he passed the remainder of his days. His maternal grandfather, George W. Gibson, removed from Pennsylvania to Virginia, thence to Ohio, where he died about the year 1855. His paternal grandfather served in the war of 1812, receiving an honorable discharge and a land-warrant from the Government. His grandfather Gibson owned 200 acres of land. His ancestors were all farmers. Mr. Archbold came to Adams County in the year 1851, and engaged in farming with his father, who owned 120 acres of land, which the heirs now own. Besides the homestead farm, the father gave his son Thomas forty acres, William forty acres, and James twenty-six and two-thirds acres, the last tract being situated in Wells County. The father had been a member of the Presbyterian church a great many years at the time of his death, which occurred December 23, 1885. He was an intelligent, public-spirited man. He held the office of justice of the peace in Preble Township about twenty years; served as administrator and guardian; held official positions in Ohio; aided by contributions and otherwise in the erection of various churches, and at the time of his death had made a request that $100 be paid toward the building of the Presbyterian church in Jefferson Township, Wells County, this State. He left his wife comfortably situated in a pleasant home in Decatur, of which she holds a life lease. She has been a kind and affectionate wife and mother, and has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for many years.

George commenced teaching school when quite young, which profession he pursued until after his marriage. This occurred February 16, 1860, with Miss Martha Russell, who died June 19, 1876. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in that faith. Mrs. Archbold's father was Levi Russell, and her mother was formerly Melinda Andrews, who died before Martha's marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Archbold had eight children—Elizabeth, born January 8, 1861; Melinda, born June 30, 1862; Evaline, born July 12, 1864; Enos W., born July 14, 1866, died January 12, 1871; Mary Stella, born May 10, 1870, died February 10, 1871; Levi, born May 23, 1872, died December 17, 1874; Edna E., born July 31, 1875, died June 7, 1876. Elizabeth and Harvey Hessler were married July 3, 1884, and they have one child—Mary Christina; Melinda and Adolph Hart were married September 2, 1880, and they have two children—Blanche and Bertha; Evaline and David Archer were married June 8, 1882, and they have had two children—Harvey, deceased, and Susan. November 21, 1878, Mr. Archbold was married to Christina Meibers, and they have had one child—Charles L., born March 9, 1880. Mrs. Archbold's parents, John and Catherine (Heiderman) Meibers, were born in Germany. Her father immigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to Decatur, where he embarked in the mercantile trade, which he carried on successfully many years. He served two terms as treasurer of Adams County. He is now retired from active business, and has the satisfaction of knowing that he shares the confidence and respect of all his neighbors and friends. He is an extensive property-owner, and a devout member of the Catholic denomination, to which church his family also belong. Mr. Archbold's brothers are Thomas, William, James, John and Ezra; his sisters are Mar-

garet, Mary Jane, Rebecca Ann, Sarah, Catherine and Martha. He removed from Decatur to Pleasant Mills in 1880, at which village he was appointed postmaster under the administration of President Hayes. That same year he was also appointed station agent of the T. D. & B. Railroad, now known as the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad, at Pleasant Mills. He retained that office seven years, during which time he was agent of the American and United States express companies. He retained the office of postmaster until the election of President Garfield, and in 1885 was appointed to that office under President Cleveland, which position he still holds. He commenced life with little or no capital, and despite surrounding circumstances, which by no means have always been favorable, he has overcome all indebtedness and opposition. He possesses a large stock of general merchandise, and has a rich and comfortable home at Pleasant Mills, besides his family residence at Decatur. He is a member of Decatur Lodge, No. 167, I. O. O. F., and an accepted candidate of the encampment.

RUFUS K. ALLISON, a member of the general mercantile firm of Allison, Morrow & Co., of Berne, is a native of Adams County, Indiana, born in Linn Grove, September 7, 1863, a son of Robert B. Allison. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and received good educational advantages, and in 1881 graduated from the Decatur High School. After leaving school he came to Berne and took charge of his father's interest in his store, the firm being R. B. Allison & Co., and January 7, 1887, he came into possession of his father's interest, the firm being now carried on under the name of Allison, Morrow & Co., this being considered the leading mercantile business in Berne. Mr. Allison was united in marriage, September 7, 1886, to Miss Viola Foster, who was born March 16, 1864, and is a daughter of Joseph Foster, who is engaged in farming and is a prominent stock dealer in St. Mary's Township, Adams County, Indiana.

SAMUEL MAURER, engaged in farming on section 18, Jefferson Township, where he has forty acres of choice land, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, November 2, 1828, a son of Daniel Maurer. When he was five years old his parents moved to Sandusky County, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools of that county. He served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. He enlisted in the late war November 15, 1861, in Company B, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, serving until February, 1863. He was at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, where he received three slight wounds. He contracted rheumatism while in the army, and now draws a pension. After his discharge he returned to Sandusky County, and April 13, 1884, he came to Adams County, Indiana, and settled on his present farm, which he had purchased two years before coming to this county. He has been four times married. His first wife was Elizabeth Henricks, a native of Sandusky County, Ohio, born August 27, 1831. She died February 24, 1856, leaving two children—Salome and Rebecca. Mr. Maurer was again married May 22, 1858, to Miss Margaret Blyth, who died in 1860. He then married Miss Susannah Vantze, a native of Ohio, who died

March 9, 1867, aged twenty-three years and five months. Two sons were born to this union—George B. McClellan, and William T. Sherman. Mr. Maurer was married the fourth time July 28, 1867, to Mrs. Ann (Burket) Selser, who was born July 19, 1832, in Perry County, Ohio, and to this union have been born four children—Phebe E., Sarah A., Mary C. and Emma N. Mrs. Maurer was first married to Joseph Selser, a native of Sandusky County, Ohio, his parents being early settlers of that county, and were of German descent. He died in Sandusky County. By her first marriage Mrs. Maurer had three children—William F., Joseph and Nettie J. Both Mr. and Mrs. Maurer are of German descent, and can speak the German language.

SAMUEL LINTON, deceased, one of the old and honored pioneers of Adams County, was a native of Ohio, the date of his birth being November 16, 1807, his father being a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother born in the State of Virginia. He was reared to manhood in Darke County, Ohio, where he followed agricultural pursuits till 1838. He was married September 8, 1831, to Margaret Walker, who was born in what is now Kanawha County, West Virginia, September 20, 1815, a daughter of James and Hannah (Kincaid) Walker, the father born in Greenbrier County, Virginia. Her parents were united in marriage in Greenbrier County, and removed to Darke County, Ohio, being among the early settlers of that vicinity. In 1850 they removed to Adams County, Indiana, where they died in the year 1871. They were the parents of twelve children—two of whom died in childhood. To Mr. and Mrs. Linton were born eleven children—Hannah M. (deceased), Jane R., James W., William A., David B., Elizabeth T. (deceased), Samuel H. (deceased), John P. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Joseph H. and Sarah M. In November, 1838, Mr. Linton came with his family to Adams County, Indiana, and entered 120 acres of land on section 33, Wabash Township, where he resided till his death with the exception of a short time spent in the mercantile business at Geneva. He came to Adams County with limited means, but by his persevering industry and indomitable will he succeeded in his farming operations, and left his widow, who still occupies the old homestead, in comfortable circumstances. He died October 24, 1871, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for thirty-two years, and a class leader for twenty years. Mrs. Linton is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

G. D. MOFFETT, proprietor and editor of the Decatur *Journal*, was born in Fostoria, Ohio, August 7, 1852. His father removed with his family to Wood County, Ohio, in 1860, and there Mr. Moffett passed his early life, and lived until he came to Indiana. He received a thorough grounding in English education in the public schools and also at Republic, Ohio, in the normal school. Beginning at the age of sixteen, he taught school during the usual school months for eight years. In 1878 he established a paper at Weston, Ohio, which he published six years. In 1884 he came to Decatur and bought the *Journal*, as above stated. Mr. Moffett is a member of the Masonic Lodge. He was married in 1878 to Miss May Phillips, of Millgrove, Ohio, and

they have four children—Fanchon, Paul, Mark and James.

ROBERT KLINE, farmer, resides on section 14, Root Township, where he owns 120 acres of land. He was born February 20, 1836, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and in the fall of 1838 was brought to this county by his parents, who settled upon the farm now owned and occupied by himself. His father resides with him. No improvements had been made upon the place. A log cabin had been erected, in the usual primitive style, puncheon floors and doors, clapboard roof, etc. In this cabin the father lived about two years, when he built a hewed log house, which is still standing and is used as a summer kitchen. The Piqua road and the Wayne trail were all the roads in the neighborhood. Robert was only two and a half years old when brought to this county, and here he has been reared to manhood, and here he was married. His father, Jacob Kline, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1809, and when he was eleven years of age his parents removed to Wayne Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood. In 1833 he went to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where he married Barbara Robinson, who was born in that county in 1807. Mrs. Kline died in Adams County, this State, June 30, 1873, and is buried in Alpha cemetery. She was a noble Christian woman, and in her death the community suffered a great loss. Her kind and affectionate disposition won for her the love and esteem of all who were so fortunate as to make her acquaintance. There were seven children in the father's family, five of whom are living. Two daughters died in childhood. The father is living on the old homestead. He says the first winter he came here he could not lose sight of his cabin without getting lost. The second year he killed a good many deer and wild game. The family were never without corn bread, but they had no wheat bread until the second year, when he raised six acres of wheat. The father entered 120 acres of land from the Government, but he had only money enough to pay for eighty acres; Joseph Lewis, an old neighbor, lent him money to pay for the additional forty. Although the Piqua Road was the only road in the county at that time, it was so cut up by ruts as to be almost impassable. Mr. Kline, Sr., helped to cut most of the roads in the vicinity. The family endured all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and have witnessed all the changes that have taken place in this now prosperous country. The children were—Catherine, who died at an early age; Robert, John, William, George, Jonas and Sarah, twins; Sarah died when but a few weeks old. March 9, 1856, Robert was united in marriage with Miss Eliza J. Mumma, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 4, 1835, and came to this county with her parents, John and Catherine (Snyder) Mumma, after she reached maturity. Her father was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and died in Adams County in 1878, at the age of sixty-eight years, eight months and nine days. He is buried in Pleasant Valley cemetery. The mother still survives, at the age of seventy-six years, and lives with her son, Solomon Mumma. Mr. and Mrs. Kline have two children. The eldest died at a very early age. Sarah Ellen, born June 10, 1859, is now the wife of Franklin Brokaw, and has one child—Vesta Albert, born December 26, 1884. They are living with Mr. Kline. Mr. Kline's grandfather, Jonas Kline, was born in Pennsylvania, and was nearly one hundred

years old at his death. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His grandmother Kline weighed over 300 pounds, and died at the age of one hundred years.

DANIEL K. SHACKLEY, farmer, owns forty acres of land on section 19, Union Township. He was born in the town of Alfred, York County, Maine, March 22, 1843, and when nine years of age came with his parents, Joseph and Louisa (Emmons) Shackley, to Adams County, who settled on the farm were his brother Howard now lives. Both parents were born in York County and both are deceased. Daniel lived at home until 1861, then went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he engaged in teaming for his brother, Phineas Shackley (now deceased), with whom he remained until August 13, 1862, when he enlisted in the Fifth Battery Light Artillery of Massachusetts under Captain Charles E. Phillips. His first service was at Fort Corcoran, Virginia, and from there the Captain marched his company to Antietam, Maryland, although the battle had been fought before their arrival. He and four other recruits, one of whom was his brother Jonas, who now lives in Quincy, Massachusetts, joined the battery and followed the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, in the right lower arm below the elbow, the wound fracturing the bone. He went to Baltimore, thence to Philadelphia, and remained at Chestnut Hill Hospital five months. A part of this time he suffered from lung troubles. From this hospital he went to convalescent camp, at Alexandria, Virginia, and remained five weeks, when he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, January 8, 1864. He then returned to Boston, Massachusetts, and engaged in teaming for different persons until 1869. In 1866 he was married to Miss Margaret Connor, who was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, and was about the age of her husband. They had six children —Joseph, Mary C., who died at the age of eleven years; William; Martha, who died at the age of six years; Charles and Ellis G. He came back to Indiana in 1881 and commenced farming. November 6, 1884, Mr. Shackley was married to Miss Emily C. Mumma, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 29, 1844, and was about seven years old when her parents brought her to this county. Her father, John Mumma, was born in Pennsylvania January 7, 1810, died in September, 1877, and is buried in Pleasant Valley cemetery. The mother, Catherine (Snyder) Mumma, was born in Maryland, March 25, 1811, and is now living with her son, Solomon J. Mumma, of Root Township. There were four children in their family—Solomon J., Eliza J., wife of Robert Kline; Nancy E., wife of William Kline, and Mrs. Shackley who is the youngest. Mr. and Mrs. Shackley are members of the United Brethren church, and in politics Mr. Shackley was formerly a Democrat, but now a Republican.

EZRA LISTER, of Washington Township, is one of the oldest living pioneers of Adams County. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 15, 1825, son of Joshua and Lydia Lister, natives of Maryland. The father's ancestors were of German origin and the mother's of Irish. In 1828 the family immigrated to Adams County, settling two and a half miles north of Decatur, where they lived until 1830, then removed to Carroll County, Indiana, where the father died in

September, 1831. One year later the family returned to Adams County, where our subject was reared to the scenes of pioneer life. The county at that time contained but few familes. He received a rudimentary education in the early pioneer schools, and has been a life-long farmer, enduring all the trials, hardships and privations of the early pioneer. He was married December 21, 1848, to Eliza J. Ball, a native of Indiana, and they had three children—Sarah E., wife of James M. Patterson, of Logansport, Indiana; Rachel S., wife of John Woods, also of Logansport. One child is deceased. Mr. Lister has been four times married. His present wife has one son, Thomas T. He has been a resident of Washington Township for many years, is a Democrat in politics, and an honest, representative pioneer.

DANIEL WELDY, an extensive farmer and stock-raiser of Kirkland Township, where he resides on section 1, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, now Hocking County, born near Lancaster October 3, 1822, a son of Peter and Susanna (Huddle) Weldy. The father was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, his ancestors coming from Switzerland, and the mother was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, a daughter of Daniel Huddle, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Both Mr. and Mrs. Weldy came with their parents to Fairfield County, Ohio, their parents dying in that county. They were married in Fairfield County a short time before becoming of age, and to them were born fourteen children. The mother died in 1837, aged about thirty-eight years. She was a member of the Brethren in Christ church. Mr. Weldy was again married to Mrs. Catherine (Grim) Sheets. Mr. Weldy was reared a farmer, which he made the principal avocation of his life. He was born in 1795, and died in 1867. Daniel Weldy, whose name heads this sketch, was, like his father, reared to the avocation of a farmer, and in his youth received but limited educational advantages. He remained at home till fifteen years of age, when his mother died, and he was then practically thrown upon his own resources. He rented land from his uncle and raised and bought tobacco, which he shipped to Pittsburgh, and the first $1,200 he made he lost in tobacco in the Pittsburgh fire in 1844. He came to Adams County, Indiana, in the fall of 1845, and the following spring bought the farm where he has since lived, which then contained eighty acres. There was on his land a rude log cabin, 16 x 18 feet, with puncheon floor and mud chimney, in which he lived about eight years, when he erected a frame house and frame barn. He occupied his frame dwelling until 1870, when he erected his present fine brick residence at a cost of about $4,000. Mr. Weldy has been twice married. He was married October 13, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Beery, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 27, 1823, and to this union were born eleven children—Christian N., Seth W., William B., Barbara S., Abraham (deceased), Sarah A., Mary E., Rachel, Ellen, Daniel, Jr., and Eli (deceased). Mrs. Weldy died December 8, 1879, and Mr. Weldy was again married August 22, 1880, to Mrs. Hester (Blosser) Beery, a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, born April 8, 1820. Mrs. Weldy was brought to Fairfield County, Ohio, by her parents when she was about ten years old. She was first married in Fairfield County, Ohio, to Eli Beery, who was born in that county June 27, 1818. To this union were born fourteen children—Melinda, Barbara,

Mary M., Martin, Reuben, Sarah, Christian, John and Martha (twins), Franklin, Jonas, Daniel W., Lucinda and William J. Mr. Beery came to Adams County, Indiana, with Mr. Weldy, and settled on section 6, Washington Township, his 240 acre farm lying in Washington and Kirkland townships, where he resided till his death, January 27, 1880. He was one of the leading farmers in his township, and took a prominent part in public affairs. He was a member of the Brethren in Christ church, Mr. and Mrs. Weldy being members of the same church. Mr. Weldy, the subject of this sketch, began life a poor boy, but by his persevering industry and indomitable perseverance he has become one of the wealthy citizens of Adams County. He owned at one time over 900 acres of land, the most of which he has given to his children, but still retains 420 acres of choice land on which he resides. Mr. Weldy is also a shareholder in the Decatur National Bank. He has been identified with the growth and development of Adams County from its earliest years, and has witnessed the wilderness change into well-cultivated fields and thriving villages. In politics he was formerly a Whig, casting his first presidential vote for Henry Clay, and on the organization of the Republicans he voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, since which time he has cast his suffrage with the Democratic party. He served as township trustee nine consecutive years, and held the office of justice of the peace eleven years, when he was again elected to the office of township trustee, when he served six consecutive years. He was then, in 1876, elected on the Democratic ticket county commissioner, which office he filled acceptably for six years. Mr. Weldy understands German, and has been frequently engaged as interpreter by the courts. The brick of which Mr. Weldy's residence is built was burned on his own farm. Mr. Weldy is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to St. Mary's Lodge, No. 167, at Decatur, Indiana.

JOHN E. AND MONROE ROSE, managers of the drug and grocery business of Hoffmann & Gottschalk, at Berne, are natives of Wells County, Indiana, born in Nottingham Township; the former March 1, 1858, and the latter January 29, 1861, and are sons of Peter and Mary (Gottschalk) Rose. The father was a farmer by occupation. He enlisted in Wells County during the war of the Rebellion, went South, and died in a hospital at Nashville, Tennessee. The mother was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, coming to America with her parents when but three years old, they settling in Wells County, Indiana, in an early day. The parents were married in Wells County, and to them were born five children, all sons but the youngest child. They were among the early settlers of Adams County, coming here when it was quite new, the land on which they settled being covered with a heavy growth of timber. Here the father erected a humble log cabin with puncheon floor and clapboard roof. He was a member of the Evangelical church. The mother of our subjects still resides on the old homestead. After her husband's death she subsequently married John Shigley, one of the prominent farmers of Nottingham Township, who had been previously married and had a family of several children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shigley are church members, the former being a Dunkard, and the latter a member of the Evangelical Association. The brothers whose names head this sketch were reared to agricultural pursuits on their father's farm, and

received their education in the common schools of their neighborhood. At the age of nineteen years John E. began working for himself, finding employment among the neighboring farmers until September 8, 1879, when he entered the store of Hoffman & Gottschalk. He was married April 4, 1886, to Miss Lizzie Bebout, who was born in Adams County, Indiana, January 16, 1868. In January, 1882, Monroe Rose engaged in his present occupation in the store of Hoffman & Gottschalk. This firm was established in 1873, their building being owned by Mr. Hoffman. They carry a well-selected stock valued at about $5,000, and do an extensive trade.

ANDREW J. BYRD, of Wabash Township, where he is engaged in farming on section 33, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, the date of his birth being February 24, 1834. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Bowers) Byrd, were natives of the State of Virgiuia. They removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, about 1818, being among the first settlers of that county. In 1858 they settled in Jay County, Indiana, remaining there until 1864, when they came with their family to Adams County, locating on the farm which is now occupied by the subject of this sketch. Here both died, the mother in1868, in her sixty-sixth year, and the father in 1878, aged seventy-eight years. The father was a miller by trade, but after coming to Adams County followed agricultural pursuits. Both were members of the Protestant Methodist church at the time of their death, but in early life belonged to the United Brethren church. Andrew J., our subject, grew to manhood on the home farm in Adams County, receiving but limited educational advantages. He has always followed the avocation of a farmer, and since fifteen years of age he has run a threshing machine with the exception of a few falls. He remained at home until thirty-two years of age, when he was married to Caroline Lehr. She was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 21, 1847, coming to Indiana with her parents when young. To this union were born four children—Mary Etta, Rufus M., James Wilkinson and Susan A. E. Mrs. Byrd died May 18, 1875. She was a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Byrd is a member of the same denomination. In politics he is a Democrat, and has filled the office of assessor of his township to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. His farm contains forty acres of land, which is well improved and under good cultivation.

LHAMON HEDINGTON, farmer and stock-dealer, residing on section 32, Blue Creek Township, is a native of Adams County, Indiana, born in Monroe Township, April 2, 1846, a son of Labon Hedington. He grew to manhood on his father's farm in Monroe Township, his youth being spent in assisting his father with the work of the farm and in attending the schools of his district, where he obtained a common-school education. He was married August 1, 1867, to Mary Smith, who was born in Adams County, Indiana, July 2, 1848, a daughter of Morgan Smith, one of the pioneers of the county, who is now deceased. They are the parents of six children, whose names are—Carrie, Thomas, Rufus, Harry, Lucy and Homer. After his marriage Mr. Hedington settled on the farm where he now resides, which contains seventy-two acres of choice land. He has been engaged in buying and shipping

stock for ten years, buying the first car-load that was shipped from Berne, for David Crabbs. Politically Mr. Hedington affiliates with the Democratic party. He was a candidate for sheriff in 1877, and came within fifty-four votes of being nominated. He is an active, public-spirited citizen, and in all enterprises for the advancement of his township or county he takes an active interest.

JOHN DEAM HALE, clerk of the circuit court of Adams County, was born in Bluffton, Wells County, Indiana, December 27, 1842. He lived in his native place till fourteen years of age, when his parents removed to a farm in the vicinity of Bluffton. He remained on the farm till attaining the age of eighteen years, receiving his education in the public schools of Bluffton and vicinity. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and First Indiana Infantry, under Captain Peter Studabaker, his regiment being assigned first to Tyrrell's Brigade, Jackson's Division, Army of the Ohio, afterward to the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. On the organization of his company he was chosen Corporal. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland until November 25, 1863, when he was severely wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge, the ball passing through his left side and perforating his left lung. He lay on the field on the summit of the ridge, about one-fourth of a mile north from Bragg's headquarters, from 4 P. M. until about 9 P. M., when he was found by comrades who were searching for the dead and wounded. He was then taken to the hospital at Chattanooga, where he lay unconscious for weeks, and remained there until about February 1. It having been reported that he was dead, his father went to Chattanooga, expecting to take the remains home, and then remained and nursed him in the hospital from January 15 until February 1, when he received a sixty days' furlough. After sufficiently recovering from his wound he rejoined his regiment at Marietta, Georgia, when he took part in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, battle of Jonesboro, was with Sherman on his march to the sea and through the Carolinas, and also at the battle of Bentonville, and was at the grand review at Washington, D. C., at the close of the war. He received an honorable discharge at Indianapolis, June 24, 1865, by general order of the War Department and the close of the war. He then returned to his father's farm in Wells County, where he worked during the summers, and in the winter months taught school, until October, 1867, when he engaged in business at Bluffton. He was married September 8, 1869, at Camden, Schuyler County, Illinois, to Miss Caroline Holmes, who was born in Hartford Township, Adams County. In her sixth year she removed with her parents to Wells County, Indiana, and at the time of her marriage was a teacher at Camden, Schuyler County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hale are the parents of four children—Ethelyn, Olive Leone, Sarah Blanch and Genevieve, all living at home. In 1868 Mr. Hale engaged in the dry goods business at Bluffton, in company with A. Deam, with whom he was associated under the firm name of A. Deam & Co., until January, 1872, when he removed to Geneva, Adams County, and formed a partnership with his brother, S. W. Hale, with whom he has since been associated in the grain business under the firm name of S. W. Hale & Brother. March 1, 1872, he was appointed the first agent at Geneva, and

served as station and express agent until May 1, 1876, when he resigned his position in favor of his brother, S. W. Hale. In 1882 he was elected clerk of the circuit court, being re-elected to the same office in 1886. He was one of the pioneers of Geneva, and to his efforts it owes much of its present prosperity. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hale are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Decatur. Mr. Hale is a son of Bowen and Mary Ann (Deam) Hale, who were among the earliest pioneers of Wells County, Indiana.

CHRISTIAN F. BLAKEY, a farmer residing on section 21, Union Township, owns 400 acres of land in Adams County. He came to the county November 27, 1840, with his parents, who settled on the farm now owned by our subject. His father, John H. Blakey, was born in Prussia, November 3, 1797, and died March 8, 1883. The mother, Christina (Schwer) Blakey, was also born in Prussia, May 11, 1798. She died March 6, 1869. In 1835 the mother came to America with six children, the father having preceded them in the fall of 1834. They landed in Baltimore, and went directly to West Virginia, where they met the father, who was working by the month among the farmers. Here the family lived two years, then removed to Cincinnati, where they lived three and a half years, where both old and young members of the family worked at anything they could find to do. In the fall of 1838 the father came to Adams County, and after looking around, borrowed some purchase money from a friend and entered the northwest quarter of section 21, Union Township. Returning to Cincinnati, he remained there until the fall of 1840, when, with one horse and an ox team, accompanied by his family, he started to make a permanent home in Adams County. The roads were so muddy, and utterly impassable, that they were obliged to leave a portion of their household goods at New Bremen, Ohio. They improvised a cart upon which they packed the most necessary articles, and again started for their Indiana home, the mother and children walking. In this way they made about five miles a day, camping out at night, and landed in their new home the 27th day of November. They cut two crotchet poles, set them on the ground, connected them with a pole, and stretched the wagon cover over it. In this way they lived until they could construct a rough log house, moving into it the 24th day of the following December, without roof or floor. They lived in this house until 1852, when they built the house that Christian now occupies. They came to the county with only a few dollars, and, as has been stated, in debt for a portion of the purchase money of the land first entered. Christian found work on the Maumee and Erie Canal, where he in part supported the family and assisted in paying the borrowed money. Mr. Blakey was born in Prussia, May 7, 1821, and was fourteen years old when his parents came to America. He was married in 1849 to Miss Louisa Falsing, who was also born in Prussia, in 1833. She came to America in 1842, with her parents, Frederick and Louisa Falsing, who settled in Preble Township, this county. Mrs. Blakey died in 1856, and in 1858 Mr. Blakey married Mary A. Rupp, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1833, daughter of George and Amanda Rupp. By the first marriage there were three children —Mary, Sophia and John H. By the second marriage were ten children, eight of whom are living—Eliza, Charles, Frederick, Martin, Theodore, Edward, Matilda and Otto. The

deceased are—Christian and Christine, who died in infancy.

JEHU SMITH was born in St. Mary's Township, this county, October 12, 1838. His father, Robert Smith, was born in Ohio in 1810. His mother, Mary (Ray) Smith, was a native of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandparents, Alexander and Margaret (Mock) Smith, were natives of Virginia. The grandfather removed to St. Mary's Township in the fall of 1832 and entered 610 acres of land, upon which he removed his family the following spring. His son Robert was married soon after and settled upon 140 acres, a gift from his father. The land was unimproved, but soon a log house with clapboard roof and the conventional puncheon floor was finished, and thus comfortably situated, the parents of our subject began their home life. Acre after acre was cleared and improvements were made until the forest was converted into a valuable and productive homestead. Jehu's mother died here in October, 1866. The parents had six sons —Alexander, Jehu, Samuel, Archibald, Robert and William. They also had one daughter—Nancy Jane. After the death of his wife, Robert moved upon a sixty-acre tract south of the St. Mary's River. In 1879 the father died, and his son William inherited the farm. The father was of Dutch ancestry and the mother of Irish. They were pioneers in the township, and were land-owners. Jehu and Mary Ann Peterson were united in marriage April 19, 1867. Mrs. Smith was born July 26, 1848. Her father, who is still an active citizen of St. Mary's Township, is J. W. Peterson, and was born March 29, 1819. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had five children, four of whom are living—Louisa G., born February 22, 1868; Sylvester, born November 13, 1872; Robert F., born January 8, 1875; John W., born February 28, 1879. Mrs. Smith's mother was formerly Hannah Smith, who was born November 20, 1821, and died July 1, 1857. Her paternal grandfather was William Peterson, and her grandmother was Jane White, born January 1, 1800. Jehu rented a farm of his aunt, upon which he lived about two years. He then moved upon his present farm, consisting of sixty acres, lying south of St. Mary's River. There were only ten acres cleared, and a log cabin and log stable had been built. He now resides in a neat and commodious frame dwelling, and the farm has fifty acres cleared; it is conceded to be one of the finest farms in the township. Jehu's father had one brother, Samuel Smith, who married Nancy Ray, and is now deceased. He had eight sisters, two of whom are living—Louisa and Margaret. His mother's living brothers are—Robert, Archibald, Elias and Smith. Her sisters are—Elsie, Elizabeth and Jane. J. W. Peterson has six brothers living—David, Isaac, James, Jacob, Lafayette and Cyrus; Henry is deceased, dying in the United States service during the war of the Rebellion. His sisters were—Hannah, Laura Jane, Mary Ann, Isabella and Elizabeth, the latter of whom is deceased. Alexander Smith was in the war of 1812, and received an honorable discharge and a land-warrant. His wife received a pension. Mrs. Smith's brothers were—Henry Clay, Robert S., Sylvester W. Two of the brothers served in the war of the Rebellion, Henry Clay in Company I, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and Robert S. served in the Thirteenth Cavalry. Our subject had four brothers who gave honorable service to their country during the war—Samuel, who died during the siege of Vicksburg, was a member of the Forty-

seventh Indiana Infantry; Robert, who was a member of the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, died while in the service; Archibald, who was a member of the Thirteenth Infantry, was captured at Antietam and died in prison. William was also a soldier for the Union. Jehu first enlisted in Company I, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, Captain Banta being his first commander, and Murray being his Colonel. After being mustered in at Wabash, the regiment was ordered to Indianapolis, thence to Louisville, thence to Munfordville, Kentucky, where the entire command was captured, September, 1863, by General Bragg, then commanding the Confederate forces. The regiment was paroled the following day and ordered to Indianapolis, where Jehu received a furlough of twenty days. When he returned he was transferred to Company D, Eleventh United States Regulars, Captain Chipman, and Colonel Jones. Jehu was ordered to report at the headquarters of the Eleventh, which was at Boston, Massachusetts. In April, 1863, the regiment, under Burnside, who was then in command of the Army of the Potomac, undertook to cross the Rappahannock River, which effort proved unsuccessful, the artillery being swamped in the mud. General Lee took great pains to inform his followers of this incident by putting up sign-boards on trees which read, "Burnside's army is stuck in the mud." The artillery, however, was soon taken out of the mud, by the boys, and General Burnside being relieved, General Hooker took command in May, 1863. He then crossed the river, taking first his cavalry, next his infantry, and lastly his artillery, and attacked General Lee, who showed great resistance; but after two days of desperate and bloody contest, the rebels were forced to retreat; then began the historical pursuit of "Hooker after Lee," through Maryland to Pennsylvania, where Lee made the famous stand July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, with his entire army. In this, the greatest battle fought during the war, Jehu participated with his regiment, fighting continuously until the third day, when Lee retreated. Mr. Smith's regiment entered the fight with 600 men, out of which 300 were killed and many others wounded. It had made a forced march of sixty miles, marching the entire night and during the following day just previous to the battle, and on the eve of July 2, at 4 o'clock, entered the engagement. After this memorable battle the Eleventh Regulars crossed the Potomac River into Virginia, July 10, 1863, when Mr. Smith was taken sick and was sent to Washington, where he remained about two months. From there he was sent to Fort Independence, Massachusetts, to the headquarters of the Eleventh, and remained there until May 2, 1864, when he was discharged for honorable, faithful service. His family has a good army record, from the war of 1812 to the war of the Rebellion. He is a worthy member of the Willshire Post, No. 351, G. A. R.

DRAYTON M. AYERS, an old settler of Adams County, was born in Madison County, New York, December 28, 1815, son of John W. and Catherine Ayers, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Massachusetts. Mr. Ayers' father was a surgeon in the war of 1812. His parents emigrated to Warren County, Pennsylvania, where they lived several years, then removed to Belmont County, Ohio, where his father practiced medicine about twenty years, after which he removed to Medina County, Ohio, and there died. Mr. Ayers' parents had six children, of whom two are living—Mary J.

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and Drayton M. He received a common-school education, and his early life was spent in various occupations. He was married in Richland County, Ohio, February 9, 1843, to Elizabeth Z. Crabs, born March 30, 1823, in that county. They had ten children, of whom six survive—Nathan, Perry, Walter, Ida, wife of Samuel Teeple, Albert and Melvin. In 1853 our subject, with his family, immigrated to Adams County, Indiana, settling in Washington Township, where they have seen much of pioneer life. His wife died January 2, 1878. She was a kind and loving wife and mother, and is greatly missed by the surviving members of her family. Mr. Ayers is a member of the Baptist church, and for several years has officiated as deacon. In politics he is a Prohibitionist. He owns 200 acres of excellent land, and has been a successful farmer. All he has he has earned by honest industry and good management. In his younger years he worked at the cabinet maker's trade for some years.

NORVAL BLACKBURN, publisher of the *Democrat*, is a son of Thomas K. and Anna Blackburn, natives of Pennsylvania. They were married there, removed to Holmes County, Ohio, in 1833, to Stark County, same State, in 1849, and in 1850 to Indiana, settling in Adams County. They resided here, engaged in farming, until 1865, since when they have lived on a farm in Newton County, this State. They reared a large family; Norval was the fifth child, and is the third of those now living. He was born January 16, 1843, and lived with his parents on the farm until twenty years old, receiving a common-school education. In September, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Eleventh Cavalry, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and he was afterward promoted successively to Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain. He was mustered out September 19, 1865. During the next nine years he was successively engaged in several pursuits in Adams County. In December, 1874, he was appointed deputy sheriff, which office he filled for four years. In 1878 he was elected clerk of the court, which office he entered November 1, 1879, and vacated November 1, 1883. A few weeks after the latter date he bought a half interest in the *Democrat*, and in February following he became sole proprietor. May 14, 1885, he was appointed postmaster of Decatur, and between the postoffice and the conduct of the official newspaper of Adams County, Mr. Blackburn is a very busy man. His long service as a public official has made him universally known in the county, and he is always spoken of as a liberal, popular citizen. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Blackburn was united in marriage August 21, 1869, with Sarah J. Stoops, daughter of James Stoops, of Decatur. They have been given four children; of these, two, Nellie and Hattie, are living.

P. W. PRUDEN, a prosperous agriculturist of Adams County, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 29, Blue Creek Township, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, October 29, 1834, a son of Peter and Christiana (Amos) Pruden, the father a native of New Jersey and the mother of Kentucky, and of English and German descent. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he has made his life-work. He was married near Piqua, Miami County,

F. C. Miller

Ohio, February 12, 1861, to Miss Minerva S. Frost, who was born in that county in 1840, and was a daughter of Ebenezer and Nancy (McReynolds) Frost. Of the eight children born to this union seven are living—William C. married Fanny A. Kitchen, of Piqua, Ohio; Frost, Nannie A., George H., James, Clara A. and Alfred. Mr. Pruden enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in 1862, and was assigned to Company F, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry. He participated in the two battles of Donnelson, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee. He then went to Chicago, Illinois, and from there returned to his home in Ohio. In 1872 he came with his family to Adams County, Indiana, and settled where he has since resided in Blue Creek Township. He purchased 200 acres of uncultivated land here, which he has converted into a fine farm, and is classed among the well-to-do farmers of his township. He had but $300 when he left the army, and from this small beginning he has acquired his present fine property, the result of persevering energy and good management.

LEWIS CASS MILLER, auditor of Adams County, is one of the prominent citizens of the county, and one of her most popular native-born children. He was born in Hartford Township, February 19, 1846, a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Dougherty) Miller. His father was an ardent supporter of Democracy, and named his son in honor of the statesman and Democratic candidate for the presidency, Lewis Cass. He was a native of Ohio, of German ancestry. When a young man he entered Government land in Adams County, and in 1839 removed with his family to his newly entered land and went bravely to work to make a home in the wilderness of Eastern Indiana. He was a resident of Adams County over forty-two years, and died on the homestead, in Hartford Township, in August, 1881, aged seventy years. He was a member of no church, and although influential in public circles was no aspirant for office, the only one he ever held being township trustee. The mother of Lewis Cass Miller was a native of Ireland, but was brought by her parents to America when two years of age, and was reared in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. She was married to Mr. Miller about 1836, in Darke County, Ohio, where her parents had removed a few years before. She survives her husband, and is now living with a daughter in Hartford Township. She is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Miller was reared on the homestead in Hartford Township, where, when not in school, he assisted in the work of the farm. He was educated in the schools of Adams County, and when nineteen years of age began teaching in the district schools. He taught eight winters, devoting his summers to farming. In the meantime he was married, and settled on a farm in his native township, which continued his home until 1883, when, having been elected county auditor, he removed to Decatur to assume the duties of his office. He has proved an efficient and trustworthy officer, and is popular with his constituents. Reared in the Democratic school of politics, he has always been allied with that party, and is a staunch advocate of its principles. He is a member of the Adams County Democratic Central Committee. He served Hartford Township as trustee two terms of two years each. He is a member of no religious denomination, but is an attendant of the Baptist church, of which his wife is a member. He is a member of St. Mary's Lodge, No. 167, I. O. O. F. Mr. Miller was married September 14, 1871, at Bluffton, Indiana, to

Miss Nancy A. Russell, a daughter of one of the prominent citizens of Wells County. They have four children—Hugh, Edmond, Grace and Arthur.

ADONIRAM JUDSON HILL was born in Herkimer, Herkimer County, New York, October 9, 1832. His education was obtained in the common and select schools and completed by an academic course at Little Falls, New York. In the winter of 1848–'49 he emigrated with his father and family to Virginia, settling in the Shenandoah Valley, near Front Royal, where he remained until he attained his majority. In the fall of 1852 he came to Indiana and settled in Adams County, which has since been his home. In the spring of 1859 he purchased a half interest in the Decatur *Eagle*, and a little later the entire interest in the paper, which he conducted until the fall of 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteers and was elected Captain of Company H. He took with him the entire force of the office, including "the devil" for a drummer boy. He continued in command of the company until the fall of 1864, when his health failed; and he returned home in January, 1865. A draft was pending in the county at the time, which was soon wiped out by the enlistment of some sixty volunteers by his personal exertion, which filled all demands made by the President for troops during the war. After this he resumed his old position on the *Eagle*, the office having been rented during his absence in the army. At the solicitation of John McConnell, then clerk of the Adams Circuit Court, he was made his deputy in the spring of 1865, and at the October election, 1857, was elected Mr. McConnell's successor. Four years after he was re-elected, thus serving two terms. His first presidential vote was cast for James Buchanan, and he has always been active in the interests of the Democratic party, having been chairman of its central committee for some ten years. In the fall of 1874 he disposed of his interest in the *Eagle* to Joseph McGonagle and opened a notion store. In August, 1881, he re-purchased the *Eagle* (meanwhile changed to the *Democrat*) of S. Ray Williams, and conducted it two years, when it was sold to Roth & Cummings. Since that time ill health, the result of exposure in the army, has kept him from any active business pursuits.

GEORGE PONTIUS, one of the prosperous farmers of Hartford Township, residing on section 26, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, February 23, 1827, a son of John and Julia A. (Critz) Pontius, who were natives of the same county as our subject, their parents being of Pennsylvania origin. They immigrated to Adams County, Indiana, in 1854, settling in Hartford Township, on section 25, where they lived till their death, the mother dying March 1, and the father March 31, 1859, aged respectively fifty-four and fifty-three years. They were of German descent. Both were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father was a staunch Democrat in politics, and during his life held many local offices of trust and responsibility. His father, George Pontius, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in Pickaway County, Ohio. George Pontius, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on the home farm, and in his youth attended the common schools of his neighborhood, where he received but a limited education, but later in

life received a good practical education, which has well fitted him for the duties of life. He remained at home till his marriage, May 13, 1850, to Miss Emily Shoemaker, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, January 12, 1832, a daughter of Daniel Shoemaker, a native of Pennsylvania, and an early settler of Fairfield County. Mr. Shoemaker came with his family to Indiana about 1855, first settling in Hartford Township, Adams County, and two years later removed to Newville, now Vera Cruz, in Wells County, where he bought a farm and saw and grist-mill, operating the mill, in connection with his farming pursuits, until his death in 1857. He was twice married, his first wife being Sophia Marks, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. She died in February, 1832. She was a member of the German Lutheran church. For his second wife Mr. Shoemaker married Elizabeth Baker, and to this union were born five sons and two daughters. She died September 28, 1885, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. She was a member of the German Reformed church. To Mr. and Mrs. Pontius have been born ten children—Mary Jane (deceased), Daniel, Sylvester, Clinton, Albert, Edward, Charles, Osaetta, George F. and John. After his marriage, in 1850, Mr. Pontius came to Adams County, Indiana, and settled on land given him by his father, located on the northwest quarter of section 26, Hartford Township, which was then unimproved and covered over with a heavy growth of timber. His first house here was made of hewed logs, 18 x 28 feet in size, and in this house he lived till 1871, when he built his present large and commodious residence. It is built of brick and cost $4,000, and is one of the finest residences in this part of the township. His farm buildings for his stock are also noticeably good. He has a fine frame barn 45 x 108 feet, erected in 1873 at a cost of $3,000, and from a small beginning he has accumulated a large property, owning yet 240 acres after giving liberally to his children. He has experienced many of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, coming to Hartford Township among the early settlers, where he worked hard at chopping wood and clearing land for 50 cents a day, his present prosperous condition having been gained by persevering industry and good management. In politics, like his father, he affiliates with the Democratic party. In November, 1886, he was elected commissioner of the Third Congressional District of Adams County, receiving a total of 2,012 votes, a majority of 748 votes over the Republican nominee. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pontius are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their postoffice is Geneva, Indiana.

WFRED. PYLE, a popular and successful teacher, residing at Geneva, is the eldest son of Andrew J. and Mary A. Pyle, who were among the early settlers of Wabash Township, and was born November 22, 1858. He remained at home with his parents till attaining his majority, receiving in his youth the benefits of the common schools of Adams County. In 1879–'80 he attended the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, after which he engaged in teaching, which he followed till 1883. He then entered the Eastern Normal School at Portland, in Jay County, graduating from that institution in 1884, since which he has been engaged in teaching school during the winter term, and reading law under the preceptorship of William Drew at Geneva, and at present is teaching

in District 9, Wabash Township. November 1, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara Veley, a native of De Kalb County, Indiana, born October 27, 1867. They have an infant son, born April 22, 1887.

REV. FREDERICK BERG, pastor of the German Lutheran church in Root Township, was born in Logansport, Indiana, March 20, 1856, where he remained until fourteen years of age, then went to Concordia College, at Fort Wayne, graduating in 1875. He then went to Concordia Seminary, at St. Louis, Missouri, graduating there in 1878. He then became a missionary to the colored people at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he organized the first Lutheran church for colored people in the United States. He remained there until he came to his present pastorate. The membership is seventy-five active, voting members, and 379 souls in the congregation, with 235 communicants. In Decatur he has an organized congregation with eight voting members, fifteen communicants and twenty-four members of the congregation. The schools number sixty-five pupils. In this school all the common branches are taught, and by rule of the church pupils are obliged to attend until fourteen years of age. They are then confirmed as communicants, and the males at twenty-one become voting members. The parents of Mr. Berg were born in Prussia, Germany. The father came to America in 1853 or 1854 and settled in Logansport, Indiana, where he died October 23, 1856, aged twenty-eight years. The mother is still living in Logansport with a half-sister, Mrs. Augusta Smith. Mr. Berg was married July 10, 1879, to Miss Augusta Jox, who was born in Jackson County, Wisconsin, August 10, 1859, where she lived until five years of age. She then removed with her parents to Logansport, where her father has since resided, as pastor of the German Lutheran church. Both her parents were born in Germany. They were married in this country. The father was educated at Fort Wayne Seminary. The history of the Lutheran church in this place is as follows: There were two men, named Clamor Fuelling and Dietrich Gerke, who, in 1841, sold five acres each to the congregation for church purposes, about three-eighths of a mile southeast of the present site of the beautiful Lutheran church, consideration $30. On this site they erected a log church in which there was a parochial school. The first missionary in this locality was Frederick Wyneken, who preached in barns. The next was Rev. Knape, who resided in Preble Township. In the meantime there was a school taught by Messrs. Schlatermund, G. H. Jaebker and Rennicke. Mr. Jaebker afterward became the pastor of the Preble Township Lutheran church. The log church was built in 1841. The church was regularly organized in 1843, and had a deacon by the name of Frederick Christianer, and also owned property. F. Hussman succeeded Rev. Knape, who, in turn, was succeeded by Andrew Fritze, who had charge of this congregation twenty-eight years, and lived in the present parsonage twenty-three years. He died here March 28, 1877. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 11, 1816. He came to America a single man, and was educated at Fort Wayne, at the Lutheran Seminary. The second church (frame building) was built in 1851, and is now used for school purposes. It was built during the ministry of Rev. Fritze, who was succeeded by Theodore Hahn, who came here in 1877 and remained until the summer of 1881. During his ministry, in 1879, the present

brick church was erected at a cost of over $6,000. It is 42 x 72 feet in size, and the ground consists of the ten acres previously mentioned. The church has an organ, a bell and a beautiful cemetery. The present pastor, Rev. Frederick Berg, came to this field in November, 1881.

GEORGE FRANK, a farmer of Washington Township, was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1815, son of Peter and Magdalena Frank, natives also of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. When seventeen years of age he emigrated with his parents to Darke County, Ohio, and there they resided five years. He received a rudimentary education in the district schools, and being a great reader, has become a well-informed man on the general topics of the day. In 1838 he came to Adams County, and entered eighty acres of land in Blue Creek Township, where he settled in a log cabin and lived nineteen years. He has experienced all the hardships of pioneer life. His family subsisted on wild game for their meat many years. He subsequently removed to Washington Township. He was married September 29, 1839, in Adams County, to Nancy Sackett, born August 14, 1823, in Greene County, Ohio, daughter of Samuel and Isabel Sackett, natives of Ohio. Her parents came to Adams County in the fall of 1837, settling in Blue Creek Township, and were among the early pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Frank have had seven children, three of whom survive—Peter, Samuel, and Elezan, wife of Joel Roe, St. Mary's Township. Mr. Frank in an early day served as clerk of Blue Creek Township, also as justice of the peace for several years. In 1848 he was elected county assessor. At that time there were no township assessors. In 1858 he was elected sheriff, served one term and was re-elected. He was subsequently appointed to fill a vacancy in the board of county commissioners, and after his appointment expired he was elected to that office. He was serving the county when the court-house was built, and was one of its strongest advocates. It was built largely through his influence. He owns a good farm of eighty acres on section 14, in good cultivation. When he first came to this county he had only six dollars in cash and the clothes he wore on his back. The remainder of his possessions was done up in a "cotton trunk." He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Decatur, and in politics is a Democrat.

ABRAHAM McWILLIAM BOLLMAN, recorder of Adams County, Indiana, was born near Dalton, Wayne County, Ohio, March 6, 1845. His father, Abraham Bollman, was a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, of German parentage, and when a young man left his native State and located in Wayne County, Ohio, where in 1829 he married Christiann Cook, a native of Ohio. In 1852 he came to Adams County, Indiana, and was engaged in the dry goods business at Decatur until his death, which occurred in August, 1873, aged nearly seventy-three years. He was in politics a Democrat, and during Buchanan's administration served as postmaster at Decatur. He also held the offices of trustee and treasurer of Decatur several terms. His widow survived him until June 7, 1885, being at her death nearly seventy-five years old. They were members of the Presbyterian church for a number of years. They had a family of thirteen children, all of whom save one lived till maturity,

and eight are still living, four in Adams County, two in Miami County, one in Jay County, Indiana, and one in Reno County, Kansas. A. McW. Bollman accompanied his parents to Adams County in 1852, and was here reared, receiving his education in the schools of Decatur. When seventeen years old he began teaching, and taught three winter terms in Adams, and seven in Miami County, Indiana. In April, 1873, he was deputized county recorder by Captain J. J. Chubb, and again by his successor, John Schurger, holding the position six years. In July, 1879, he was appointed deputy circuit clerk by B. H. Dent, and in 1881 by Captain Norval Blackburn, serving over four years. In October, 1882, he was elected county recorder, assuming the duties of his office in 1883, and was re-elected to the same office in November, 1886. In 1873 he made the first abstract of title of Adams County, and in 1876–'77 made the first complete abstract of records and titles of the county, and at present is at work on a condensed index of all the titles in the county. Mr. Bollman was married October 22, 1874, at Bunker Hill, Indiana, to Elsie E. Keegan, a native of Natick, Massachusetts, daughter of Peter and Bridget (Killiam) Keegan, natives of Ireland. They have four children — Jennie, Arthur McW., Frances L. and Maggie. Mrs. Bollman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ANDREW J. PYLE, one of the old pioneers of Adams County, Indiana, residing on section 34, Wabash Township, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1829, a son of Robert and Mary Ann (Leslie) Pyle. His father was a native of New Jersey and was of Engish descent, his ancestors coming to America with William Penn. The mother was also born in the State of Pennsylvania, living there till after her marriage. They removed to Wayne County, Ohio, about 1831, and in 1837 came to Jay County, Indiana, and settled in Wabash Township, where the father entered land, which he sold in 1850. He then purchased 300 acres of land in Wabash Township, Adams County, on which he resided until 1860. In that year he sold his Adams County property and removed to Rock Creek Township, Wells County, Indiana, where both parents died, the father in 1865, aged sixty-five years, and the mother in 1871, aged sixty-eight years. They had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father was a carpenter and mill-wright by trade, at which he worked in connection with his farming pursuits. Politically he was first a Democrat, afterward an old-line Whig, and subsequently affiliated with the Republican party. Andrew Jackson Pyle, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the home farm, receiving but limited educational advantages. He learned the carpenter's trade from his father, which he followed till thirty years of age, and superintended the erection of Liber College, in Jay County, Indiana. After giving up his trade he engaged in farming and dealing in stock, which he still follows. For a time he followed mercantile pursuits at Jay City. August 19, 1855, he was married to Mary A. Sivbry, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born February 25, 1837, a daughter of William and Mary A. (Kraner) Sivbry, natives of Maryland, her mother born in 1803. Her parents were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, remaining there till 1839, when they came to Indiana and settled in Bear Creek Township, Jay County, residing there till their death, the father dying April 29,

1866, aged sixty-six years, and the mother January 26, 1873. They had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. Mr. Sivbry was a minister in the United Brethren church, and traveled as a circuit preacher for several years. He was of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Pyle are the parents of five children —Martha A., born June 8, 1856, died December 14, 1859; William F., born November 22, 1858; Harvey E., born September 3, 1861; Jenette, born March 29, 1867; and Clara S., born August 20, 1877. Mr. Pyle has prospered in his agricultural pursuits, and has now a farm of 185 acres, 120 being under excellent cultivation, with a good comfortable residence and farm buildings for his stock. In politics he is a Republican with Prohibition sentiments. Mr. Pyle remembers of riding on the first railway cars, from Philadelphia to Bloomington, Pennsylvania, in 1833, the cars being drawn by horses. He is said to have killed the largest deer killed in Jay County, Indiana, using an old flint-lock musket which had been carried by his uncle in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather was a soldier in the same war. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pyle are members of the United Brethren church.

SAMUEL L. RUGG was an early settler of Adams County. He was born in Oneida County, New York, August 28, 1805, where he passed his early life. He prepared himself for college at Waterville, in his native county, but his father dying about this time he was obliged to modify his plans. It became necessary for him to make his own living, and, being a natural mechanic, he obtained employment in a blacksmith shop, in his native village. Here he worked and studied, and developed into a man of rare business capacity, which was recognized by his employers. In 1825 the Erie Canal was opened, and there was an immense immigration westward. During this year he went to Cincinnati, where he was employed in a large cotton-thread factory. He was a thorough machinist, a good salesman and a skillful accountant. In 1832 he left the factory and came to Indiana, where he entered a tract of land in Allen County, near the old fort, and commenced at once to improve his land. In 1836 he petitioned to the General Assembly for a new county. Adams County was then set off and organized, Decatur being chosen as the county seat. He was elected the first county clerk and recorder, and held the office eighteen years. The office of recorder was soon after separated from that of county clerk. Mr. Rugg was popular in the county, being known as a man of honesty, generosity and public spirit. In 1854 he was nominated by the Democratic party for State Senator, and was elected. He filled the position with great satisfaction to his constituents. In 1858 he was nominated for the office of superintendent of public instruction, and was elected by a large majority. He entered upon the duties of his office in February, 1859, on the retirement of Dr. Larrabee. Mr. Rugg was the third superintendent of the State. At this time the school monies were distributed among the different counties, and the officers had made proper returns to the State. Every county had been provided for but his own. Mr. Rugg recovered for the use of the public schools $750,000, which placed them on a good footing. In 1860 he was defeated by Mr. Miles Fletcher, who died before the expiration of his term of office. Another election was ordered, and Mr. Rugg was elected, serving until 1864. He died at Nashville March 28, 1871, and his remains were brought back to his old home at De-

catur for interment. As a public man Mr. Rugg was the promoter of the Fort Wayne & Richmond Railroad, and the organizer of the Fort Wayne & Decatur Plank-road Company. He exhausted all of his own resources in the construction of the two roads, and he was left in very poor circumstances. He was a kind husband and father, a devoted friend, and left behind him a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. The first land he entered in Indiana was one-half mile north of Decatur, now known as the Tonallie farm. Mr. Rugg lived on this farm when Adams County was set off from Allen County. He was first married in Cincinnati, living with his wife only a few years, when she died, leaving a young child that soon followed its mother. It was after this that Mr. Rugg resolved to come to the wilds of Indiana. He went to Piqua, Ohio, by canal, and bought an ox team, loading his effects on a stone-boat made of planks. It was very muddy and the boat would slide over the mud; in this way he came to the farm. He was again married to Miss Susan Ball, who died leaving four children—J. Kirkland, Dewitt Clinton, Julius and Cornelia. All are living. His third wife, whom he married June 8, 1847, was Catherine Biggs, who was born in Pennsylvania January 22, 1822, and died August 7, 1853, leaving three children—Jay; Jessie, born April 3, 1851, and died October 12, 1853, and Indiana, who was born August 2, 1853, and died in eleven days. The father was formerly a Methodist, but in later life was a Presbyterian. The mother was also a Methodist. Mr. Rugg owned and platted Decatur, then afterward sold the north part to Mr. Reynolds. He donated a lot to the Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Baptist and German Reformed churches, and also donated the public square on which the courthouse was built. He set apart five acres for a park, and gave the fair grounds. At one time he engaged in the agricultural implement business, but it failed. He was more successful in cotton growing.

SAMUEL WELDY, farmer, section 22, Kirkland Township, was born September 29, 1818, in Fairfield County, Ohio, the eldest child of Peter and Susannah Weldy. He grew to manhood on his father's farm in his native county, receiving such education as the district schools of that early day afforded. He was first married October 20, 1842, to Martha Kennedy, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 3, 1823, but reared till her marriage in Perry County, a daughter of William and Sarah (Henry) Kennedy, who were of Irish and German descent respectively. Her parents died in Perry County. They were members of the Presbyterian church. They had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. To Mr. and Mrs. Weldy were born seven children—Rachel E. (deceased), Peter H., William T. (deceased), Joseph P., Sarah C., Myron (deceased), Peter H. (deceased). After his marriage Mr. Weldy rented his father's farm, which he farmed for ten years. He came to Adams County, Indiana, in October, 1857, and settled on section 1, Kirkland Township, which he subsequently sold, and removed to section 12. In the fall of 1867 he settled on his present farm, which contains eighty acres of choice land. When he settled on this farm about sixteen acres had been cleared and a small log cabin built. He has his entire farm now under fine cultivation, with a good residence and comfortable farm buildings. He was a Union man during the war of the Rebellion, and was enrolling officer of his township. He was bereaved by the death

of his wife July 28, 1883, and July 5, 1884, he was again married, to Mrs. Susannah Milligen. Mr. Weldy takes an active interest in any enterprises which he deems for the advancement of his township or county, and has filled acceptably several local offices. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

MICHAEL N. KRANER, deceased, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, November 26, 1809, a son of John M. and Susannah (Wise) Kraner, natives of Maryland, the father born near Baltimore. His parents subsequently settled in Fairfield County, Ohio, where they made their home till death. The grandfather of our subject, Michael Kraner, was a native of Germany, where he lived for several years after his marriage. His wife died in that country, after which he immigrated with his four children to America. He died in Fairfield County, Ohio. By trade he was a carpenter. Michael N., our subject, was about seven years old when he was brought by his parents to Fairfield County, and there he was reared to manhood on the home farm. He was married June 11, 1829, to Catherine Minehart, who was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1809, a daughter of George and Catherine (Roads) Minehart, the father born in York County, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1777, and the mother being a native of the same State and of German descent. Her parents had a family of six children, one son and five daughters. Her father was but a child when he was taken by his parents to Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, where he was reared. His parents were residents of Fairfield County, Ohio, at the time of their death. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kraner—Saluda J., Delilah, Hiram, Elender (deceased), Ann C., Mary C. and John O. After his marriage Mr. Kraner followed farming in Hancock County, Ohio, and in 1860 came to Adams County, Indiana, arriving here December 25. Here he purchased a large tract of land and erected the first portable saw-mill in the vicinity. He died on the homestead farm, in Wabash Township, May 14, 1882. He was at one time a member of the United Brethren church. He was a man of strict integrity and honorable in all his dealings, and was a man much respected throughout the community where he resided. His widow is now living at Geneva, Indiana.

JOHN McCUNE, deceased, who was one of the early settlers of Adams County, Indiana, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, December 23, 1813. He grew to manhood in Kentucky, and received a fair common-school education. He came with his father's family to Indiana, they settling in Rush County. He was married in Rush County to Mary Aspey, who was born in that county September 11, 1813, a daughter of Lawrence Aspey, Sr. Twelve children were born to this union, five sons and seven daughters. After his marriage Mr. McCune located in Fayette County, Indiana, and from there he removed to Hancock County. He subsequently returned to Fayette County, and in 1845 came to Adams County, and settled on section 27 of Monroe Township on land which had been entered for him by his father-in-law. His land was heavily covered with timber when he settled on it, and he immediately began clearing and improving the place. He built a hewed-log house one and a half stories high, covered with clapboards, and afterward built a more commodious frame

residence, in which he resided until his death November 24, 1873, his wife surviving until August 23, 1874. Both were worthy members of the Christian church. Politically Mr. McCune was formerly a Whig, but later affiliated with the Republican party. He was active in all enterprises which had for their object the advancement of his township or county, and served faithfully as township trustee and constable. In the early days of the county he was considered quite a hunter. At one time he shot three deer from his north window. He was successful in his agricultural pursuits, and at the time of his death had 160 acres of choice land.

JAY RUGG, farmer, section 26, Root Township, was born in Decatur, this county, April 4, 1848. He lived in his native town until 1858, then removed to Fort Wayne, where his father, Samuel Rugg, was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The family then removed to Indianapolis, where they lived four years. During the late war he enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, and served three years, or until the close of the war. He was in the battle of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and all the battles and skirmishes of his regiment. They went to Atlanta, but returned to Nashville, under General Thomas, and was in the battle of Franklin. He was discharged in February, 1864; but when General Morgan made his raid he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana for 100 days. After his discharge he lived a short time in Fort Wayne, when the family removed to Nashville, Tennessee, on account of his father's pulmonary difficulties. They lived there three years, when the father went to Huntsville, Alabama. Our subject was then running an engine on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. He followed that occupation nine years. He was married June 26, 1876, to Mrs. Catherine Smith, who was born in Clarke County, Ohio, October 26, 1836, and when she was five years old the family removed to this county, settling in Washington Township, where she was mostly reared. Her parents were natives of Virginia. Her father was born in Rockingham County in 1811, where he was reared and educated. He was married in Clarke County, Ohio. He died on the old homestead in Wabash Township August 26, 1874. The mother was four and a half years older than the father, and died on the home farm April 16, 1872, and is buried in the Crawford cemetery. Mrs. Rugg was the oldest of eight children. She has two brothers living in Wabash Township, and one brother in Washington Township. A sister lives in Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Rugg have one child—Gertrude, who was born June 9, 1878.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BLAKEY, farmer, resides on section 20, Union Township, where he owns 320 acres of land. He also owns 160 acres on section 17, making a total of 480 acres. He was born in Prussia November 30, 1825, and came with his parents to America when ten years of age. He was married in December, 1854, to Miss Mary Bevalheimer, who was born in Pennsylvania in December, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Blakey have nine living children—William, Louisa, Caroline, Christine, Edward, Helena, Mary, Sophia and Fierman. Caroline is deceased. His father's family consisted of seven children—Christian, Frederick, who died in Germany at the age of

one and a half years; Frederick, our subject; Christine, Sophia, Mary, and Amelia, who was born and died in Cincinnati, being about two years old at death. Our subject was not much of a hunter in an early day, but his brother Christian was a very skillful hunter, and turkeys were so thick that he could not shoot without hitting one. Frederick lived in the same house with his brother Christian until 1870, at which time they separated. In 1850 the brothers embarked in the mercantile trade, and also conducted an ashery under the firm name of John H. Blakey. In 1880 they commenced the tile business, and two years later abandoned the mercantile trade. They have been very successful in the manufacture of tile. They burn eight kilns per year, each kiln containing about 1,200 rods, including all sizes, from two to eight inches. The Blakey family were the second who settled in Union Township, Daniel Hines being the oldest living settler. The Township was organized in 1841, the first election taking place at the house of John Blakey, there being eight votes cast.

HIRAM KRANER, a prosperous farmer of Wabash Township, residing on section 33, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, November 14, 1836, a son of Michael N. Kraner, an old pioneer of Adams County. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he has followed the greater part of his life, and in his youth attended the district schools of Hancock County, Ohio, where he obtained a limited education. His father owned the first portable saw-mill in Adams County, Indiana. He subsequently sold a half interest in the mill, which was moved to Decatur, our subject being engaged in running it at that place some three years. He also learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed but a short time. February 1, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Mays, a native of Virginia, born April 28, 1845, and to them have been born ten children—Mary C., Charles W., Minerva J., Laura E. (deceased), Delpha E., Ann J., John W., Luda A., Clara E. and Hiram C. Mr. Kraner settled on his present farm in November, 1873, which contains 160 acres of well-cultivated land with comfortable residence and good farm buildings, besides which he owns eighty acres in Jay County. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Decatur.

HENRY H. MYERS, of Washington Township, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, April 18, 1843, son of Frederick and Christina Myers, natives of Germany. They immigrated to America in the fall of 1830, and lived in Pennsylvania several years, then removed to Wayne County, Ohio; thence to Adams County, this State, in the fall of 1851, being among the first settlers of Washington Township. The parents remained in this county until their decease, the father's death occurring February 26, 1859, and the mother's December 5, 1879. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom survive—Frederick, William J., Henry H., David L., Daniel W. and James M. The father was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was one of the founders of that church in Decatur. He was an honest, hard-working pioneer, and at his death left quite a large estate. Henry H. Myers was reared to manhood in this county, and educated in the district schools. He was married October 16, 1870, to Elizabeth C. Baker, and to this union were born six children—

Charles C., John T., Richard D., Wade H., Dorsey D. and Jennie E. F. In August, 1862, Mr. Myers enlisted in Company H, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, as a private, but was appointed Color-Sergeant of his regiment. His regiment became a part of the Sixteenth Army Corps of Sherman's army, and participated in the battle of Munfordville, siege of Vicksburg, was in the Red River expedition, and took part in the principal battles on the Mississippi River. At the battle of Yellow Bayou, Louisiana, he was wounded in the left leg just below the knee, and was for several months in the hospital at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He then entered the Veteran Reserve Corps, and remained until his discharge in the fall of 1865. He returned home to Adams County, and has been a resident here ever since. He has served as ditch commissioner for five years; is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic society at Decatur, and of the G. A. R. post. Mrs. Myers' parents, John T. and Margaret Baker, were early settlers of Adams County.

CHRISTOPHER F. MYERS, of Washington Township, is a native of Germany, born May 22, 1829, son of Frederick and Christina Myers, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. He came to America with his parents in 1830, and to Adams County in 1851. He was reared principally in Ohio, and received a rudimentary education in a district school. He early learned the tanner's trade, which he followed nearly thirty years, and for about three years was in business for himself in Wells County, this State. He has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Glancy, and they had one child, Sarah. His second wife was Mary L. Karnal, and to this union have been born six children—Rebecca, John W., Charles M., Simon, Amanda J. and Mary E. Mr. Myers owns twenty acres of good land, which is well cultivated. He is a member of the Christian church, and has officiated as an ordained elder four years. Politically he is a Prohibitionist.

JOHN SCHURGER was born in Seneca County, Ohio, March 11, 1838, a son of George A. and Margaret (Rab) Schurger, natives of Bavaria. He was the second of nine children, but five of whom are living, two sons and three daughters—John; Agnes, wife of Henry Lang, of Adams County; George, a telegraph operator at Creston, Ohio, and Catherine and Mary, sisters of grace at St. Mary's Catholic Institute in Vigo County, Indiana. When our subject was but thirteen years old his father was taken sick, and the family being in indigent circumstances and he being the eldest son, he was obliged to assist his mother in their maintenance. His father died in 1852. He remained on the farm with his mother until twenty-one years of age. He was deprived of all educational advantages, his only schooling being forty-two days at an English and twenty-two days at a German school. He, however, by private study acquired a fair business education, applying himself, as he says, "while others slept." In 1864 he came to Adams County and bought land in St. Mary's Township, where he engaged in farming until the spring of 1866, when he sold his farm and went to Root Township, near Decatur, where in connection with farming he engaged in butchering. In November, 1874, he was elected recorder of Adams County and was re-elected in 1878, holding the office eight years.

In politics Mr. Schurger is a Democrat. Since leaving the recorder's office he has been engaged in tracing and writing up abstracts, titles to property, etc. Mr. Schurger was married April 29, 1862, to Agatha Fisher, a native of Baden, Germany, who came with her parents, S. and Theresa Fisher, to America when she was eight years old. To them have been born ten children, eight of whom are living—Catherine, Rosa, Albert, Lena, Anthony, Christina, Louisa and Frederick. Bridget died aged six weeks and Andrew aged two years. Mr. Schurger and his family are members of St. Mary's Catholic church. He has been treasurer of the board of trustees of St. Joseph's school, which is under the auspices of St. Mary's church. Mr. Schurger's mother died at his residence November 3, 1886, aged eighty-four years.

JAMES WALKER LINTON, general farmer, residing on section 18, Jefferson Township, is a native of Darke County, Ohio, born September 17, 1836, a son of Samuel and Margaret (Walker) Linton, old settlers of Adams County. He was brought by his parents to Adams County in 1838, and here he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He remained on the home farm with his parents until his marriage December 26, 1858, to Miss Mary Ann Wheeler. She was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 21, 1836, a daughter of Amos and Rebecca (Hedge) Wheeler. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Indiana when a young man, and helped clear the land where Indianapolis now stands. He subsequently went to Ohio, where he was married. He came to Adams County, Indiana, with his family and settled in Wabash Township in 1839, entering land on section 30, on which he lived till his death. He died in the spring of 1877, aged about eighty-five years. His wife died in the fall of 1876, aged seventy-five years. They were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Linton—Rebecca J., born February 3, 1861, died October 3, 1867; Charles Sylvester, born February 24, 1863; Samuel R., born March 18, 1866; Mary E., born January 18, 1868; John W., born April 2, 1870; James E., born March 24, 1872; Amos W., born December 13, 1873, and Joseph M., born June 29, 1878. Mr. Linton enlisted in the late war February 11, 1865, and was assigned to Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Infantry. He was taken sick with measles at Camp Carrington, at Indianapolis, and was discharged there May 23, 1865. After his marriage Mr. Linton engaged in farming on section 33, Wabash Township. Since that time he has owned and lived on several different farms, and in 1881 purchased the farm in Jefferson where he now resides, where he has seventy-two acres of choice land. Mr. Linton is a member of the German Baptist church. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but is now a Prohibitionist, and has held several local offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

BENJAMIN MARTIN, farmer, section 30, Union Township, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in December, 1812. In 1835 he removed to Stark County, Ohio, with his wife and two children, where he lived until 1842, then removed to Union Township, Adams County, this State, and settled upon the farm he now owns. He

came with wife and four children, one child having died in Stark County. He came with wagon and two yoke of oxen, and cut his own road a part of the way from Decatur. While building his log house he lived with a man named Peter Sickafoose. His cabin was one and a half stories in height, 20 x 24 feet, with puncheon floor. He lived in that house until 1862, when he built his present frame house. Mrs. Martin died March 23, 1854, leaving twelve children, three of whom have died since her death. One died in Pennsylvania, and one in Stark County, Ohio. Mary C. died in Pennsylvania at the age of thirteen months; Thomas died in this county, aged about twenty-two years; Benjamin Franklin was born in November, 1835, and died in this county; Peter, born July 6, 1837, died November 7, 1837; John, born May 22, 1839; Catherine, born May 13, 1841; Haman M., born November 29, 1842; Margaretta, born February 23, 1845; Sarah, born April 17, 1847; William H., born April 10, 1849; Amelia, born December 20, 1850; George W., born February 22, 1852, died August 7, 1853. December 2, 1873, Mr. Martin was married to Caroline Courtney, widow of William Courtney, and daughter of John and Sarah (Parks) Leach. Her father died in Trumbull County, Ohio, when she was about ten years old. Her parents came from New Jersey to Ohio, settling in Trumbull County. The mother died in Greenville, Ohio, in 1876, aged eighty-nine years. Mrs. Martin was born in Trumbull County, April 6, 1822, and was reared and educated in that county. She lived in Trumbull County some time after her first marriage, and they removed to Allen County, this State, where the husband died, leaving four children, three of whom are living—Margaret, born May 29, 1844, now the wife of James Leach; Sarah R., born December 22, 1845, died in 1881, leaving three children; Mary A., born September 22, 1847, wife of Jacob Shull; William H., born October 28, 1852. The Martins and Leaches are of English ancestry; Mrs. Martin's first husband was of German ancestry.

JAMES T. YOUNG, engaged in farming on section 29, Wabash Township, where he has thirty acres of choice land under a fine state of cultivation, was born in Miami County, Ohio, April 9, 1847, his parents, John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Young, being natives of the same State, and of Scotch and German descent respectively. Their ancestors were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. When our subject was but a month old his mother died, and at the age of seven years he was left an orphan by the death of his father. After his father's death he lived at different places until February 16, 1864, when he enlisted in Company G, Eighth Ohio Cavalry, and was with Hunter under Sheridan in the Eighth Army Corps, cavalry division. He participated in the second battle at Lexington, the battles of Charlotteville, Linchburgh, and Liberty, where he was wounded, and taken prisoner June 19, 1864. He was then sent to Andersonville, where he was imprisoned until November 20, 1864, when he was paroled, returning home for thirty days. He was then exchanged and rejoined his company at Weston, West Virginia, receiving his final discharge July 31, 1865, the war being over. After receiving his discharge he returned to his home in Miami County, Ohio, and later went to Darke County, Ohio, where he was married May 5, 1868, to Miss Lucretia English, who was a native of that county, born August 4, 1850, a daughter of James and Lucretia (Russell) English. Her father was born in County Antrim, Ireland, November

26, 1811, and with his parents, William and Elizabeth (Davidson) English, came to America in May, 1812, landing at Charleston, South Carolina. They first settled in Tennessee in 1813, and moved to Warren County, Ohio, where his mother died. He then with his father, two brothers and two sisters removed to Darke County in 1823, and located on a farm of 163 acres all in timber. In 1832 his father, William English, built the finest farm house then in the county, and lived in it until his death, February 23, 1856. James English then became possessor of the farm, and in 1880 built another house, which is now the finest farm house in the county, in which he lived until his death, which occurred November 4, 1886. Both houses are now owned by the widow and their seven heirs. The mother of Mrs. Young, Lucretia Russell, was born in Grant County, South Carolina, in 1812, and with her parents, William and Annie Russell, moved to Piqua, Ohio, and thence to Darke County, where she was married to James English, in 1836. They were members of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. English was very much opposed to slavery and was a strong Republican. He was a constant reader of the Bible and of his local paper from its first issue until the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Young are the parents of three children—Samuel Ottwell, Warren W. and Martha D. Just after the war Mr. Young spent a year traveling in Iowa and Kansas. After his marriage he engaged in the manufacture of tile in Darke County, and subsequently engaged in the same business in Jay County, Indiana. He came with his family to Adams County, Indiana, in 1875, locating at Geneva, where he was engaged in the manufacture of tile from 1878 until 1884. He then sold out his tile factory, and has since followed agricultural pursuits on his present farm in Wabash Township. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He draws a pension from the Government for his services during the war of the Rebellion. He is a charter member of John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R. Mrs. Young is also a charter member of the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to Porter Post.

DANIEL DAVID HELLER, attorney at law, a member of the firm of Heller & Hooper, Decatur, Indiana, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, March 29, 1839, a son of Henry B. and Mary A. (Weyandt) Heller, natives of Greene County, Pennsylvania. His parents were married in Harrison County, Ohio, where they made a permanent residence. The mother died in May, 1874, aged fifty-seven years, and the father in September, 1881, aged sixty-four years. D. D. Heller was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the New Hagerstown Academy, Carroll County, Ohio. When twenty years of age he began teaching school and taught several winter terms, and during the summer read law with Stambaugh & Bartleson, of New Philadelphia, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar at Carrollton, Ohio, in 1863, and in August of the same year located at Millersburg, where he practiced until March, 1867, when he removed to Decatur, Indiana. He has been connected with several firms in the city, and March 30, 1881, became associated with Paul G. Hooper, forming the present firm of Heller & Hooper. In 1872 Mr. Heller was appointed county school examiner, and in 1873, when the new law creating the office of county superintendent went into effect, he was the first to hold that office in Adams County, resigning after a service of eighteen months. In May,

1885, he was elected mayor of Decatur for a term of two years. Mr. Heller was married July 15, 1869, to Anna J. Corbus, a native of Millersburg, Ohio, daughter of John and Mary (Armstrong) Corbus, who before her marriage was a teacher in the graded school of her native city. Mr. and Mrs. Heller have four children—Mary C., a graduate, with the honors of her class, of the Decatur High School; John H., Henry B. and Bertha C. Mrs. Heller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Heller is a Democrat.

WILLIAM P. RICE, farmer, section 35, Root Township, is the owner of 235 acres of land, aportion of it lying in Washington Township and a portion in Root. He came to this State in 1835, with an older brother, Benjamin, and they went to work in the woods, on some land their father had entered from the Government the previous spring. This land was entered on section 14, Root Township. They first built a log cabin, one story high, with puncheon floor, clapboard roof, and an old-fashion wooden chimney, with the back and jams of mud. They boarded with a brother-in-law, Benjamin Pillers, who settled here the previous year. They took their dinners with them in a basket, and would return at night for supper and lodging. They lived in this way until the rest of the family came in the spring of 1836. There were six children with the parents, and three already here, making a total of nine children. In a few years the father built a better log house. It was a story and a half in height and built of hewed logs. Here the father died in 1848. He was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1789, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was married in his native State, and four of his children were born there. In 1827 the father and family removed to Stark, now Carroll County, living there until they came to Adams County, where they passed the remainder of their days. Their mother was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1793, and died in 1854, at the age of sixty-one years. William P., our subject, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, January 1, 1820. He remained at home until he was of age, then went to work for himself, doing anything he could find to do, principally clearing land, splitting rails and chopping cord-wood, until he earned money enough to enable him to enter forty acres of land. He worked for Mr. George A. Dent for $11 a month until he could pay for it. He then built his shanty, cleared his land, married a wife and borrowed the money to pay the preacher for performing the marriage ceremony. He moved into his shanty, and was at a great loss to know how he could repay that borrowed money. He finally went eight miles away from home and worked half a month, splitting rails, to get $5 to pay back. The following June he went to Fort Wayne and received $1 per day and night for burning brick in a kiln. He did not sleep day or night until that kiln was burnt. He at last fell asleep while walking. When he went to housekeeping his household goods consisted of the following articles: three knives, three forks, six cups and saucers, six plates and two tin cups. Their bedstead was made of poles and logs, and the bed rope was made of bark. He was married in March, 1843, to Frances Rabbit, who was born in Virginia in 1823. When she was nine years old her parents removed to Carroll County, Ohio, and in 1837 they all came to Allen County, Indiana. Her parents were Joseph and Hannah (Black) Rabbit, the former a

native of Maryland and the latter of Virginia. The father died in this county at the age of seventy-one years, and the mother died the same year. Mr. Rice's grandfather, Jesse Rice, died in Virginia; he has no knowledge of his grandmother Rice. His parents' names were Sampson and Elizabeth C. (Thompson) Rice, both natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have had nine children—Elizabeth H., Mary C., Joseph M., Sarah A., William F., Nancy J., Samantha F., James B., and Charles G., who died at the age of nine years, four months and sixteen days.

WILLIAM DREW, attorney at law, Geneva, was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1833. His father, Rufus B., was born in Maine, and his mother, Mary A. (Buck) Drew, in New York. They were married in Tioga County, and engaged in farming, and later removed to Steuben County, New York, where they still reside. They reared a family of six children, William being the second child. He remained at home on the farm until nineteen years of age, and received an education in the common schools of New York and at Union Academy at Knoxville, Pennsylvania. He then came to Ohio, where he was engaged in clerking in Pickaway and Fayette counties until the summer of 1855, then went to Randolph County, Indiana, and followed school teaching. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which office he held twelve years. August 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and served until August, 1863, when he was discharged by reason of disability, having contracted a disease, for which he now draws a pension. He returned to Randolph County, and resumed teaching, and was also re-elected to his former office of justice of the peace. While engaged in these duties he devoted his spare time to the study of the law, passed a successful examination, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He at once engaged in the practice of his profession at Ridgeville, where he remained until the spring of 1876, then came to Geneva, Adams County, where he has since resided. He has held the office of justice of the peace in this county five and a half years and served one term as trustee for the town of Geneva. Mr. Drew was married at Deerfield, Randolph County, November 23, 1856, to Miss Rebecca A. Vorhis, a native of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, born April 2, 1835. By this union they have six children—Annie, Jessie, Thomas, Willard, Charlotte and Charles V. Mr. Drew is a charter member of John P. Porter Post, G. A. R., and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN ARCHBOLD, who was one of the old and honored pioneers of Adams County, now deceased, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, February 11, 1809. When a boy he was taken by his parents to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood, and was married April 17, 1839, to Elizabeth Gibson. To them were born eleven children—Margaret, Thomas, Mary J., Rebecca, George W., William G., James M., Sarah C., Martha F., John M. and Ezra B. Beside their own family they reared a grandchild named Martin Archbold. In 1851 they moved to Wells County, Indiana, settling in Jefferson Township. On coming to Indiana Mr. Archbold bought 205 acres of land in Preble Township, Adams County, and until he had cleared a part of his

land and erected a log cabin, his family lived in Wells County for a few months. He then removed with his family to Preble Township, in which he made his home until February 3, 1885. He then rented his farm on which he had lived so many years, and came to Decatur, where he died December 23, 1885, his death being a source of universal regret. He was an active and enterprising citizen of Adams County, and for sixteen years held the office of justice of the peace. He was a strong temperance advocate. His widow is still living in Decatur. She was born November 30, 1808, in Brooks County, Virginia, where she remained till nine years of age. She then removed with her parents to Tuscarawas County, where she lived till after her marriage. Ezra B. Archbold, the youngest son of John and Elizabeth Archbold, was born December 16, 1851, in Preble Township, Adams County, where he was reared. In his boyhood he attended the schools of his district, and completed his education at the Decatur High School. He subsequently engaged in teaching school and taught eleven terms in his own school district. January 29, 1874, he was united in marriage to Sidney F. Lipes, who was born July 4, 1855, in Marion Township, Allen County, Indiana, where she was reared and married. Her parents, David D. and Mary J. (Somers) Lipes, were natives of the State of Virginia, and when quite young were taken by their respective parents, to Allen County, Indiana, where they were married. Nine children were born to them—Lydia L., Sarah E. (deceased), Sidney F., Mary A. (deceased), John C. (deceased), Emma U., Ulysses Grant, Eva A. and Jennie L. Mr. and Mrs. Archbold are the parents of five children—Chellis H., born March 4, 1875; Morris J., born May 14, 1877; Dayton V., born July 22, 1879; Eva F., born March 13, 1882, and John D., born February 11, 1886. In politics, like his father, Mr. Archbold affiliates with the Democratic party.

GEORGE HEIMBARGER, general farmer, section 31, Jefferson Township, Adams County, was a native of Germany, born November 26, 1828, a son of Jacob and Louisa (Nei) Heimbarger. When he was seven years old his parents immigrated with their family to America, settling in Fairfield County, Ohio, where they lived till their death, engaged in agricultural pursuits. They were members of the Allbright church. They had a family of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters. George, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Fairfield County, Ohio, receiving a limited education, attending school only three months, he being obliged from an early age to assist his father on the farm. When he was old enough to work out he engaged in the manufacture of brick. He finally purchased a small farm and engaged in farming for himself. This farm he subsequently sold and with the proceeds purchased the farm where his widow now lives. He met with excellent success in his farming operations, and to his original purchase of 240 acres he was enabled to add till his farm contained 480 acres of well-improved land, under a high state of cultivation, he having resided on the same farm from 1865 until his death. Mr. Heimbarger was twice married. He was first married in 1849 to Mary Baler, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, by whom he had three children—Isaac, Lewis and George A., the two latter deceased. Mrs. Heimbarger died in 1869, and January 24, 1861, Mr. Heimbarger married Louisa Lawrence, born in Pickaway County, Ohio, Feb-

ruary 26, 1830, and to this union were born six children—Levi (deceased), Mary, Cinde, Aaron and Andrew (twins), and Jacob. Mr. Heimbarger, as is also his wife, was a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Heimbarger died March 25, 1887.

DAVID STEELE, residing in Kirkland Township, where he is engaged in general farming, was born in Kirkland Township, Adams County, November 6, 1840, a son of Samuel Steele, who was one of the old pioneers of Adams County. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received a limited education in the public schools, which he improved by private study at home. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, serving his country until July 22, 1865, when he was discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He participated in a number of battles and skirmishes, including the battle of Munfordville and the Red River expedition. On receiving his discharge he returned to his home in Adams County, and resumed farming. He was subsequently engaged in the saw-milling business near Decatur about eleven months. December 24, 1868, he was married to Mrs. Mary E. (Hixon) Gilliam, born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in July, 1844. To this union were born nine children—Willard S., born December 3, 1869; Ethel A., born May 18, 1871, died February 10, 1880; Lauretta E., born December 16, 1872; Millard N., born February 13, 1874; Charles F., born October 14, 1875; Cinderella M., born March 24, 1877; Lewis V., born October 18, 1879; Walter E., born November 14, 1882, and Bessie B., born June 23, 1884. Mrs. Steele was formerly married in Kirkland Township, Adams County, to John Gilliam, a native of North Carolina, and to them were born one daughter named Sarah S. Mr. Gilliam was a soldier in the late war, enlisting after his marriage, in Company H, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry. He went south with his regiment and participated in several battles, when he was taken sick and returned to his home, dying in 1865. Mr. Steele has resided on his present farm since his marriage, where he has 102 acres, and has always been engaged in farming. He has also been connected with the saw-mill at Peterson for twelve years. He is a member of St. Mary's Lodge, No. 167, I. O. O. F., at Decatur. He is now serving his second term as trustee of Kirkland Township.

GEORGE W. HAEFLING, farmer, Washington Township, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, December 17, 1839, son of Balthas and Margaret Haefling, natives of Bavaria, Germany. In 1833 his parents emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia, and resided in Pennsylvania until 1837, then removed to Seneca County, Ohio. They were among the early settlers of that county, and the parents remained there until their decease. They had eleven children born to them, nine of whom survive—Peter, Adam, Leonard, John, Joseph, George, Frances, Michael and Maria. Our subject was reared among the pioneer scenes of Seneca County, and experienced the usual hardships of the early settler. He was married May 15, 1866, to Miss Margaret Kintz, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1842, daughter of Peter and Mary Kintz, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Maryland. They were early settlers of Seneca County, Ohio, having located there

about the year 1844. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living—Andrew, Peter, Gabriel, Amanda, Matilda, Elizabeth, Margaret and Josephine. The mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Haefling have had six children, of whom five are living—James P., Peter R., Edward B., Thomas T. and Daniel M. George C. is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Haefling are members of the Roman Catholic church, and in politics Mr. Haefling is a Democrat. He came to Adams County in 1869, living seven years in St. Mary's Township, then came to his present farm on section 12, Washington Township. While in St. Mary's Township he served as supervisor four years.

SAMUEL STEELE (deceased), who was one of the old and prominent pioneers of Adams County, was born in Pennsylvania, and subsequently removed to Ohio with his parents, they locating near Wooster. He was married in Ohio, to Miss Susannah Worley, who was a native of that State, and of Scotch descent, Mr. Steele being of German origin. To this union were borr nine children, six sons and three daughters. In March, 1838, Mr. Steele settled in Adams County, Indiana, on section 9, Kirkland Township, where he lived till his death, which occurred about the year 1858. When he first settled in the county everything was in a state of nature, and here he and his family experienced many of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. His first dwelling was a rude log cabin which he erected, with puncheon floor and clapboard roof. Mr. Steele took an active part in the affairs of his township, and was a member of the board of trustees under the old organization, besides holding other local offices. During his life he was much interested in agriculture and fruit-growing, and was one of the principal actors at the first agricultural fair held in Adams County. Politically he was a Democrat. Religiously he was a Presbyterian till his death.

JAMES McCUNE, a prominent agriculturist of Adams County, residing on section 26, Monroe Township, was born in Rush County, Indiana, the date of his birth being August 3, 1840, a son of John McCune. When five years old he was brought by his parents to Monroe Township, Adams County, and here he grew to manhood, being reared to agricultural pursuits on the home farm, and receiving his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He remained at home till attaining the age of nineteen years, when he went to Rush County and spent a year working at the carpenter's trade. He then returned to Adams County, and engaged in farming. March 7, 1860, he married Miss Emeline Baker, a native of Indiana, born in Shelby County May 25, 1838, a daughter of Jesse and Lydia (Vance) Baker, natives of Kentucky and Ohio respectively, the former born in 1806, and the latter in 1811. The parents of Mrs. McCune were married in Shelby County, Indiana, removing thence to Rush County, and when she was a child they moved to Iowa and lived in Des Moines County about seven years. They then returned to Indiana, locating in Hancock County, and later went to Wayne County, Iowa. In 1858 they came to Adams County, Indiana, settling in Monroe Township. In 1880 they went to Missouri, returning to Adams County two years later, where the father died in the fall of 1883. The mother is now making

her home with a daughter at Monroe, Adams County. They were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. McCune settled on the farm where they now reside, which contains eighty acres of choice land under a fine state of cultivation. August 14, 1862, Mr. McCune enlisted in Company I, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, serving until July 22, 1865. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Munfordville, Kentucky, was paroled and sent home, and afterward exchanged. He rejoined his regiment at Camp Morton, Indiana, and afterward participated in the engagements at Big Blue, Missouri, Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, Tupelo, Mississippi, the two days fight at Nashville, Tennessee, and Fort Blakely, beside other battles and skirmishes. He received a gunshot wound in the left arm, and now draws a pension. After his discharge he returned to his home in Adams County, where he has followed farming. He is quite a traveler, and has visited the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. In politics Mr. McCune is a Republican, and although his party is largely in the minority in the county, he has held several local offices, including the office of justice of the peace, which position he resigned December 25, 1886. He is a member of Decatur Lodge, No. 571, A. F. & A. M., and is also a comrade of John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R., at Geneva, Adams County, Indiana.

HENRY MYERS, one of the self-made men of Blue Creek Township, is a native of Hanover, Germany, born December 24, 1838, a son of Jacob and Margaret Myers. He grew to manhood in his native country, being reared to the avocation of a farmer, and in his youth received fair educational advantages. In the fall of 1854 he immigrated to America, landing at New York City, where he remained about one and a half years. After spending some time in Ohio, he, in 1858, came to Adams County, Indiana, and for five years operated a grist-mill at Pleasant Mills. In March, 1860, he was married to Miss Barbara Schrank, and of the ten children born to this union eight still survive—Emma, John, Lewis, Maggie, Lena, Ella, Frederick and George. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Myers settled on his present farm on section 29, Blue Creek Township, which at that time was almost entirely unimproved. His farm now contains 120 acres of well-cultivated land, which he has acquired by years of toil and persevering industry. Mr. Myers is one of the active and public-spirited citizens of Blue Creek Township, and is always interested in any enterprise which has for its object the advancement of his township or county. He has served several years as school director, and in the spring of 1886 he was elected to the office of township trustee to serve one term of two years. In his religious faith Mr. Myers is a Lutheran. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

HANSON SMITH THOMAS, son of Aaron and Hannah Thomas, was born in Cape May County, New Jersey, May 10, 1823. When he was about ten years of age his mother died, and he went to work on a farm. When about twelve years of age he became a sailor, and followed that occupation for nine years, serving in every position on ship-board from "cabin boy" to "first mate" of a coasting vessel. Came to Ohio in 1846; was married to Maria Royal, daughter of Mark Royal, in Crawford County, Pennsyl-

vania, in April, 1849, who lived but a few years after her marriage. She was the mother of two children, but both died in infancy. August 6, 1854, Mr. Thomas was married to Martha Jane Bennett, daughter of Jacob Bennett. She died November 29, 1886, in Geneva, Indiana, and was the mother of five children—three had preceded her to the better land. The living are William A. and Lydia M. Soon after Mr. Thomas came to Ohio he engaged himself to one George Ludlow, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and served two years as an apprentice to the house-carpenter and joiner's trade. He was converted and joined the church of the United Brethren in Christ when in the thirty-first year of his age. May 24, 1856, he received a quarterly conference license to preach the gospel. September 14, 1857, he received an annual conference license to preach, and became a member of the Auglaize annual conference, United Brethren church. Having passed favorable examinations of the three years' course of study, he was ordained an elder in said church, August 25, 1860, by Bishop Edwards, and at this writing still remains a minister in good standing in said conference and church, and has been present at every conference session but one during the past thirty years. His first circuit contained seventeen preaching places, located in Randolph, Jay, Wells and Blackford counties, in Indiana. There were no railroads, no pikes, and but few bridges across the rivers in these counties at that time. He has served in every office in the church from class-leader to presiding elder—in the latter office a number of years. For a number of years, on account of swimming the Salamonie River in the month of January, he was afflicted with throat disease, which forced him to leave the active ministerial work in 1879. In March of that year he bought a half interest in the Delphos (Ohio) *Courant* printing office, and became associate editor of that paper. The business was conducted under the firm name of Walkup & Thomas. In July, 1880, he sold his interest in the *Courant* to his partner, E. B. Walkup, and in August of the same year he commenced the publication of the Willshire (Ohio) *Independent*, buying everything new, being the first one to put a newspaper press in that town. During the "second amendment" campaign in 1883 he advocated the measure so strongly that they starved him out, and inducements being offered at Geneva, Indiana, he moved his presses to that town, and November 8, 1883, he published Volume I, No. 1, of the Geneva *Independent*, a seven-column folio. His health improving, he suspended the paper, sold his presses to C. E. Detter, to be taken back to Willshire, and for two years served the people on Geneva charge of the United Brethren church as pastor. June, 1886, he bought a new newspaper and job outfit, and resumed the publication of the paper, but reduced it to a six-column folio and called it the *Herald*, which has at this time an increasing patronage. He is now in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and having again retired from the active ministry, he expects to devote the remainder of his days to the newspaper business. His family, if they were all together, would number ten, but only three remain.

PAUL GRANVILLE HOOPER, junior member of the law firm of Heller & Hooper, of Decatur, is a native of Adams County, Indiana, born in Root Township, November 24, 1857, the only son of Ezekiel and Almira H. (Gosline) Hooper. His father was a native of Maryland, born of English parents in 1790. He was reared a farmer,

which avocation he followed through life. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He came to the part of Allen County that is now a part of Adams County in 1834, and settled in Root Township, where he entered a tract of Government land, which he improved from its wild state, living here until his death in 1871 at the advanced age of eighty-one years. As one of the pioneers who took part in organizing Adams County in 1842 he was commissioned one of the associate judges of the Common Pleas Court of the county. In politics he was originally a Whig, but later affiliated with the Republican party. For many years he was a member of the Monmouth Episcopal Methodist church, and a liberal contributor of his means to all worthy enterprises. The mother of our subject was a native of Athens County, Ohio, and of French origin, and was reared in her native county near Albany. She was first married to Townsend G. Bobo, who died at Crown Point, Indiana, in 1853. His widow came to Adams County the same year, where she married Mr. Hooper in 1857. She is still living, making her home in Decatur. Paul G. Hooper, whose name heads this sketch, received a fair education in his youth at the schools of Monmouth and Decatur, and at the age of fifteen began teaching in the district schools of Adams County. At the age of nineteen years he began reading law in the office of his half-brother, Hon. James R. Bobo, of Decatur. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar at Decatur, and during the same year he was one of the proprietors and editors of the *Adams County Union*, an independent paper published at Decatur. December 25, 1879, he was married at Hoagland, Indiana, to Charity E. Harrod, a daughter of Morgan and Samantha (Beem) Harrod. She was born and reared in Allen County, Indiana, and educated at the Methodist Episcopal College at Fort Wayne. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. After severing his connection with the *Union* Mr. Hooper formed a partnership with John T. France, of Decatur, with whom he was associated in the practice of law until 1881, when retiring from the firm he became associated with D. D. Heller, thus forming the present law firm of Heller & Hooper. In politics Mr. Hooper is a Republican. He is a member of Kekionga Lodge, No. 65, K. of P., of Decatur.

JOHN A. SPRUNGER, senior member of the firm of Sprunger & Lehman, of Berne, Adams County, Indiana, is a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland, born August 12, 1853, a son of Abraham B. and Elizabeth (Curcher) Sprunger. In 1855 he was brought to America by his parents, who, after remaining in Ohio three months, settled on section 32, Monroe Township, Adams County, and there our subject grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his education in the German schools of his neighborhood. When twenty years old he bought his time of his father, giving his note for $100. He then engaged in saw milling and running a threshing machine, which he followed until 1875, when he began dealing in hardware and machinery at Berne. In 1876 he engaged in general building, and the same year erected the grain elevator and several dwelling houses at Berne. During 1878 and '79 he was engaged in dealing in and shipping stock. In 1879 he became a member of the firm of Sprunger, Lehman & Co., of which he is manager. He erected the flour mills in 1884. In 1883 he built his fine residence at Berne at a cost of $3,000. During 1884 and '85 he erected twelve dwelling houses, and also built the Champion Block

in which his firm does business, and in 1883 he built the Eagle House. Mr. Sprunger was united in marriage February 17, 1880, to Miss Katie Sprunger, a native of Wabash Township, Adams County, Indiana, born September 5, 1859, a daughter of Christian P. Sprunger. Two children have been born to this union—Hillegunda, and Edmona (deceased). Mr. Sprunger may be classed among the self-made men of the county, having commenced life for himself a poor boy. Although a comparatively young man he has accumulated a competence, which he has gained by persevering industry, and strict attention to any business in which he has been engaged, and is now considered one of the substantial men of the county. He is an active and public spirited citizen, and perhaps no man in the county has done more toward building up the town of Berne than he. He is a member of the Mennonite church, and is a teacher in the Sabbath-school.

HON. JAMES ROLLIN BOBO, an active and enterprising citizen of Decatur, who is prominently identified with the bar of Adams County, was born in the city of Athens, Athens County, Ohio, June 4, 1839. His parents, Townshend Garnier Bobo and Hanna Almira (Gorslene) Bobo, having been born in the same State. In 1851 the family moved to Crown Point, Lake County, Indiana, where the father died in 1853, leav- his widow and five children, Anna Maria, James Rollin, Caroline A., Helen M. and Almira T., all of whom are now married and living in Indiana. In 1854 the family removed from Lake County to Adams County, where they, except Caroline and Maria, have since resided. James R. Bobo received a fair common-school education in his youth, attending the school at Crown Point for three school years between 1851 and 1854, when he accompanied his family to Adams County. From 1854 until 1857 he worked as a farm laborer during the summer months and in the winter attended the district schools, and in the winter of 1857 he taught in the district where he had formerly attended as a pupil. In 1858 he commenced the study of law with Judge David Studabaker, of Decatur, who was an able, kind and appreciative preceptor, and being a zealous student he made rapid progress in his studies. During the years 1858–'59 and '60 he studied law and attended school at Decatur, and part of this time taught in the public schools of this place, at the same time pursuing his law studies, and August 8, 1860, he was admitted in the Adams Circuit Court to practice law. September 22, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Almira Cayton, daughter of William and Maria Cayton. They are the parents of eleven children—Mrs. Minnie E. Eson, living in Kingman, Kansas; Howard C. Bobo, deceased; Rollin T., Jessie P., Gertrude R. F., Helen E., Benjamin E., Berenice E., Eugene I., Erin and James W. In September, 1862, the board of commissioners of Adams County appointed Judge Bobo superintendent of the public schools, which position he filled until September, 1866. At the October election of 1866 he was elected to represent Adams County in the Indiana State Legislature, and in 1868 he was elected to represent Adams and Wells counties in the State Legislature, and in 1870 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of Adams, Wells and Allen counties. At the expiration of his Senatorial term he returned to his home in Decatur, and has since devoted his entire attention to the practice of law, establishing a large and lucrative practice. In 1876 he was elected

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Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit, and was re-elected to the same office in 1882. In every enterprise of progress and improvement in his locality Judge Bobo has given his aid and encouragement, and as a citizen he is highly respected by all who know him. We trust there are yet before him many years of labor and usefulness.

WILLIAM DANIEL DRUMMOND, superintendent of the lumber yard of Goodsell & Christen, at Decatur, is a native of Adams County, Indiana, born in Root Township, November 23, 1843. His parents, Robert and Mary (Rains) Drummond, were natives of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, respectively, the mother being of German and Scotch ancestry. The father was reared in Ohio and came to Adams County, Indiana, in 1836, locating on a farm in Root Township, where he lived until his death in 1874, at the age of sixty-four years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His widow still survives, and is living on their old homestead in Root Township, at the age of sixty-seven years. W. D. Drummond, the subject of this sketch, was reared to the avocation of a farmer on his father's farm in Root Township, receiving in his youth a common-school education. When fourteen years old, though yet making his home with his parents, he began working for himself, being employed by the neighboring farmers. When eighteen years old, in November, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, to serve three years or during the war. He participated in many engagements, including the battles of Munfordville, Kentucky, Nashville, Tennessee, and Fort De Russy, Yellow Bayou, Pleasant Hill and Markville Prairie, Louisiana, and Tupelo, Mississippi. He served until July, 1865, when he was discharged at Fort Blakely, near Mobile, Alabama, at the close of the war. He then returned to Adams County, and November 1, 1866, he was married to Miss Martha Bevard, who was formerly of Grant County, Indiana. They are the parents of two children—Ulysses S. and Robert Clinton. In 1871 Mr. Drummond removed to Decatur, and was variously employed until 1881, when he accepted the position of superintendent of the lumber yard of Goodsell & Christen, which he has since filled to the entire satisfaction of his employers. In politics Mr. Drummond affiliates with the Democratic party.

GEORGE CLINE, farmer, section 36, Root Township, is the owner of 135 acres of land. He came to Adams County in the fall of 1840, with his old neighbors, the Kings. He engaged in farm work, taking contracts, and one summer he worked in Fort Wayne in a boat yard to run on the canal. While in Ohio he worked at the carpenter's trade, and followed the same trade to some extent in this county. The second year he was here he bought forty acres of land, having earned enough to make the first payment. After working along awhile longer he was able to buy twenty-five acres more. He sold this farm and bought eighty-three acres where he now lives, and soon afterward bought twenty acres more. He has continued to add to this land until he now has 137 acres. He came here with a three-year old colt, a rifle and an ax. Money was very scarce. He sold his colt for $60, bought him some clothes, and the following fall made a visit to his parents in Ohio. The latter, Jonas and Elizabeth Cline, were na-

tives of Pennsylvania, and were probably born in Somerset County. The mother died when George was between two and three years old. She died in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in the winter of 1820. The father died before the war, probably in 1859 or 1860, and was eighty-two years of age. He died in St. Joseph County, Indiana. George was married in June, 1844, to Miss Margaret Crosier, who was born in Northern Ohio, and who was a little younger than her husband. She died in July, 1845, leaving no children. She was a daughter of Samuel Crosier. August 9, 1846, Mr. Cline was married to Elizabeth McConnehey, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, September 7, 1825, and died May 7, 1871. She is buried at Alpha cemetery. Her parents were William and Catherine (Clever) McConnehey, natives of Pennsylvania, the father of Irish ancestry and the mother of German origin. The father died in 1851, and the mother in 1876. Both died in this county and are buried in Alpha cemetery. Mrs. Cline left four children, three of whom are living—Sarah C., born July 17, 1850, wife of A. R. Wolf; Mary A., born November 30, 1852, wife of William Spuler; Barbara A., born November 23, 1854, died February 5, 1887, and is buried in Alpha cemetery; George B., born August 13, 1858, died June 5, 1877. August 12, 1877, Mr. Cline was married to Rebecca Van Buskirk, widow of James Van Buskirk, who came to this county from Ohio. She was first married to Greenbury Baxter, who died leaving seven children, only four of whom are living. By her second marriage there were two children; one living. Mr. and Mrs. Cline are members of the United Brethren church, and Mr. Cline is a Republican. His grandfather Cline was American born. His grandmother Cline died at the age of over one hundred years. Mrs. Cline was born in Carroll County, Ohio, March 22, 1825. She came to this county with her parents when she was about ten years of age. They settled near Monmouth, Root Township, being among the early settlers of Adams County. Her parents were William and Mary (Baxter) Pillers. Her father died in Root Township in 1863, and the mother died before the war. Both are buried in Alpha cemetery.

HENRY DERKES, one of the old and honored pioneers of Adams County, is a native of Hanover, Prussia, born 30th of October, 1808. He grew to manhood in his native country, being reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he has followed the greater part of his life. At the age of twenty years he with Antoin Kohan sailed for America, landing in New York City May 4, 1835. He remained in New York two years, working in a sugar refinery, and subsequently went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he found employment until February, 1837. He was married in February, 1837, to Miss Wilhelmina Kohne, who was born in Hanover, Prussia, and shortly after his marriage he started with his wife for Chicago, Illinois, but the steamer in which they took passage becoming impeded by ice after leaving Buffalo, they were obliged to return to the latter place. They then traveled from Buffalo to Toledo, Ohio, by team, thence by boat up the Maumee River to Fort Wayne, where he heard of the vacant lands in Adams County, Indiana, whence he proceeded after a few weeks rest. Here he purchased a tract of land near the present site of Decatur, which he improved and cultivated, living on this farm till 1851. He then became a resident of Decatur and began speculating in lands

and lots, and during his residence at this place built several business houses and residences, many of which he still owns, renting them out to tenants. Mr. Derkes has gained an enviable reputation, by strict integrity and honorable dealings, being trusted by all who know him, and in any public enterprise he takes an active interest in helping the good citizens of his county. Mrs. Derkes died in Decatur, August 2, 1882, at the age of seventy-three years. She was a life-long Catholic, and at the time of her death was a member of St. Mary's Church at Decatur. Mr. Derkes was reared in the Lutheran faith, but in 1844, through the influence of Mr. Kohan, who was a life-long friend, united with the Roman Catholic church at Decatur, of which he is still a worthy member.

CHARLES DORWIN PORTER, druggist, Geneva, was born in Decatur, this county, April 3, 1850, the eldest son of Dr. John Pomeroy Porter. He remained at home and attended the common school until sixteen years of age, then engaged in the drug trade at Fort Wayne, remaining in the business a few months, and removed to Decatur, where he remained until 1872. He then came to Geneva and established the first drug store in the place. He started with limited means, but by good management and economy he is able to carry a stock of $6,000. Mr. Porter is a staunch Republican, and has been a member of the county central committee six years; has also served as treasurer of Geneva three years; is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Sons of Veterans, being a member of McPherson Camp, No. 11, Geneva, the G. A. R. post being named for his father, who was killed in the war. Mr. Porter was married April 21, 1886, to Geneva Stratton, a daughter of Mark and Mary Stratton, of Wabash, Indiana. She was born on a farm near North Manchester, in August, 1863; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ELI ZIMMERMAN, one of the prosperous and enterprising agriculturists of Washington Township, is a native of Adams County, Indiana, born October 23, 1842, a son of Eli and Polly Zimmerman, the father born near Harper's Ferry, Maryland, and the mother a native of Fayette County, Ohio. They were the parents of eight children, and of this number five are living—Nancy, Jane, Polly, Eli and Elizabeth. The father was one of the early pioneers of Washington Township, settling on section 2, where he entered a section of land on which he first erected a log cabin, and the first season raised four acres of corn. Year by year he, by persevering industry, cleared his land until 400 acres had been cleared and improved. He then removed to Decatur, settling on the St. Mary's River when there were but three log houses in Decatur, and here he made his home until his death, which occurred October 29, 1878, his wife dying March 24, 1871. In his death Adams County lost one of her oldest pioneers and a most respected citizen. He had, like all pioneers, to undergo many hardships and privations, but he lived to enjoy the fruits of his years of toil, and by his honorable dealings and strict integrity he gained the confidence of the entire community. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian. Eli Zimmerman, whose name heads this sketch, was reared amid pioneer scenes on his father's farm in Washington Township. His educa-

tional advantages were very limited, his youth being spent in working on the farm. As a farmer he has met with excellent success, having accumulated his present fine property in Washington Township, which consists of about 935 acres of choice land. January 7, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Melinda Drayer, a native of Pennsylvania. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman two are living—Isaac W. and George W. In his political affiliations Mr. Zimmerman is a Democrat.

SYLVANUS WOOD, section 22, Blue Creek Township, is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, born August 22, 1825, a son of Benjamin and Esther Wood. He was reared to manhood in his native county, receiving but limited educational advantages, as at that time there were no free schools, and his father being a poor man could not afford him the advantages he desired. After reaching manhood he determined to try his fortunes in a new country, and accordingly came to Adams County, Indiana, and settled on a tract of heavily-timbered land. This he has by hard work and perseverance improved, and now has one of the best farms in the township, his homestead containing 119 acres of land, and his residence and farm buildings being commodious and convenient. He is a representative man of the township, and has served efficiently in several official positions of trust and responsibility. In politics he is a Republican. He was married November 26, 1846, to Sarah Warford, and to them were born five children; but three are living—Adoniram J., Elizabeth J. and Mary E. His wife died, and in April, 1861, he married Eva A. Deaver, widow of George Deaver, and daughter of William and Mary A. Bryan. They have had six children, five of whom are living—Adolphus M., Joseph M., George R., Charles M. and Harvey F. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Baptist church.

JOHN CLEM, farmer, section 4, Union Township, was born in Monroe Township, Allen County, Indiana, July 13, 1849. He was reared on his father's farm, and has always been a farmer. His father, Noah Clem, was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, September 27, 1809, where he was reared and married. Soon after his marriage he removed to Champaign County, Ohio, where he rented a farm. He also worked at the shoemaker's trade. He came to Allen County, this State, in 1840, with wife and five children, and settled on section 33, Monroe Township, where he is still living. He entered the land in the fall of 1839, put up a log cabin and returned for his family, who came the following spring. He has seen the country grow from a wilderness to a cultivated, flourishing county. There was a bounty on wolves in Allen County. Noah Clem caught one in Adams County, but dare not kill it in that county. So he dragged it to his home in Allen County alive and killed him so that he could get his bounty. John's mother, Mary M. (Ridenour) Clem, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, August 18, 1813, where she was reared and married. She died September 27, 1885, leaving her husband and eleven children, two having died previously—Alfred died in Monroe Township, in childhood; Benjamin; Mary, wife of Elias Barkley; Margaret, wife of Eli Need; Nancy, who became the wife of Rodney Graham; Jacob, living in Oregon; Susanna, wife of Simon Baker; Noah who died at the age of

six years; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Morton; John, our subject; Isabella, keeping house for her father; Joseph and Joshua. John was married November 18, 1875, to Miss Minnie A. Taggart, who was born in Waukegan, Illinois, April 22, 1853, and when fifteen years of age went to Van Wert County, Ohio, with her parents, where she taught school several terms. Her father, William M. Taggart, was born in Newark, Licking County, Ohio, December 29, 1819, where he was reared, and was married in Richland County, same State, to Mary A. Brown, November 1, 1842. Four years later they removed to Waukegan, Illinois, where they lived until 1868, thence to Van Wert County, Ohio, and is still living on the land he entered from the Government before removing to Illinois. The mother was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1821, where she lived until eight or nine years old, when her own father died. She taught school in Richland County several years, and was then married. There were six children in the father's family—Adaline B., wife of Jerry Swigert; Sarah E., a school teacher; Ellen H., widow of Charles Hoeken; George B.; Minnie A., wife of our subject, and William E., living in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Clem have two children—Alice I., born April 4, 1877, and Inez G., born April 17, 1880. Mr. Clem was elected assessor of Monroe Township in the spring of 1875. Mr. Clem's paternal grandfather, David Clem, was born in Powell's Fort, Shenandoah County, Virginia, a son of Zetric Clem, who came from Germany when a boy, and made his home in Virginia. His maternal grandfather was Adam Ridenour, also a native of Virginia, a son of Adam Ridenour. Mrs. Clem's paternal grandparents were Jonathan and Elizabeth (Moody) Taggart. The former was a native of Winchester, Virginia, a son of Francis Taggart, who came to America from the north of Ireland prior to the Revolution. The latter was a native of Bowling Green, Licking County, Ohio, a daughter of William and Mary (Stadden) Moody, natives of Pennsylvania. Her maternal grandparents were Thompson and Sarah (Alspaugh) Brown, the former of English descent, and the latter a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of George and Marie (Keller) Alspaugh, natives of Germany, the father of Baden and the mother of Westphalia, coming to America in their youth. George Alspaugh served as a soldier through the war of the Revolution.

LEWIS MATTAX, deceased, who was one of the early pioneers of Adams County, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1811, a son of John Mattax, Sr., who was a native of New Jersey. The parents were married in New Jersey, and afterward removed to Pennsylvania, settling in Greene County, where they lived till their death. Lewis Mattax grew to manhood on a farm in his native county, receiving as good an education as could be obtained in the schools of that early day. On attaining his majority he went to Knox County, Ohio, and opened a cooper shop at Martinsburgh, where he followed that trade till he came to Adams County, Indiana, in the fall of 1840. He entered 200 acres of land in Monroe Township, settling on section 26. He came to the county by team, and lived in a tent made of his wagon cover while his log cabin was being built. He lived with his family several years in this pioneer cabin, when he built a more commodious frame house. In the first years of their residence in the county the family passed through many of the hardships and privations which

usually fall to the lot of a pioneer. Game of various kinds was in abundance, and was about the only meat that could be obtained by the first settlers. Mr. Mattax took an active interest in the public affairs of his township, and for several years served efficiently as justice of the peace. He was also postmaster for several years, the postoffice being kept at his house. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party. He was also agent for the swamp lands of his county, and took charge of the ditching for several years. He was a man of much natural ability, and could turn his hand to almost anything. Mr. Mattax was married August 28, 1835, to Anna Stephenson, who was born in Knox County, Ohio, July 24, 1815, and to them were born five children—Laban, William Lee, Davidson, Mary E. and Ruth, the latter now deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mattax were members of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder, and was also superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

PETER B. MANLEY, an attorney at law at Geneva, is a native of Jay County, Indiana, born August 4, 1854, a son of Jeremiah L. and Mary A. (Beckler) Manley. He received his education in the common schools, and also attended Liber College, near Portland, in his native county. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar, at Decatur, Indiana, in 1879, Judge Bobo presiding. After this event he formed a partnership with his father, under the firm name of Manley & Son. This partnership continued until the death of the father, and our subject took charge of the business and has since conducted it alone. Mr. Manley is a Republican in politics, has held the office of village clerk, and was a candidate for prosecuting attorney for the Twenty-sixth Judicial District, and though the district was largely Democratic, and he made no effort whatever to secure his own election, he reduced the majority of his opponent several hundred. He was married June 17, 1880, to Miss Dora McKaig, who was born in March, 1858, in Mercer County, Ohio, and died in 1884. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SAMUEL FETTERS, farmer, Jefferson Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, May 24, 1847, a son of John W. and Elizabeth (Gross) Fetters. In his third year he was brought by his parents to Adams County, Indiana, where he was reared to manhood on the home farm in Jefferson Township. March 23, 1865, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and was discharged at Dover, Delaware, August 24, 1865, when he returned to his home in Adams County. He was united in marriage July 30, 1871, to Miss Lavina Woodward, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, March 3, 1855, a daughter of William and Lucinda (Rash) Woodward, who were also natives of the same State. They came to Adams County, Indiana, in 1863, where the father still lives. The mother died in Jefferson Township in February, 1877. They had a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fetters—Frank R., Charles M., James F., Harry H. and Emma C. Mr. Fetters has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is a thorough, practical farmer. He settled on his present farm in the fall of 1874, which contains eighty acres of choice land under a

fine state of cultivation. In politics Mr. Fetters is a Democrat. He has served eight years as justice of the peace and is now serving his first term as township trustee, having been elected to that office in the spring of 1886. He is a comrade of John P. Porter Post, No, 83, G. A. R. John W. Fetter, the father of our subject, was a native of Stark County, Ohio, born March 14, 1818, a son of Philip Fetters, who was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, of German descent, and died in Ohio. John W. Fetters grew to manhood in Stark County, and was there married, in 1840, to Elizabeth Gross, a native of New York City, her parents being natives of Germany. To this union were born seven children, four sons and three daughters. The parents were members of the Lutheran church. The father exchanged eighty acres of land in Stark County for three eighty-acre tracts in Adams County, Indiana, locating here in the fall of 1849, and made his home on section 21, Jefferson Township, till his death. He was very successful in his farming operations, and added to his land till he had almost 400 acres. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. He took an active interest in public affairs, and held the office of justice of the peace for a period of twenty-four years, and also served as township clerk during the old township organization, and was a prominent citizen.

JEREMIAH L. MANLEY, deceased, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, November 15, 1826, son of Robert and Margaret (Lasure) Manley, early settlers of that county, where they lived until their decease. He remained at home during his youth, attending the common school, and also attended school at Zanesville, Ohio, and studied law there. He married Mary A. Beckler, September 2, 1849, a native of Athens County, Ohio, after which he moved to Jay County, Indiana, where he practiced law, coming to this county in 1874, and opened an office at Geneva, where he practiced until his death, December 6, 1880. In politics he was a Republican, and held the office of justice of the peace, besides other local offices. He was a member of the village school board, and was formerly a member of the United Brethren church, but afterward united with the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Manley were the parents of eight children—Delilah B., Robert J. G., Peter B., John C. F., Benjamin F., Maude M., Thomas B. and Jennie F. Mrs. Manley married a second time, and resides in Wood County, Ohio. Mr. Manley was a man of strong temperance principles, was opposed to secret societies, was an active member of the church, and was generally successful in his practice—a good reasoner and a forcible speaker.

SAMUEL S. STEELE, a member of the firm of Steele & Lenhart, proprietors of the saw and planing mill at Peterson, Adams County, was born in Kirkland Township, Adams County, Indiana, January 25, 1856, the youngest son of Samuel Steele, who is now deceased. He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving a common-school education in the schools of his neighborhood. He remained at home with his parents until seventeen years of age, being reared to the avocation of a farmer, when he began working for neighboring farmers by the month. In 1876 he engaged in his present business with his brother David, the latter being succeeded by Mr. Lenhart, the

present member of the firm of Steele & Lenhart. Mr. Steele was married March 15, 1879, to Miss Sarah J. Krick, who was born in Adams County, Indiana, in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Steele have had five children—Harry K. and Harvey K. (twins), born in January, 1880; Lana M., born August 2, 1881; Ida A., born September 4, 1884, and M. E., born February 21, 1887. Besides his mill property, Mr. Steele owns about eighteen acres of fine land in Peterson, where he resides, and his comfortable and commodious residence, which was erected in the summer of 1886, at a cost of $1,200. Mr. Steele is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to St. Mary's Lodge, No. 167, I. O. O. F., at Decatur.

JOSEPH PARENT, a farmer of Washington Township, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, October 11, 1841, son of Paul and Angeline Parent, both of whom were born in Lower Canada, and of French ancestry. They had seven children, six of whom are living—Joseph, Gilbert, Matilda, Militime, Paul and Mary L. The mother died August 9, 1859, and the father November 5, 1880. He was reared on a farm in his native country, and educated in the early schools of his time. June 22, 1870, he was married to Phœbe A. Troutner, born in Allen County, Indiana, January 4, 1854, daughter of John and Frances Troutner, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a pioneer of Allen County, this State. He used to carry the mail over the Government trails between Defiance, Ohio, and Fort Wayne, Indiana. He died March 14, 1870, in his seventy-ninth year. To Mr. and Mrs. Parent have been born seven children—Joseph A., born December 21, 1871; William H., born October 19, 1873; Priscilla, born March 30, 1876; Mary A., born August 26, 1878; Eddie E., born July 26, 1882; Vivena M., born February 5, 1885, and Francis T., born March 30, 1887. Mr. Parent came to this county in 1870, and in 1873 was naturalized. He owns a good farm of eighty acres, and is a successful farmer. He is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics a Democrat.

JOHN HENRY LANKENAU, a school teacher in District No. 1, Preble Township, was born in Hanover, Germany, September 19, 1842, and in the spring of 1844 came to America with his parents, who came via New Orleans, and landed in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in August of that year. Our subject was reared there until he was nineteen years of age, then enlisted as a soldier in the army, becoming a member of Company D, Fifth Indiana Cavalry. He first served in Kentucky under General Judah, and their first hard work was in the Morgan raid. He was captured during the Stoneman raid through Georgia August 30, 1864, and taken to Andersonville, where he remained until he was removed to Millen, Georgia. Thence he, with others, was removed to Florence, South Carolina, thence to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he was turned over to our forces. He was then sent to Camp Chase, and discharged at Columbus, Ohio. He then returned to Fort Wayne, where he remained until 1875, a part of the time employed as a type-setter in a newspaper office. In 1875 he went to Van Wert County, Ohio, and taught school for several terms, then came to his present position as teacher in the common and church school of the St.

John's German Lutheran Church. He was married July 18, 1867, to Miss Catherine Shumm, who was born in Van Wert County, Ohio, July 31, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Lankenau have ten children—Frank, Ada, Clara, Louisa, Flora, August, Adolph and Oscar (twins), Alma and Enno. Mr. Lankenau's parents were Frank and Catherine (Meislahn) Lankenau, who were natives of Germany. The father was born in Hanover January 5, 1818, and came to America in 1844. He was a carpenter by trade. He died August 15, 1880, and is buried at Fort Wayne. His mother was born in Hanover October 30, 1821, and is living in Fort Wayne with her youngest unmarried son.

JOHN FLETCHER SNOW, superintendent of the public schools of Adams County, and an active and public-spirited citizen of Decatur, was born in Portland, Jay County, Indiana, the date of his birth being June 17, 1854. In the spring of 1860 he was brought to Adams County by his parents, they settling on a farm in Wabash Township, on which the village of Ceylon was subsequently platted. Here he was reared, receiving his elementary education in the district schools, later attending the Ridgeville College in Randolph County, Indiana. On attaining his majority he began teaching school, and followed the teacher's profession in Adams County, Indiana, for eight years. August 25, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Sadie Alice Hoskinson, who was born near Newark, in Licking County, Ohio, a daughter of Andrew J. and Mary (Foster) Hoskinson, the father of Irish, and the mother of English ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Snow are the parents of one son, named Edwin Earl. In June, 1883, Mr. Snow was elected by the township trustees of Adams County, superintendent of the public schools, being re-elected to the same office in 1885 for a term of two years, and is serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. His father, Barton B. Snow, was a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and of English parentage. When a young man he went to Ohio, and in 1837 removed to Jay County, Indiana, where he began to educate himself, working to obtain the means to defray his expenses. In 1843 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Milligan, of Portland, Indiana, and in 1854 graduated from the Louisville Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, after taking a thorough course of lectures. In 1852 he was married to Rebecca Hannah McDonald, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. She came to Adams County with her parents, they settling in Decatur, her father afterward being elected to the office of county sheriff. She died on the homestead in Wabash Township in 1873, she having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church the greater part of her life. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Barton Snow, only five are living—Solan McD., principal of the schools at Ceylon; Ella, teaching in the school at Geneva; Addie and Loretta, teaching in other districts of Adams County, and John Fletcher, whose name heads this sketch. After his graduation Dr. Snow practiced medicine at New Corydon, Indiana, for several years, when he returned to Portland and succeeded his preceptor, practicing there until 1860. In that year he came to Wabash Township. Adams County, Indiana, and platted the village of Ceylon, where he practiced ten years, when he abandoned his profession. He then engaged in farming and

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dealing in lumber on an extensive scale, which he followed till his death, December 3, 1875. In 1866 he was the Democratic nominee for Congressman in the Eleventh Congressional District, but was defeated, the district being strongly Republican. He was a man widely known throughout this section of the county, and few local men possessed the confidence and respect of the public to a greater extent than he.

JOHN W. ELEY, a prominent farmer of Monroe Township, residing on section 27, was born in Knox County, Ohio, of German descent, the date of his birth being October 17, 1839. When four years old he was brought by his parents to Adams County, and here he grew to manhood, receiving such educational advantages as the common schools of that day afforded. He was reared a farmer, and has followed that avocation through life. He settled on his present farm in Monroe Township in 1871, where he has 109 acres of valuable land, with good improvements. February 24, 1871, he was united in marriage to Mary Ellen Mattax, who was born in Monroe Township, Adams County, January 4, 1843, a daughter of Lewis Mattax, who was one of the first settlers of Adams County. They are the parents of two children—Lewis M., born January 7, 1872, and William W., born January 12, 1874. Both Mr. and Mrs. Eley are members of the Lutheran church. Samuel Eley, the father of our subject, was one of the pioneers of Adams County, coming here in the year 1843, when he settled on section 23, Monroe Township. He lived on this land several years, when he returned to Ohio, returning a short time later to Adams County, locating at Decatur. He subsequently lived in Blue Creek Township, remaining in the county until 1877, when he went to Whitley County, and died in that county November 3, 1886. He was a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born in Greene County in 1813. He was four times married, and by his first wife, Susannah Stopher, had four children, two sons and two daughters. By his second wife he had two children. Three children were born to his third marriage, and by his last marriage he had no children. He was a prominent man in his day in township and county affairs, and for several years served as township trustee, and for four years served as county assessor. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

LAWSON LINHARD, farmer, Root Township, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, March 18, 1820. He came to this county with his parents and nine other children in the fall of 1839. The family settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Jay Rugg, which was then in its wild state. There were no improvements on the place, and the family camped out two weeks beside a large oak log while a cabin was being built. It was made of round logs and scotched down on the inside, a puncheon floor, clapboard roof and a mud fire-place. They lived in this house a few years, when the father built the house that is now standing on the place. After occupying it several years, the father sold, and bought the farm now owned by widow Dailey, where he died at the age of eighty years and two months. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1797, and died May 18, 1877. A portion of his youth was passed

in his native county, and a portion in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he was married and where nine children were born to them. One child was born in Adams County. Our subject was the oldest child, and all are living except John. The other children are—Sarah, Peter, Catherine, Mary and Elizabeth (twins), Joseph, Ann and William. The mother was born in Maryland September 22, 1801, and died May 20, 1873, aged seventy-two years. Both parents are buried in Alpha cemetery. Lawson was educated in the common schools of his father's district, and his occupation has always been farming. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age; then commenced to work for himself, working by the day, month or job, just as he could find the work to do, until he was married. His wife, whom he married May 3, 1847, was Miss Lois Brown, who was born in Medina County, Ohio, March 10, 1830, and when she was five years old her mother brought her to this county. Her father died in Medina County, and her mother is still living in Root Township with Mrs. Linhard. Her father, Josiah Brown, was born in Broome County, New York, and was aged about fifty-two years at the time of his death. The mother, Sarah (Warner) Brown, was born in Greene County, New York, May 9, 1811, where she was reared and married. Soon after her marriage, she and her husband emigrated to Medina County, Ohio, and were among the early settlers of that county. Mr. Brown opened a farm there. Mrs. Linhard's paternal grandparents were Josiah and Abigail (Porter) Brown. Her maternal grandfather, Abijah Warner, was born in Connecticut, and died in Root Township, this county. Mr. Linhard's parents were John and Rebecca (Burl) Linhard. Mr. and Mrs. Linhard have seven children—John H., Samantha A., Mary E., Sanford P., Lawson C., Marcus N. and Artie E. Mr. Linhard votes the Republican ticket.

ISAAC D. BOOHER, a progressive farmer, living on section 16, Jefferson Township, Adams County, was born in Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, October 23, 1841, a son of Daniel and Anna (Clark) Booher, who were also natives of Montgomery County, and of French descent. The father was a farmer by occupation. He was twice married, his first wife dying October 26, 1841, leaving three children. For his second wife he married Catherine Sears, and to this union four children were born, two sons and two daughters. Isaac D., the subject of this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm, receiving a common-school education. He was married in Ohio to Miss Catherine Heinz, a native of Bavaria, Germany, born February 4, 1841. She came with her parents to America when nine years old, they settling in Montgomery County, Ohio, where she lived till after her marriage. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Booher—Anna M. (deceased), Jacob D., William E., Alvina C., Emma E., Ida C., Sarah A. and Charles (deceased). Mr. Booher followed farming in Montgomery County until the fall of 1874, when he bought his present farm in Jefferson Township, to which he then removed with his family, his farm containing 120 acres of well-improved and well-cultivated land. In politics Mr. Booher is a Democrat, and since coming to Jefferson Township has held the office of justice of the peace. Mrs. Booher is a member of the Lutheran church. Their son, Jacob D., was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, August 26, 1869, but was reared from boyhood in Adams County, where he received his educa-

tion in the common schools. May 1, 1886, he received a diploma from County Superintendent Snow. He has already taught a subscription school in his district, but is not yet old enough to teach, according to the laws of the State.

JOHN J. WATSON, of the firm of Watson & Mac Whinney, dealers in general merchandise, and shippers of railroad ties, staves, etc., was born in Hamilton, Canada, February 3, 1844, son of Richard R. and Mary A. (McCarty) Watson, the former a native of England and the latter of Ireland. They came with their parents to Canada when young, where they were married. The father was an architect and carpenter, and while at work on the cornice of a church building in London, Canada, he sustained injuries from the effects of which he died one year later. The family remained there until John J. was twelve years old, when the mother came with her family to St. Mary's, Auglaize County, Ohio, where they remained four years, thence to Wapakoneta, in the same county. Our subject enlisted September 26, 1861, in Company C, Fifty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and served until October 28, 1864. After his discharge he was employed in the Quartermaster's department at Lexington, Kentucky, remaining until about the 1st of February, 1865. He raised a company in Auglaize County, then returned to Columbus and assigned his men to the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and re-enlisted as Sergeant, serving until October 28, 1865. He was discharged by general order, it being the close of the war. Mr. Watson returned to his home in Ohio and learned the cooper's trade, which he followed until 1874, then came to Ceylon, Wabash Township, built a shop and engaged in coopering. In 1879 he engaged in the mercantile business. His first stock of goods amounted to $205, opening up in his cooper shop. His business increased so rapidly that he was soon compelled to rent a larger business room, and afterward bought the building. One year later he purchased a still larger building, the first one purchased being insufficient to contain goods to supply his customers. He remained in the last building until 1882, when he sold out his stock and buildings, and went to Celina, Mercer County, Ohio, and engaged in the mercantile trade there. He lived there one year, then went to Spencerville, same State, remaining but a short time, then returned to Adams County in June, 1885; and established his present business in Geneva. He is a member of John P. Porter Post, No. 85, G. A. R. He was married March 22, 1871, to Ella G. Jackson, born September 7, 1852, at Mount Vernon, Ohio. Her father has been a prominent attorney of Auglaize County, Ohio, for thirty years; he still resides there. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have four children—Eltie R., Susie A., Charles P. and Gracie B.

JUSTIN C. MANN, deceased, was born in Lorain County, Ohio, in 1821, a son of Enos and Sarah Mann, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. They settled in Adams County, Indiana, in 1836, where our subject grew to manhood. He was married August 22, 1846, to a Mrs. Reynolds, who was a daughter of Vachel H. and Sarah (Henry) Ball, pioneers of Adams County, who came from Virginia, and were of English ancestry. Mrs. Mann was born in Delaware County, Ohio, April 9, 1818, and was brought by her parents to Adams County when thir-

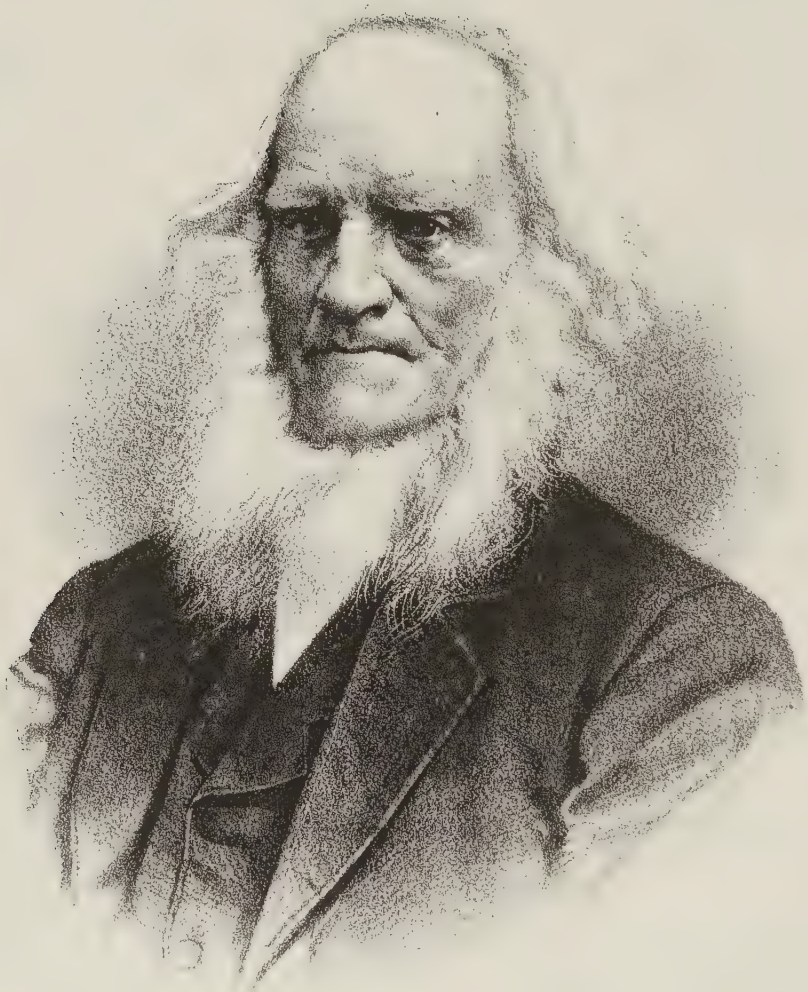
teen years of age. At the age of eighteen she was married to John Reynolds, who died on their farm in Root Township in 1843, and by him she had four sons and two daughters, all of whom yet survive, and are living in Nebraska and Indiana. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mann—Mrs. Eliza Knoff, of Wood County, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Woodward, of Logansport, Indiana; Vachel F., of Decatur; Mrs. Cornelia Elzey, of Decatur; Joseph K., of Decatur; Justin E., of Meade Center, Kansas; Ida May, and Jesse E., a physician of Decatur. After his marriage Mr. Mann settled on a farm that is now within the corporate limits of Decatur. In 1858 he removed to a farm in Washington Township, adjoining Decatur, where he died in the spring of 1884. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, and one of the old and respected citizens of the county. Mrs. Mann, who still survives him, is a resident of Decatur. She is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

LEWIS EDWARDS, one of the self-made men of Adams County, engaged in farming on section 15, Blue Creek Township, is a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, born April 2, 1815, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Traer) Edwards, natives of the State of Pennsylvania, the father of Welsh and the mother of English descent. Our subject's educational advantages were limited to the rude log cabin subscription schools of that early day. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he has made the principal avocation of his life. He was engaged in making fanning mills for three years. In 1822 he was brought to Jefferson County, Ohio, by his mother, remaining there two and a half years. The family then removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, and there our subject grew to manhood, remaining on the same farm in that county for forty years. He was married in Guernsey County in 1838, to Elizabeth Wilson, who was born in that county February 27, 1819, a daughter of Jesse and Rachel (Reed) Wilson, who were of Irish and Welsh descent. To this union were born the following children—Rachel E., born in 1839, is the wife of Samuel Hastings; Martha, born in May, 1842, died September 25, 1872; Elizabeth M., born April 4, 1845, died January 17, 1886; Hannah H., wife of William Nutt, was born in 1847; William, born in 1850; Mary C., born in 1853, is the wife of Henry Merriman; Samantha, wife of Martin Suhm, was born in 1856; Lewis R., born October 15, 1858, and Horace G., born in 1863. In 1865 Mr. Edwards came with his family to Adams County, Indiana, and has since been a resident of the county. He has held the office of justice of the peace for a period of nineteen years, and has also served as township trustee and school director. In politics he is Republican and Independent, voting for the man whom he considers best fitted for office. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church, and his mother in her religious faith was a Quaker.

JESSE ELSWORTH MANN, M. D., oculist and aurist, was born in Decatur, Adams County, Indiana, August 18, 1863, a son of the late Justin C. Mann. He was reared and educated at Decatur, attending the schools of his native city until 1879. In that year he was obliged to leave school on account of failing health, when he took charge of his father's farm near Decatur, remaining there two years. In the fall of

1881 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of S. G. Hastings, A. M., M. D., at Decatur. In 1882 he took a special course of lectures on anatomy at the medical college at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in the fall of the same year he entered Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois, from which institution he graduated with the degree of M. D., February 22, 1884, after taking two full and one extra course of lectures. Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of medicine at Decatur, being associated with Dr. Ph. D. Paul, of Chicago, and makes professional visits to various places in Indiana. Dr. Mann was united in marriage, at Chicago, April 28, 1885, to Miss Nettie J. Holden, of Topeka, Kansas, a daughter of Edwin C. and Mary L. (Richardson) Holden. Mrs. Mann was born in Buffalo, New York, but was reared principally in Minnesota and Iowa, living longer at Sioux City, Iowa. She graduated from the high school of Topeka, Kansas, in the class of 1882, and subsequently took a course in medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College, and graduated as M. D. in the class of 1885.

GEORGE A. BUNNER is a native of Pennsylvania, born near Uniontown, Fayette County, October 16, 1841, a son of Enoch and Eliza (Archbold) Bunner. His great-grandparents, John and Margaret Bunner, came to the United States, the former from Germany and the latter from Ireland, and settled in Monongalia County, Virginia. His grandparents were John and Sarah (Carl) Bunner, natives of Virginia, the latter of Irish descent. Their son, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia March 28, 1806, and December 6, 1836, married Eliza Jane Archbold. Their family consisted of seven children — Eugenius, born September 30, 1837; James William, born November 28, 1839, died December 22, 1840; George Alexander, born October 16, 1841; Sarah Frances, born April 9, 1844, now the wife of J. B. Needham, of Lamar, Barber County, Missouri; Mary Catherine, born March 31, 1847, married W. H. Beal, and died March 22, 1882; John Randolph, born April 2, 1850, died November 23, 1854; Enoch Edgar, born February 23, 1854, died September 19, 1860. When George Bunner was three years of age his parents moved to Adams County, Indiana, and settled in St. Mary's Township, on a tract of school land. They built a frame house, which at that time was the best in the neighborhood, and by hard work acre by acre was cleared until the entire farm was under good cultivation. George Bunner remained with his father until his marriage, when he settled on a farm of thirty-three acres which he had bought with money earned in the school-room. He lived on this farm four years and then sold it and bought one of his father-in-law, where he lived six years. This farm he improved, and after selling it bought the homestead of his father, which he sold four years later to the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company for $4,518, and bought a fine farm of eighty acres joining the town of Rivare. His residence is a neat and commodious brick building and his other improvements are comfortable and convenient. He also owns a house and lot in the village of Rivare. At present he is conducting a grocery and provision business in Rivare, and is also postmaster. His father, who now lives with him, has been an active citizen of the county. He served two terms as township trustee, and has been circuit judge of the county. He has lived an honest, upright life, and has since his youth



John Christen

Elizabeth Christen

been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has for twenty years been a trustee. Mr. Bunner was married April 21, 1868, to Phœbe Wade, a native of St. Mary's Township, born March 6, 1848, a daughter of George and Hannah (Hank) Wade. Her father was born December 9, 1819, and died September 10, 1873. Her paternal grandparents, William and Nancy Wade, were of Welch and English ancestry, and her maternal grandparents, John and Rebecca (Apple) Hank, were Germans. Mr. and Mrs. George Bunner have four children—Enoch Alexander, born November 14, 1869; William Henry, born January 31, 1872; Lucy Bealle, born September 21, 1877, and Harry Schrock, born May 2, 1880. In politics, like his father, Mr. Bunner is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN CHRISTEN, SR., farmer, owns forty acres of land on section 16, and eighty acres on section 15, Root Township, making a total of 120 acres. He was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, August 9, 1812. He was reared on a farm, but later in life carried on a bakery. He was married July 17, 1835, to Miss Elizabeth Schaad, who was born January 17, 1814, in Canton Berne. The family came to America in 1850, landing in New York, coming thence to Adams County, and settling on the farm they now occupy and own. The land was partly improved. A log cabin and a log stable had been built, and about fifteen acres had been cleared. The family lived in that one room for nine years, when the father built an addition of logs, giving them two rooms on the ground floor, besides an upper room, it being a one and a half story house. The logs were hewed, both for the addition and the original house. The present fine brick house was built in 1875, and it is as good a house as there is in the township. His nice frame barn was built about 1869. Mr. Christen's parents were John and Elizabeth (Segerzer) Christen, who were born in Switzerland, and passed their lives there. Mrs. Christen's parents, Andrew and Elizabeth (Christen) Schaad, were both born in Switzerland, and died in the canton of Berne. Mr. and Mrs. Christen have had twelve children, eight of whom are living—Godfrey, born November 21, 1836; Eliza, born January 5, 1839; John A., born November 23, 1840; Mary A., born May 8, 1843; John, born October 5, 1844; William, born August 2, 1846; John R., born November 7, 1849; Anna C., born April 20, 1855. All except the last named were born in Switzerland. The deceased are—John, born November 16, 1835, and died at the age of nine weeks; Mary A., born March 22, 1842, died at about the age of two months; Robert, born in March, 1848, died at the age of six weeks; Edward, born in 1852, died at about the age of five months; Emily, born October 7, 1837, died when one year old. Mr. Christen had two sons in the army, Godfrey and Albright. Godfrey served in the Forty-seventh Infantry, and Albright in the Eighty-ninth. The former was promoted to Captain while in the service. Mr. Christen has served as township trustee for ten years. He is a Democrat in politics, and belongs to the German Reformed church.

JOHN E. CULLY, founder of the Geneva *Herald*, and a member of the firm of A. Cully & Son, was born in Mercer County, Ohio, October 30, 1867, son of Adam Cully, before mentioned. He attended the

high school at Geneva, also the Eastern Indiana Normal School two terms. He became his father's partner in business in the spring of 1884, and is at present teaching school in District No. 3, Hartford Township, Adams County, Indiana.

ADAM CULLY, member of the firm of A. Cully & Son, dealers in agricultural implements, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, October 16, 1842, a son of Thomas and Mary (Lyons) Cully, the former a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He removed with his parents to Crawford County, Ohio, in an early day. His grandfather, Thomas Cully, was a native of Ireland, born near Dublin, and came to America soon after the war of 1812, settling in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his death. They had only one child—the subject of this sketch. Mr. Cully served as justice of the peace eighteen years; was a farmer by occupation. Adam Cully was reared on his father's farm, and received a common school education. He remained at home until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, serving until the 1st day of June, 1865, when he was discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. He joined the Fifteenth Army Corps and served under Logan. He was in a number of battles and skirmishes, the more important being Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, Atlanta, Dalton, Snake Creek Gap, Alton, Dallas, New Hope Church, Noonday Creek, Little and Big Kenesaw Mountains, Savannah, Chattahoochie, Ezra Chapel, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Griswoldsville, Bentonville, and was in Sherman's march to the sea. He was also at the grand review at Washington. He received a gunshot wound in the left arm at Kenesaw Mountain, and was present at Chattahoochie July 22, when McPherson was killed. At Atlanta, July 28, they captured the rebel colors, the Seventieth and Forty-sixth Ohio regiments being among the front ranks. Before his term of service expired he was promoted to Corporal. On receiving his discharge he returned to his home in Ohio, and was engaged in the stock business three years, then followed farming awhile. In 18— he removed to Marshall County, Indiana, and engaged in the grocery trade, and in November, 1874, he came to Geneva, Adams County, and followed the same business until 1879, when he engaged in his present business, with J. D. Hale as partner. In 1882 he purchased his partner's interest and conducted it alone, until March, 1884, when his son became associated with him. Mr. Cully married Elizabeth Harrod, a native of Hardin County, Ohio. Mr. Cully has been unfortunate in business on account of trusting many who have not paid him. He thought all others were as honorable in dealing as himself. His advice to his fellow merchants is to be on the lookout, as they had better have their goods on their shelves than bad accounts and notes. Mr. Cully is perfectly honorable, always keeping his word to the letter in every business deal.

MARK MILLS McCONNELL, deputy sheriff of Adams County, is a native of Adams County, Indiana, born in Monroe Township April 23, 1846, eldest son of Hon. John and Lucinda (McDermeit) McConnell, who were old settlers of Adams County, the father coming here in 1840, and the mother in 1838. Mark M., our subject, from his fourth year was reared at Decatur, and was educated at the schools

of Decatur and at the Vermillion Institute at Haysville, Ohio. On becoming of age he studied dentistry at South Bend, Indiana, and afterward practiced at Decatur for two years. Dentistry not agreeing with his health, he abandoned it in 1870, after which he was employed as brakesman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad until 1871. He then followed farming in Adams and Allen counties until 1877, when he was engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages until 1882. In that year he was made deputy sheriff by Sheriff Michael McGriff, and also held the same position under his successor, Perry A. Lewton, who was elected sheriff in 1886. In politics Mr. McConnell affiliates with the Democratic party. He has been twice married. He was first married to Miss Samantha J. Grim, at Decatur, September 6, 1868, who died at Fort Wayne in 1871, leaving one child, Maggie, who is a student at the Decatur High School. Mr. McConnell was married a second time at Decatur, December 29, 1872, to Miss Rachel Elzey, whose parents, Elisha and Comfort A. (Whitehurst) Elzey, were pioneers of Adams County. Mr. McConnell is a charter member of Kekionga Lodge, No. 65, K. of P., of Decatur, of which he has passed all the chairs, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana. John McConnell, the father of our subject, was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 20, 1819, of Irish parentage. He was the eldest of a family of three children, and his father dying when he was six years old, the care of his mother and a sister devolved on him, the youngest sister dying in infancy. He was early in life inured to hard work, beginning at the age of ten years to drive oxen on a brick yard, for which he received the small sum of $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents a day. When seventeen years old he worked at the blacksmith's trade for Henry Dillon for $3 per month. After coming to Adams County he obtained a farm of 160 acres, a part of which he entered, and purchased the remainder. He was married July 10, 1845, to Lucinda McDermeit, a native of Pennsylvania, who is still living, making her home in Root Township, near Monmouth. They were the parents of six children. In his political views the father was a staunch Democrat. He was a prominent and influential man in Adams County, and held many public offices. He served three years as county commissioner, and for nine years was county auditor, and was clerk of the circuit court for four years. In 1872 he was elected to the Indiana State Legislature, and served with satisfaction to his constituents during the special session of 1872 and the regular session of 1873.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSON, an old settler of Adams County, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 7, 1834, a son of James and Eliza Johnson, the former a native of Pennsylvania and now deceased, and the latter a native of Montgomery County, Maryland. The parents came to Adams County in 1837, settling on section 19, Washington Township, where the father entered 160 acres of land, having paid the Government $1 per acre. He first built his log cabin, then commenced to clear his land. His first crop was five acres of corn, and the next year he raised some wheat. Later he removed to section 14, Washington Township, which is the farm now occupied by his son J. T. Johnson. He endured many trials and hardships, and for many years was obliged to go to Fort Wayne to do his marketing. He also had to go to that point for his bread stuffs. With mature years came prosperity, and he became

widely known and universally respected. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the founders of that church in this county. Before a church building was erected his home was frequently used for services. He always took great pains to accommodate the itinerant minister. His demise occurred in October, 1853. The parents had five children, of whom two are living—Joseph T. and Leonard W. Our subject was reared to manhood in this county, and assisted his father in clearing the farm. He was married May 18, 1858, to Miss Minerva Reynolds, born August 15, 1840, in this county, daughter of John and Rachel Reynolds, the former now deceased. Her parents were among the first settlers of this county, locating on section 26, Root Township, in September, 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had ten children—Willis M., Rachel E., Florence A., Eliza J., Edwin J., Sarah E., Charles W., Rosa A., Edna E. and Cora M. Mr. Johnson owns a good farm of 100 acres in a good state of cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM ERWIN, farmer and ex-teacher, section 21, Union Township, was born in that township April 7, 1858. He has been reared in this county and was educated in the common schools of his father's district, and the normal school of Adams County. He has also taught sixteen months in the common schools of his township and eleven and one-half months in the district where he now resides. His father, David Erwin, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, August 15, 1817, and was reared and educated in Guernsey and Clarke counties. Soon after his first marriage he came to this county and entered forty acres of land on section 9, from the Government. In the fall of 1839 he built his round-log cabin, 16x20 feet, and one story in height. He was first married in Ohio, to Miss Mary McCrum, who was born in that State. She died in 1855, leaving one child—Joseph T., who died July 19, 1886, of consumption. He left a wife and one daughter, nineteen years of age. May 22, 1856, the father married Mary E. Need, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, October 4, 1836. When a young girl her parents brought her to Union Township, this county, where she was married. She died June 23, 1880. The father's family was the second family in Union Township. He served as a teamster in the Seminole war in Florida, going with a drove of mules. While there he drove team for several months for the army, although he was not an enlisted man. Both father and mother were members of the Methodist church, and died in the Christian faith. The grandfather of our subject, William Erwin, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1788, and died July 13, 1845, in Allen County, Indiana. The grandmother Erwin died April 7, 1856, before our subject was born, and he has no knowledge of her birth, but she also died in Allen County. His maternal grandfather, Solomon Need, died in Union Township, this county, and his grandmother, Catherine Need, died in Allen County. Both are buried in Clark's Chapel cemetery. William Erwin, our subject, was married December 23, 1879, to Miss Sylvia Stahr, who was born in Hancock County, Ohio, September 5, 1859, and when she was a child her parents brought her to Adams County and settled on section 21, where her father has lived ever since his arrival. The father, Frederick Stahr, was born in Germany, September 8, 1832, and came to America when eighteen years old, settling

near Akron, Ohio. From there he went to Hancock County, and in 1862 came to this county. The mother, Eve (Swartz) Stahr, was born in Pennsylvania, December 31, 1835, and when a child was brought by her parents to Hancock County, Ohio, where she was married. There are three children in their family, of whom Mrs. Erwin is the oldest, and the only one living. The parents are living, and their farm joins that of our subject. There were ten children in the family of Mr. Erwin's father, eight of whom are living, and William is the oldest. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin have had two children—William Edwin, born February 3, 1882, and Arthur Frederick, born October 1, 1884, died May 18, 1886. Mr. Erwin is a Democrat in politics, and both are members of the Evangelical Association.

ADAM A. MASON, grocer at Geneva, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 22, 1839. His father, Joseph Mason, was a native of Maryland, and the mother was a native of Pennsylvania. They went to Ohio with their parents, where they were married. The father was a tanner by trade, which he followed in Ohio until 1847, when he removed with his family to Jay County, this State, settling on a farm on section 34, Bear Creek Township. He remained there about nine years. His wife, formerly Sarah Konkie, died in Wabash Township, Adams County, in February, 1859. The father afterward re-married and went to Ohio, where he died in the spring of 1867. They had fourteen children, Adam being the fifth child. He remained at home until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and August 8, 1861, enlisted in Company C, Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and veteranized into the Eighth Cavalry in March, 1863. He participated in all the battles from Atlanta to the sea; was at the surrender of Johnston at Raleigh, North Carolina, where he was thrown from a horse and sustained injuries from the effects of which he draws a pension of $2 a month; he also received a gunshot wound. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out of the service at Lexington, North Carolina. Upon receiving his discharge he returned to Adams County and engaged in farming, which he followed until September, 1882, when he embarked in the grocery trade at Geneva, which occupation he still follows. Mr. Mason is a member of the John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R. He has been married three times. His first wife was Mary Jane Ruble, whom he married in 1863, and who died March 13, 1869. His second wife, whom he married July 21, 1871, was Sarah E. Beohm, who died January 1, 1882. To this union six children were born—William Arthur, Jessie Siloam, Frederick M., Harry Carlton, Nellie and Mamie, deceased. Mr. Mason was married January, 1883, to Hester H. Houdasetel, and to this union have been born three children—James E., Earle and Georgia Estella. Mr. and Mrs. Mason are members of the United Brethren church.

JOHN ROBERT CHRISTEN, deputy auditor of Adams County, Indiana, is a native of Switzerland, born in Canton Berne, near the City of Berne, December 7, 1849. When an infant he was brought to the United States by his parents, John and Elizabeth Christen, they locating in Root Township, Adams County, Indiana, and there our subject grew to manhood. His father

being a farmer, he was reared to the same avocation. He received a good common-school education in the schools of his neighborhood, and on attaining the age of twenty years he began teaching in the schools of Adams County, which he followed six or seven winter terms, and during the summer worked on his father's homestead, being thus engaged until 1879. May 8, 1879, he was married near Decatur to Miss Edith M. Fonner, who was born and reared in Root Township, her parents, John A. and Elizabeth (Pillers) Fonner, being pioneers of Adams County. Two children have been born to this union, whose names are—Otto Guy, born February 29, 1880, and Frederick Allen, born March 24, 1884. In June, 1879, Mr. Christen was made deputy auditor under his brother Godfrey Christen, and was appointed deputy auditor by his successor, Lewis C. Miller, in 1883, which position he has filled for the past eight years. Mr. Christen was reared in the faith of the German Reform church, but now attends the Methodist Episcopal church at Decatur, of which his wife is a member.

BARNEY JOHN TERVEER, hardware merchant, and one of the leading citizens of Decatur, is a native of Germany, born in Ashendorf, Hanover, the date of his birth being July 11, 1843, a son of Burgart and Mary (Kramer) Terveer. The father was a merchant of Ashendorf, and was also engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. He died in his native place, Ashendorf, in 1868. The mother was also a native of Ashendorf, where she died in 1844. Both were members of the Roman Catholic church. The mother's father and ancestors were prominent distillers of Hanover. Our subject was reared to mercantile pursuits, and was also engaged in the manufacture of calicoes in his native city. He received an academic education, and at the age of fifteen years he entered his father's store as a clerk. When eighteen years old he began traveling as a salesman for his father, which he followed for five years, through Hanover and Prussia. From 1866 until 1869 he was engaged in the same business at Munster, Prussia, and in the spring of the latter year he came to America, landing at Castle Garden, New York, April 1. From there he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked in a dye house until the following fall, when he removed to La Fayette, Indiana, and was there employed as foreman of the woolen mill of Dagget, Sample & Co., for three years. He then traveled for the same firm, and in the meantime he settled at Decatur, Indiana, where in 1874 he became associated with James Stone in the hardware business, which was carried on under the firm name of Stone & Terveer until 1879, when Mr. Terveer purchased his partner's interest, and a short time after he admitted John S. Bowers as a partner. The firm of Terveer & Bowers continued until 1881, since which time Mr. Terveer has conducted the business alone. May 7, 1872, Mr. Terveer was married in St. Mary's Catholic Church at Decatur, by Father Wemhoff, to Miss Mary Brandeweda, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Kohn) Brandeweda, both now deceased. Her father was a Government officer in Hanover. She is a native of Althausen, Hanover, Germany, and when very young was taken by her parents to Meppen, Hanover, where she was reared and educated, coming to America in 1869. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Terveer, five still living—Minnie, Mary, Anna, Clara and Emma. Henry died August 16, 1877, aged four years; Josie

died October 21, 1884, at the age of five years, and Lannix died December 1, 1886, six years old. Both Mr. and Mrs. Terveer were reared in the Roman Catholic faith, and are now members of St. Mary's Church at Decatur. In June, 1881, Mr. Terveer returned to his native country, and made a tour through Prussia, Hanover and England, returning to America three months later. Although Mr. Terveer came to America in limited circumstances, he has been very successful in business, owing to his industrious habits and persevering energy. In 1882 he purchased his business house, which is one of the best in Decatur, and has cost him $7,000, and in 1885 he erected his present substantial brick residence. In connection with his extensive hardware business, he also deals in agricultural implements on a large scale, and by his fair and honorable dealings he has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him.

DAVID M. KERR, a prominent citizen of Adams County, engaged in farming on section 23, Monroe Township, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1824. His parents, James W. and Rosanna (McLelland) Kerr, were also natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch extraction, the father born April 20, 1797, and the mother born October 12, 1801. They were married June 21, 1821, and to them were born eleven children, six sons and five daughters. The father was a shoemaker by trade. He died in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in 1846, and the mother died in the fall of 1864 in Crawford County, Ohio. Both were members of the Presbyterian church. David M. Kerr, the subject of this sketch, went to Indiana County, Pennsylvania, when eighteen years old, and there followed the carpenter's trade until 1850, since which time he has been engaged principally in farming. He was married November 14, 1851, to Nancy Robinson, who was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1831, going with her parents to Crawford County, Ohio, when young, where she lived until her marriage. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kerr four are living—John N., William M., Robert B. and Irvin. Mr. Kerr has given his children good educational advantages, and at the present time three are engaged in teaching school in Monroe Township. Mr. Kerr was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and was in the Fourteenth Army Corps. He received a gun-shot wound in his leg September 20, 1863, at the battle of Chickamauga, which caused his final discharge February 17, 1864. He then returned to his home in Crawford County, Ohio, and in 1865 came to Adams County, Indiana, settling on his farm in Monroe Township in November of that year, where he has since followed general farming. His first purchase was forty acres which was heavily covered with timber. His farm now contains eighty acres of well-improved land, which is under good cultivation. In politics Mr. Kerr is a Democrat, and has held local offices. He is a comrade of John P. Porter Post, G. A. R., at Geneva. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kerr are members of the Christian church.

ANDREW G. BRIGGS, hardware merchant, Geneva, is a native of Hancock County, Ohio, born January 31, 1860. His father, William H. Briggs, came with his family to Wabash Township, this county, in the spring of 1871. He received a com-

mon-school education, and when fifteen years of age went to clerking in the dry goods house of E. C. Kern, where he remained until 1879. He then went to Celina, Ohio, and clerked in a boot and shoe and grocery store, remaining until February, 1882, then came to Geneva and purchased the hardware stock of George W. Donart, in 1882, which business he still follows. Mr. Briggs was married November 27, 1883, to Miss Margaret R. Day, a native of Celina, Ohio, born October 3, 1864. Her father, James Day, is a prominent attorney and common pleas judge. He was born in Hancock County February 10, 1840. His wife was formerly Fannie M. Small, born in Hayesville, Ashland County, Ohio, December 26, 1846. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Day have four children—Mrs. Briggs, Annie L., Elizabeth S. and Edna.

JOHN A. FONNER, farmer, sections 27 and 28, Root Township, owns 210 acres of land in one body. He came to this county in 1841, with his parents, two brothers and five sisters, and one sister was born after coming. They settled in the woods, which were full of game of all kinds, and the river was full of fish. The first school Mr. Fonner attended in this county was held in a blacksmith shop. It was built of round logs and stood at Monmouth. The shop was filled with puncheon seats, and writing-desks were put around the wall. Mr. Fonner thinks there was no floor in the house either before or after it was converted into a schoolhouse. This was his first introduction to an Indiana school-room. It was a subscription school. Mr. Fonner was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1826. He lived in his native county until he was six years of age, when his family removed to Athens County, Ohio, settling upon an improved farm, which belonged to the Ohio University, which his father bought. When he was fourteen years old his father sold the land, leaving it in the fall of 1840. The father would not leave the State until he had voted for General Harrison for President. He had formerly been a Democrat, but having been a soldier under General Harrison he wished to vote for him for President, and he was a Whig ever after. The family spent the winter in Troy, Miami County, where corn was 12½ cents a bushel. Provisions both for man and beast were very cheap. But when they came to Indiana they found corn was from 75 cents to $1.00 per bushel. They had five horses and several cows and young cattle, and they spent the winter, previous to coming here, in Ohio, because they could winter their stock so much cheaper in that State. Mr. Fonner's parents were John and Mary (Crouse) Fonner. The father was born in New Jersey in 1788, and died in September, 1852. The mother was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and died in 1854. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father is buried in Alpha cemetery and the mother in Monmouth cemetery. The mother was a noble Christian woman, and had a great love for her family. Her education was superior for that day, and she was a teacher by profession. Mr. Fonner, our subject, was married January 9, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Pillars, who was born and reared in Adams County. Her father, Benjamin Pillers, was born in Pennsylvania in 1816, and her mother, Sarah A. (Rice) Pillers, in Culpeper County, Virginia, May 27, 1815. Her family came here in 1839 and settled in Root Township, on section 14, which was then a wilderness. The farm is now owned

by F. Kukelham. The father built a saw-mill on the stream called "Seventeen-Mile-Creek," which ran through his farm. There was an Indian trail through the farm, and the nearest neighbor was Jonas Pence, on the farm now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch. They had to go to Fort Wayne for their milling. There were five children in her father's family, and all are living but one, Nancy Heartless, who died in Root Township a short time since. The others all live in the same township. Mr. and Mrs. Fonner have five children—Edith May, born September 18, 1858, wife of J. Robert Christen; Sarah A., born February 12, 1862, wife of A. J. Smith; Mary A., born July 27, 1864, living at home; Nellie E., born December 7, 1866; John H., born July 10, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Fonner are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Fonner votes the Republican ticket. His grandfather, John Fonner, was probably born in New Jersey, and died in Pennsylvania. He has no knowledge of his grandmother Fonner. His maternal grandfather, John Crouse, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Missouri. He knows nothing of his maternal grandmother. Mrs. Fonner's grandfather, William Pillers, was born in Pennsylvania and died in this county. Her grandmother, Mary (Baxter) Pillers, died in this county, and both are buried in Alpha cemetery.

JOHN WOY, farmer, resides on section 22, Root Township, where he owns 120 acres of land. He came to this county in the spring of 1851 and settled upon the farm he now owns and occupies. There were eighteen acres underbrushed and a log cabin had been built. It was 18 x 20, and it is still standing, being used for a stable. He lived in this cabin until 1858, when he built his present frame house. Mr. Woy was born in Carroll County, Ohio, April 13, 1829. His father died when he was a babe, and he lived at home with his mother until his marriage. His father, George Woy, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and died in 1830, aged between fifty and sixty years. His mother, Catherine (Fredline) Woy, was also born in Somerset County, and was married in that State. They removed to Carroll County, Ohio, after five of their children were born. They settled in the wilderness and were among the pioneers of that county. The mother died on the farm where they first located in 1874, in her eighty-sixth year. Both are buried in the Emanuel Church cemetery. They were members of the Lutheran church. The father died from the accidental discharge of his gun. John was married November 29, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Worley, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, where she was reared and educated. She died July 5, 1859, leaving one child—Silas Luther, who was born September 19, 1851, and died in 1860. Both are buried in Monmouth cemetery. March 15, 1860, Mr. Woy morried Hannah Dunlap, née Bonbrake, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1836, where she lived until her first marriage with William Dunlap. They went to Hardin County to live, where Mr. Dunlap died. They had one child that died in early infancy. Mrs. Woy was a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Bowman) Bonbrake, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The father died October 12, 1878, in Stark County, Ohio, aged seventy-three years, eight months and twenty-nine days. The mother is still living in Stark County at the age of seventy-four years. Her grandfather, Daniel Bonbrake, was probably born in Pennsylvania, and he died in Hunt-

ington County, Indiana. Her grandmother, Sarah (Tedrow) Bonbrake, was also born in Pennsylvania and died in Huntington County. Her maternal grandparents, Jacob and Hannah Bowman, were natives of Pennsylvania, and died in Stark County, Ohio. They were probably of German origin. Mr. Woy has served as township trustee two terms, and is now serving as jury commissioner.

LEONARD W. JOHNSON, of Washington Township, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 5, 1836, and came to Adams County with his parents, James and Eliza Johnson, in 1837. He was reared and educated in this county, and endured all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, which was attached to the Sixteenth Army Corps in the army of the West. He participated in the battles of Fort Derusa, Yellow Bayou, Bayou de Glaze, Bunker Hill, Tupelo, Lafayette, Nashville, Fort Blakely and others of minor importance. He was honorably discharged in the fall of 1865 and returned to Adams County, where he has since been a resident. He was married October 23, 1866, to Miss Priscilla Wisner, a native of this county, born September 23, 1846, and daughter of David and Lydia Wisner, who were among the first settlers of Adams County. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had seven children, five of whom are living—James M., Martha J., Lena L., Florence A. and Verna M. Mr. Johnson owns a good farm of seventy acres, and is a successful farmer. Politically he is a Democrat, and religiously a member of the Christian Union church. His mother is living, and is in her eighty-eighth year. Mrs. Johnson's father, David Wisner, was twice married. His first wife, Mary Brooks, at her death left four children, two sons and two daughters. In 1838 he left his native State, Pennsylvania, and came to Indiana, and in 1839 married Lydia Allen, a native of Ohio. To them were born six children, four sons and two daughters. The father died in 1868, aged seventy-three years. When he came to Adams County he bought eighty acres of land two and a half miles south of Decatur. The nearest mill at that time was at Fort Wayne, and the mother was often obliged to grind buckwheat in the coffee-mill with which to make bread for the family.

SALEN CLENDENEN, one of the prosperous farmers of Hartford Township, a son of James and Mehitable (Fox) Clendenen, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, the date of his birth being March 9, 1833. In 1837 he was brought by his parents to Adams County, Indiana, where he was reared on his father's farm on section 25, Hartford Township, receiving a common-school education. On arriving at manhood he engaged in farming for himself, which he has since followed. He was married in August, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Pontius, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, who died in June, 1858, leaving one child—Lavinia. Mrs. Clendenen was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Clendenen was again married October 1, 1861, to Miss Elsie Proutty, who was born in Morrow County, Ohio, March 9, 1836, a daughter of Stephen and Mary (Barhan) Proutty. To this union have been born the following children—William F. (deceased), Sarah J. and John R. Mrs. Clendenen's parents are natives of New York and Maryland respectively. They were mar-

ried in Ohio, and in 1848 settled in Wells County, Indiana, where both died. The father was a farmer by occupation, and for several years was also in the ministry. Both were consistent members of the Baptist church. To them were born ten children, six sons and four daughters. Mr. Clendenen has met with excellent success in his general farming, and now has a fine farm containing 260 acres, 150 acres being under a high state of cultivation. He has a comfortable and commodious frame residence, which was erected in 1874 at a cost of $1,800, and good farm buildings, the entire surroundings of his farm proving the owner to be a thorough, practical farmer.

NATHANIEL P. HEASTON was born in Randolph County, Indiana, May 14, 1825. His father, David Heaston, was a native of Virginia, born in 1793. His grandfather, John Heaston, was born near Frankfort, Germany, and immigrated to the United States about the time of the Revolutionary war. He first settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the mercantile trade. He received Continental money for his goods to such an extent as to cause his failure. From there he went to Rockingham County, Virginia, where he followed school teaching. In 1803 he removed to Butler County, Ohio, residing there about four years, then settled near Dayton, where he followed school teaching until his death, which occurred when he was about eighty years of age. He was married in Germany and his wife died in Philadelphia. They had five children, three girls and two boys. He married a second time, and they had six children, four boys and two girls. David Heaston was a son of the second marriage. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1803, where he grew to manhood in Hamilton and Montgomery counties, and received a limited education in the common schools. He was married at Dayton, in 1817, to Catherine Pressel, a native of Pennsylvania, who came with her parents to Ohio and settled near Dayton. She was born in 1794. They removed to Randolph County, Indiana, in 1819, and were among the earliest settlers in that part of the county. They lived there until their demise, the father dying December 18, 1865, and the mother in 1876. They had accumulated quite a property, being the owners of 600 acres of land. The mother was a member of the Dunkard church. The parents reared three children, our subject being the second child. He was reared on a farm in Randolph County, and received an elementary education in the common schools. He also attended the seminary at Cambridge City, Wayne County, and at Winchester in Randolph County. He remained at home on the farm until 1848, when he joined the engineer's corps, and helped to survey the route for the Bee Line Railroad, from Indianapolis to Union City, consuming four years of time. The last two years he was promoted to the position of first assistant civil engineer, which position he occupied when the road was completed in December, 1852. He then resumed farming and dealing in stock. In 1866, he, with others, erected the City Flouring Mills, at Winchester, and in four years sold out his interest and came to Geneva, where he engaged in the hotel business, in connection with surveying, an occupation he still follows. Mr. Heaston was married February 19, 1857, to Sarah J. Pullen, born near Liberty, in Union County, this State, June 8, 1837. Her parents, David and Martha (Williams) Pullen, were natives of Virginia, and emigrated to Union County, Indiana, in an early day, where they fol-

lowed farming, and lived there until their decease, the father dying December 19, 1878, aged seventy-nine years, and the mother February 4, 1881, aged eighty years. They were the parents of twelve children. Mr. and Mrs. Heaston have had four children—Joseph Willard, born November 11, 1857; Clara Idelle, born November 10, 1861; Martha Olive, born January 17, 1867; Charles David, born August 5, 1874, died April 1, 1883. Mr. Heaston has been a member of the Masonic order since 1856, becoming a member of Winchester Lodge, No. 56, A. F. & A. M., of which he is still a member. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, and an active worker in his party. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in New York City, held July 4, 1868, which placed Governor Seymour in nomination for the Presidency. He also takes a great interest in local affairs and public improvements.

JOHN YOUNG was born in the State of Pennsylvania in 1828, and died in Blue Creek Township, Adams County, Indiana, June 13, 1874. He was a son of Peter and Margaret (Gilbert) Young, who were of German descent. His father being a farmer he was reared to the same avocation, which he followed through life, his youth being spent in his native State, in assisting with the farm work and attending the schools of that early day, where he received but limited educational advantages. In 1852 he went to California, where he was engaged in mining for six years. He was united in marriage in Adams County, Indiana, in 1860, to Miss Catherine Kitsler, a daughter of Nathan and Christena (Everett) Kitsler, natives of Columbia County, Pennsylvania. Of the seven children born to this union six are living—Lucy is the wife of F. A. Fry, of Illinois; Mattie; Austin, attending school at Valparaiso; Frances E., Chancey E., and Agnes E. A daughter, Addie, died June 12, 1886, eight days before her twentieth birthday. She was much beloved by her companions, and left many friends to mourn her untimely death. Mr. Young bought 120 acres of land in Blue Creek Township, when he first came to Adams County, and to this he added until he had accumulated a fine property consisting of 200 acres, which is still occupied by his widow. The farm is carried on by her sons with the assistance of hired help, and is under a fine state of cultivation. Beside the home farm the widow owns an additional two acres of land. In politics Mr. Young affiliated with the Democratic party. He was a member of the Odd Fellows order. Mrs. Young and her children, with the exception of the youngest child, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their postoffice is Willshire, Ohio. The parents of Mrs. Young were pioneers of Adams County. Both are now deceased, her father dying in 1872, and her mother in August, 1885.

JOSEPH CROZIER, farmer, section 15, Union Township, came to this county in October, 1841, and first settled on the farm now owned by Elijah Krick. He lived on that farm two years, then entered his present farm from the Government, and has occupied it since that time. It was then in a perfectly wild state. He built his log cabin which stood on the site of his present barn. Mr. Crozier was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1816, and when he was a child was taken by his parents to Perry County, same State, where he grew to

manhood. He was married in Stark County, Ohio, May 19, 1839, to Miss Christina Raver, who was born in that county September 11, 1821. After their marriage they lived in Stark County until their removal to this county. Mrs. Crozier died June 10, 1858, leaving seven children—Samuel, born December 4, 1842; George, born February 10, 1845; Elias, born March 16, 1846; James, born September 2, 1848; Joseph, born July 7, 1850; William, born February 15, 1852, and Sarah Jane, born February 10, 1856. Samuel died in hospital, while in the army, in New Orleans, in February, 1865, being a member of the Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry. George died at home. Elias also died at home February 22, 1873. William Henry and Elizabeth died in infancy. August 10, 1858, Mr. Crozier was married to Anna Trimble, who was born in Crawford County, Ohio, August 27, 1826, where she passed her childhood. She removed with her mother to Van Wert County, where the latter died February 15, 1873, at the age of seventy-seven years. She was born in Muskingum County in 1796. The father died in Crawford County, when Mrs. Crozier was quite young, aged over seventy years. There were eight children in her father's family, Mrs. Crozier being the third child; only two of the children are living—Mrs. Ensworth, of Union Township, and Mrs. Crozier. Mr. Crozier's parents were Samuel I. and Mary (Lear) Crozier. The father was born in Pennsylvania in 1786 and served in the war of 1812. He died in Allen County, Indiana, in July, 1872, and is buried near Mapleton. He was a blacksmith by trade, and followed blacksmithing most of his life. The mother was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and died in Allen County, this State, about 1857, aged sixty years. Mr. Crozier and his present wife have had no children. His grandfather Crozier was born in Ireland, came to America and settled on the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania. He died in that State. The Lears were of German ancestry. Mr. Crozier's grandparents, Hugh and Mary Trimble, died in Crawford County, Ohio. They were of Irish descent. Mr. Crozier was the oldest of eight children in his father's family.

EDWIN WILDER, of Monmouth, came to this county with his mother and two brothers, settling on a new farm about a mile north of Monmouth. This was the spring of 1845. There was a log cabin and a log stable on the place, which they purchased of William Randall. The first forty acres was bought of Judge Evans, and on this piece of land they cleared twenty or thirty acres before building. The three brothers went to work, and in a year and a half earned money enough to pay for the forty acres. In the meantime they lived in a house rented of Judge Evans. A few months later the brothers bought another forty acres. They bought 120 acres of Robert Evans, and a few years afterward another forty, which made 240 acres. The oldest brother, Alvin, took eighty acres, and the twins, Edwin and Edmond, kept their interests together, and are still together. The eldest brother was born February 16, 1820, and died January 3, 1878. Edwin and Edmond were born July 16, 1826, in Genesee County, New York, where they lived until they were ten years of age. Their father died there in 1827, aged about forty-five years. The parents, Chauncy and Sarah (Davis) Wilder, were born in Springfield, Massachusetts. The father was born January 12, 1780, and the mother July 20, 1784, and died August 17, 1855, in Root Township,

this county. The father is buried in Alexandria, Genesee County, New York, and the mother in Monmouth cemetery, this county. Edwin was married October 20, 1856, to Miss Mary Berckley, who was born in Ohio, and died in Root Township in the fall of 1863, leaving three children—Sarah E., born August 22, 1857; Harriet, born March 29, 1859, and Chauncy C., born January 5, 1861. December 6, 1865, Mr. Wilder was married to Miss Mary Thompson, who was born in Summit County, Ohio, January 3, 1839, where she lived until eleven years of age, when the family removed to Allegan County, Michigan, where she was reared and married. Her father, James Thompson, was born August 6, 1811, in Vermont, and in early life removed to Worcester, Massachusetts. He was married in Cambridge, Vermont, to Miss Hannah Lord. There were five children in her father's family—Stephen, Sarah, George, Otis and Mrs. Wilder. All are living but Otis, who was the youngest of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Wilder have no children. His grandfather, Hiram Wilder, and his grandmother Wilder, were born and died in Springfield, Massachusetts. His maternal grandparents were of English descent. Mrs. Wilder's grandparents, James and Mary (Dwinnell) Thompson, died in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Her maternal grandfather, Reuben Lord, was born in Massachusetts, and died in Cambridge, Vermont. Her maternal grandmother, Martha (Divoll) Lord, was born February 24, 1779, and died in June, 1848. Mr. Wilder voted the Republican ticket until the last two elections, when he voted the Prohibition ticket. He died on the homestead in Root Township February 27, 1887. His oldest brother, Dwight, removed to Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, where he was married, and where he died at the age of fifty-four years, leaving a wife and three sons. Eliza married, in Genesee County, a man named Samuel Holmes, who moved to Michigan. Harriet married, in Genesee County, a man named David Davis, who also moved to Michigan. Mary married William Garrett, and removed to Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, thence to Van Wert, Ohio; thence to St. Mary's, Ohio, where she died, leaving her husband and nine children. Laura married Samuel De Witt in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and moved to Lewiston, same State, where her husband died. Laura then removed to Adams County; thence to Wheatland, Missouri, where she lived with a married daughter, and where she passed the remainder of her days.

ALTON LOVEJOY DE VILBISS, D. D. S., Decatur, is a native of Indiana, born near Spencerville, DeKalb County, a son of Alexander De Vilbiss, who was born in Frederick County, Maryland, August 8, 1816, and died in DeKalb County, Indiana, January 19, 1861, aged forty-three years. In his early boyhood the father of our subject removed with his parents to Licking County, Ohio, where for a time he lived in Alexandria. After his father's death he was apprenticed to learn the tanner's trade, which not agreeing with him, he obtained his release and went to Tiffin, Ohio, and for a time worked at cabinet-making, when he returned to Alexandria and worked on his mother's farm. January 27, 1839, he was married to Lydia M. Clogston, who was born in Charleston, Virginia, now the capital of West Virginia, November 4, 1821, and to them were born eight children, of whom Alton L. was the seventh child. In June, 1843, the father removed with his family to Michigan, and the same year came to Indi-

ana, locating on a farm in the vicinity of Spencerville, where, in connection with farming, he was engaged in the manufacture of fanning-mills until his death. In his youth he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1853 he joined the United Brethren church, and soon after was licensed to preach the gospel, of which he was an earnest defender. He was a devout Christian and was always charitable toward the unfortunate, and ever ready to help the poor and needy. He was strictly temperate in his habits. Mrs. De Vilbiss still survives her husband, and is now a resident of Fort Wayne. Alton L. De Vilbiss, the subject of this sketch, was born near Spencerville September 8, 1855. He began to do for himself at the age of thirteen years, working on farms during the summer months, and attending school in the winter until he was fifteen years old. He then began working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed till reaching the age of eighteen years, when he began the study of dentistry at Fort Wayne in the dental rooms of H. C. Sites, with whom he practiced and studied for over two years. May 11, 1877, he came to Decatur, Adams County, where he has since been engaged in the practice of dentistry, and in his chosen profession has been very successful, and has gained the confidence of all who know him. He is a member of the Dental Association of Indiana. He was married near Monmouth, Adams County, September 9, 1879, to Miss Florence Lizzie Kunkel, who was born December 20, 1861, and reared in Adams County, and educated in the schools of Decatur. They are the parents of one child—Fannie, who was born at Decatur July 23, 1880. Mr. De Vilbiss was elected councilman from the First Ward in Decatur in 1886, which office he still holds. He is a worthy member of St. Mary's Lodge, No. 167, Decatur, and Decatur Encampment, No. 138, I. O. O. F. He was one of the originators and is a director in the Decatur Cemetery Association, and is also stockholder and director in the Eagle Manufacturing Company of Decatur. Mrs. DeVilbiss is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. Her parents, Samuel D. and Martha (Dorwin) Kunkel, were formerly from Ohio, coming thence to Adams County, Indiana, in an early day, when they located on a farm near Decatur.

REZIN TODD, deceased, was one of the early settlers of Wabash Township, and was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, June 24, 1818. He was reared in Ohio, and received a good education. He followed teaching when young, and came to Adams County in 1837 with Isaac Wheeler, for whom he cleared land two years. He married Mary Bitler, who was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1824. Her parents, Samuel and Mary (White) Bitler, were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. They removed to Ohio about 1833, settling near Lancaster, where the mother died. The father again married and went to Missouri, where he also died. Mr. Todd entered 160 acres of land in what is now Monroe Township, and followed school-teaching in connection with farming. He remained on this place about seven years, then sold out and came to Buffalo, now Geneva, and engaged in the mercantile trade, being one of the first to open a store in the place. He was appointed postmaster of Buffalo, succeeding Jacob Conkle, who was the first postmaster. He held the office until 1870, when he gave up his business and went to farming, follow-

ing that occupation until his death, which occurred February 17, 1875. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Todd were the parents of eight children—Mary J., Sarah A. (deceased), Maria H., Hannah M. (deceased), Emma J., Martha E., John W. and George B. (deceased). After her husband's death, Mrs. Todd married John F. McLellan, who was a shoemaker by trade, and a native of Ohio. He served as treasurer and also as sheriff of Hamilton County, Indiana. He served three years in the late war as Captain, and after it closed engaged in the milling business in Hamilton County, Indiana. He lived but two years after their marriage. Mrs. McLellan again married, October 13, 1880, her third husband being Mr. Tharp, who was born in Cayuga County, New York, February 11, 1811. He went with his parents to Ohio, who settled near Chillicothe, where he was married. He was engaged in building vessels at Cincinnati, and from there went to Kentucky, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He enlisted as a private in the Thirty-fourth Kentucky Infantry, and was afterward promoted to Regimental Quartermaster, holding this position until the close of the war, having served three years. He also had two sons who served in the war. Soon after his discharge he came to Huntington County, this State, and engaged in the practice of his profession. From there he removed to New Corydon, Jay County, where he resumed his practice. His first wife died there, leaving a family of six children. After her death he came to Geneva, where he resumed the practice of his profession, which he followed until his death, March 14, 1886. Mr. Tharp was a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity for many years. He was also a member of John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R. Mrs. Tharp is still living at Geneva. She is one of the oldest, if not the oldest settler in this section. She well remembers the hardships endured by the early settler. Neighbors were miles apart, no roads, no mills, and no postoffice. Mr. Todd taught the first school in the township. Mr. Tharp was a minister in the Protestant Methodist church, and Mrs. Tharp is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

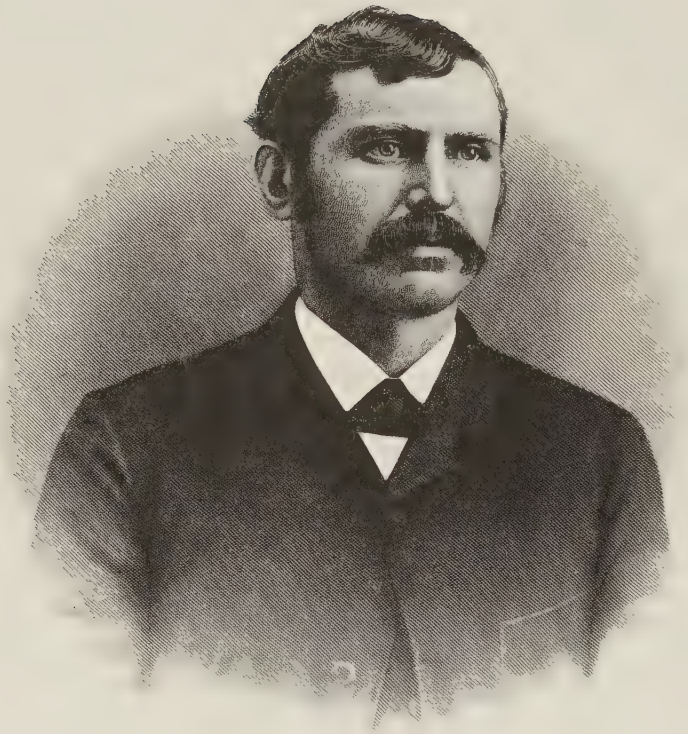
JOHN CHRISTEN, JR., farmer, Root Township, owns forty acres of land on the southeast quarter of section 16. He was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, October 5, 1844, and when he was six years of age came to America with his parents and seven other children, landing in New York in July, 1850. They then came to Adams County and settled in Root Township, where the parents are still living. John was reared in Root Township, and educated in the common schools. He commenced teaching in the winter of 1871, and taught fourteen winter schools. In 1885 he was obliged to give up teaching, as his health was becoming impaired. His parents, John and Elizabeth Christen, were born in Switzerland, the father August 7, 1812. The mother is a few years younger. The father was a baker by trade, but has followed farming since coming to America. Our subject was married July 22, 1870, to Miss Catherine Magley, who was born in Root Township, Adams County, December 25, 1850. Her parents were Christian and Mary Magley, who were born in Switzerland and came to America, settling in Licking County, Ohio, thence to this county previous to 1850. The father died in August, 1861, aged thirty-nine years, and is buried in Root Township. Mr. and Mrs. Christen have six children—

Edward S., born December 13, 1871; Arthur A., born October 12, 1873; Minnie C., born October 14, 1875; Henry W., born November 25, 1877; Wilburt C., born January 21, 1884, and Raymond D., born September 19, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Christen are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics Mr. Christen is a Democrat. In the spring of 1886 he was elected assessor for four years. Mrs. Christen's grandfather, Jacob Sharer, was born in Switzerland, and died in Licking County, Ohio. Her grandmother, Mary Sharer, was also born in Switzerland, and died in Root Township. At the time Mr. Sharer settled in Adams County, game was very plenty, he having shot more deer than any other man in that part of the county, and at one time killing two at one shot, and often shooting squirrels and other game from his cabin window. Her grandmother, Mrs. Magley, on her father's side, died in New York soon after they landed, and Mr. Magley, her grandfather, died in Licking, Ohio.

JACOB YAGER, was born in Huron County, Ohio, September 20, 1837. His parents, Jacob and Margaret (Wysup) Yager, came to Adams County in July, 1838. His grandfather, John Yager, came from Germany when seven years of age and settled in Pennsylvania. The grandmother Yager probably came from the old country. His ancestors on both sides were of the Protestant faith, and were generally farmers. About the year 1834 the grandfather came to this county and entered two sections of land, which he divided with his children, who were nine in number, six sons and three daughters—Francis, Henry, Peter, Samuel, Jacob, Sarah, Polly and Catherine. The parents were married in Ohio, and began their home life in the forest of Preble Township, Indiana. The land had no improvements whatever. Wolves, bears, etc., were uncomfortably plenty, and deer, and other wild game, had been almost entirely undisturbed. The tract of 100 acres which Jacob's father received cost about $125 at this time. The family went to work with a will; tree after tree was felled and acre after acre was cleared until this part of the wilderness became a productive farm, and the old log cabin, with its puncheon floor, after many years of faithful service was supplanted by modern buildings. When the parents came to this county there were very few settlers. There was no county seat, and papers and deeds were recorded at Fort Wayne. Mr. Yager's parents had five children—John, Jacob, George, Sarah and Polly Ann; Jacob, Sarah and George are living. After remaining on the homestead until he was twenty-five years of age, aiding in the improvement and cultivation of the farm, Jacob Yager and Mary Jane Archibald were united in marriage October 24, 1861. They began domestic life in Preble Township, settling upon a forty-acre tract which Jacob received from his father. The land was partially cleared, but had no buildings or other improvements. After three or four years forty acres more were added to the original tract, and a frame barn and a hewed-log house were built. They lived on this place eleven years, then removed to Decatur, where they resided two and a half years, then moved to St. Mary's Township upon a beautiful tract of land, comprising 197 acres, situated about three quarters of a mile from Pleasant Mills Village. It is one of the finest farms in the township, having 150 acres of improved land, and being well watered by two creeks, or branches, which renders it valuable as a stock farm as well as for agricultural purposes. Mrs.

Yager was born August 16, 1840, daughter of Thomas and Phebe (Valentine) Archibald, who were probably natives of Ohio and of Irish ancestry. In a very early day her paternal grandparents removed to the Territory of Indiana and entered 160 acres of land in Wells County, where they lived until their death. Her parents removed to the same county, probably in the year 1848, where the father purchased eighty acres of land. Her ancestors were all Protestants, and one of her uncles, John Nevett, was a minister. Her great-grandfather served in the war of 1812, and her mother's brother, William Valentine, served in the war with Mexico, during which he received an injury. Jacob Yager and his brother John were soldiers in the late war, John serving in Company C, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, and Jacob being a member of Company D, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry. Jacob was mustered into the service at Indianapolis in 1863, from which point his regiment was ordered to Nashville, thence to Pulaski, where the regiment was attacked by the rebel General Hood, about the first of December, 1864, and was forced to retreat, having only about half the force of the enemy. On this retreat many very bloody and hotly contested battles were fought—Spring Hill, Columbia, and others, until finally the historical stand was made at Nashville between Generals Thomas and Hood. Here every precaution was taken and every arrangement made for the desperate encounter soon to be made. The breast-works of the rebels and the federals were in close proximity, and the men could converse with one another. Many little trades were made by the pickets on both sides. The crisis finally came on the 15th of December, 1864, and on the 16th the battle had its full force. Mr. Yager's regiment was engaged almost the entire day, during which time he was wounded in the ear. This produced paralysis of the jaw. After about six months the ball was extracted. On the evening of that dreadful day the regiment, which in the morning had answered to 900 names, could muster only about 300 names, the remainder having been sacrificed in battle. The dead were literally strewn over the ground and the scene of death was all that the imagination can picture. Mr. Yager was taken to the field hospital, thence to Nashville, thence to Jefferson Hospital, Indiana, and August 26, 1865, he received an honorable discharge for faithful and patriotic service. When he arrived home he continued the occupation of farming, which he has continued to the present time. He has been honored with various official positions, viz., constable, assessor of Preble Township six years, city marshal of Decatur, has also been guardian, and at present is commissioner of Adams County, serving his second term. His father died June 16, 1886, and his mother January 6, 1887, at the residence of her son Jacob, aged seventy-three years, eleven months and five days. She was a member of the Baptist church a great many years. Mr. and Mrs. Yager have had five children—Ida May, born September 8, 1876, died March 1, 1880; Charles William, born August 5, 1866; Margaret Jane, born January 16, 1863; Lydia Adaline, born November 26, 1868; Phebe Viola, born October 20, 1872.

THEODORE DEFFENBAUGH, deceased, was an early settler of Adams County, born in Cumberland County, Maryland, September 20, 1826. His parents, John and Eleanor (Martin) Deffenbaugh, were also natives of Maryland, and emigrated to Ohio; thence to Adams County about the



Andrew Gottschalk

year 1838, settling in Hartford Township, where they lived until their death, the father dying in 1850, and the mother five years later. They had five children, and were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Theodore was the eldest child. He remained at home until he reached his majority and received a good education. He was married July 29, 1852, and for some time engaged in school teaching. Mrs. Deffenbaugh was formerly Keziah Clendennin, born in Fairfield County, Ohio, August 8, 1835. Her parents, James and Mehitable (Fox) Clendennin, were natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Fairfield, Ohio; thence to this county, settling in Hartford Township, where the father died in March, 1867. The mother is still living. They were the parents of nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Deffenbaugh had six children, and were members of the Baptist church. Mr. Deffenbaugh was a soldier in the late war, being a member of Company H, Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, and participated in several battles, Nashville being the last. He died of small-pox January 25, 1865. Mrs. Deffenbaugh was again married to Jesse Carey November 6, 1880, and resides in the village of Geneva.

ANDREW GOTTSCHALK, treasurer of Adams County, is a native of Indiana, born in Nottingham Township, Wells County, November 13, 1850. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, and was educated in the district and private schools of his native county, remaining on his father's farm till reaching the age of twenty years. He then engaged in teaching school in Nottingham Township, which he continued till 1872, a period of two years. In May, 1872, he came to Adams County, Indiana, and engaged in the drug business at Linn Grove. In November of the same year he removed to Berne, Adams County, where he has since been associated with Peter Hoffman in the drug business under the firm name of Hoffman & Gottschalk. During this time, from 1877 till 1883, he was postmaster at Berne, and from 1880 till 1882 he held the office of justice of the peace, serving with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. May 9, 1875, he was married at Botkins, Shelby County, Ohio, to Miss Laura Sheets, a daughter of Philip and Cornelia (Monger) Sheets, who were natives of Germany. Four children have been born to this union, three of whom are living—Cora B., Thurman and Wilda M. Oliver E., their second child, died at Berne May 15, 1883, aged over four years. Mr. Gottschalk was elected treasurer of Adams County in the fall of 1884 on the Democratic ticket, and in September, 1885, came to Decatur to assume the duties of that office, being re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1886, in which he is serving to the best interests of his county. He was a member of the Adams County Democratic Central Committee two years, from 1882 until 1884, and in 1884 was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention held at Indianapolis. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gottschalk are members of the Evangelical Association, of which he has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school for the past five years. The parents of our subject, Jacob and Christina (Fox) Gottschalk, were natives of Wittemberg, Germany, where they were reared and married. They immigrated to America in 1845, first locating in Montgomery County, Ohio, removing shortly after to Wells County, Indiana, where the father followed farming till his death, which occurred January 26, 1867. The mother also died on the homestead in Nottingham Township, Wells County, in 1855. Both were consistent

members of the Evangelical Association. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom still survive, residing in various parts of the State of Indiana.

LEWIS W. LEWTON, farmer, sections 17 and 20, Root Township, was born in Adams County, Indiana, November 12, 1841. When he was quite young his parents moved to Adams County, locating in Decatur, where the father died in December, 1845. The latter was born April 16, 1815, and was married March 2, 1837. He was a son of Perry and Mary (Le Masters) Lewton, the former a native of Carroll County, Ohio, and when a young man came to Adams County, Indiana. He was married in Adams County. The mother was born in Carroll County, Ohio, April 11, 1816. Her parents were John and Nancy (Baxter) Le Masters, both of whom died in Root Township. Mr. Lewton's grandmother died January 9, 1864, her husband having died previously. Mr. Lewton was reared in Decatur and Root townships. After his father's death the family removed to a farm. The mother afterward married Zedekiah Brown. There were three children in the family of Mr. Lewton's father—Nancy E., born February 10, 1838, died at the age of thirteen years; Lewis, and Perry A., born March 12, 1845. All were born in Adams County. There was one half brother—James B., born September 22, 1852, and died April 16, 1853. Our subject was married November 24, 1867, to Miss Sarah J. Robison, who was born in Adams County, and died August 15, 1870, leaving two children—Mary E., born August 20, 1868, and Lewis C., born December 6, 1869. January 3, 1872, Mr. Lewton was married to Miss Mary C. Robison, a sister of his former wife. Her parents were James and Elizabeth (Douden) Robison. Mr. and Mrs. Lewton have had six children—Carrie D., born January 14, 1873; Amos J., born January 17, 1875; Ada M., born June 15, 1877; Hattie, born June 27, 1879, died August 27, 1880; Edgar W., born May 8, 1882, and Daisy, born October 9, 1884. Politically Mr. Lewton is a Democrat. He was elected township trustee in 1884, and re-elected in 1886. His grandfather, Jacob Lewton, was born in Maryland, and died in Harrison County, Ohio, at the age of eighty-five years. He was twice married, and the father of fifteen children. During the late war Mr. Lewton enlisted in Company K, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and served three years. He enlisted August 28, 1862, and was mustered out July 19, 1865, at Mobile, Alabama. His first battle was at Munfordville, and was there taken prisoner September 17, and was paroled the same day and went to Indianapolis. He returned home and remained until exchanged. His regiment was in General Bank's Red River expedition, under the command of General A. J. Smith, Division Commander.

CORNELIUS TRENTON DORWIN, photographer, of Decatur, is a native of Adams County, Indiana, born at Monmouth, March 27, 1848. His father, Calvin S. Dorwin, was a native of Vermont, a son of Ziba and Anna (Stackhouse) Dorwin, and of English descent. Cornelius Dorwin was eight years old when his father died. His mother subsequently married James Spencer, and removed to Decatur. Our subject was reared at Decatur, receiving his education in the schools of that city. When fourteen years old he began to learn harness-making with I. J. Miesse, which he

followed until seventeen years of age. He then went to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he commenced to learn photography with A. F. Wise, remaining with him until he reached the age of nineteen years. In February, 1867, he enlisted in the United States Regular Army, and was assigned to Company F, Twenty-first United States Infantry, and was stationed at Fortress Monroe, at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, a part of the duty of his company being to guard Jeff. Davis, who was at that time a prisoner at that place. In 1869 his regiment was ordered to the Pacific coast, and was transported by the Union and Central Pacific Railway Companies on the second train from east to west on that route. He was present at the laying of the last rail on that road, and saw the golden spike driven in by a silver hammer. His regiment was stationed at Fort Goodwin, Arizona Territory, until 1870, to look after the Apache Indians, when his term of service expiring, he was discharged February 4 of that year. He then returned to Decatur, Adams County, and soon after went to Montgomery County, Indiana, and opened a photograph gallery at Waveland, which he carried on until 1872. In that year he went to Edgar County, Illinois, locating at Kansas, where he remained until the fall of 1874, when he returned to Decatur, Adams County, and has since been engaged in the photograph business. In 1886 he began quarrying stone, burning lime and dealing generally in that business, and at the same time continuing his photograph business. January 18, 1876, Mr. Dorwin was married at Decatur to Miss Maggie J. McGonagle, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Crawford) McGonagle, of Ohio. They are the parents of three children—Otis Joseph, Kate Elizabeth and Eva. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dorwin are members of the Presbyterian church at Decatur. He is a member of Kekionga Lodge, No. 65, K. of P., in which he has passed all the chairs, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana.

LABEN HEDINGTON, deceased, who was one of the old and honored pioneers of Adams County, was born in Knox County, Ohio, January 6, 1822. His parents died when he was a child, and from an early age he was thrown on his own resources and worked at whatever he could find to do. He was married in Van Wert County, Ohio, in 1840, to Sarah Daniels, who was born in Knox County in 1821, a daughter of Robert and Susannah (Osenbeaugh) Daniels, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. The parents of Mrs. Hedington were married in Knox County, and to them were born eleven children. They came to Adams County in the spring of 1839, and after living a short time in Monroe Township, went to Michigan, where the mother died about 1860, a member of the Lutheran church. She was born in the State of Ohio, October 16, 1802. After his wife's death Mr. Daniels returned to Indiana and lived with his children. He died in White County in April, 1871. To Mr. and Mrs. Hedington were born thirteen children, of whom eight still survive—Samuel, Lhamon, Maria, Isabell, Julia Ann, Minerva, George B. and Arminda. Henry M., their second son, enlisted in the war of the Rebellion when eighteen years of age, and served three years. He was wounded twice. After his return home he was married, and had a family of three children, two of whom survive him. Mr. Hedington came to Adams County, Indiana, where he lived two years, and then settled in Van Wert County, seven miles from Monroe Township, as early as

1841, in which year he settled in Monroe Township. In 1843 he settled on section 24 of Monroe Township, where he spent the remainder of his life. His first purchase was forty acres, on which a log cabin had been built. He afterward built a hewed log house, in which his family lived until 1860, when he erected a comfortable frame residence, in which his wife and three children still reside. He followed stock-raising in connection with his general farming, and in all was very successful, and was enabled to add to his original purchase until he owned 500 acres besides what he had given to his children. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, casting his first Presidential vote for James K. Polk. He was a kind and loving husband and father, and was much respected throughout the neighborhood where he had lived for so many years, and his death caused universal regret to his friends and sorrow to his family.

ANDREW J. JUDAY, an early settler of Geneva, was born on the old homestead in Wabash County, November 12, 1841, son of Henry S. Juday. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and obtained his education in the district schools. He remained at home until the breaking out of the civil war, then enlisted at Bluffton, September 19, 1861, in Company A, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, serving until October 28, 1864. He participated in the battles of New Madrid, Missouri, Riddle's Point, Fort Pillow, Port Gibson, Mississippi, Champion Hills, May 16, 1863, at which place he was severely wounded in the arm and sent to hospital. After his recovery he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and remained in the service until his discharge. He was taken prisoner at Champion Hills, and paroled June 6, 1863; he was afterward exchanged. He now draws a pension of $30 a month for his injuries. Upon receiving his final discharge he returned to Adams County, and followed farming until 1872, and settled in Geneva the following March, where he was engaged in the grocery trade nine years. He was one of the first grocers in Geneva. In 1881 he sold out and went into a general store with G. W. Donart. After a few months he purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business alone for three years. He then sold out his stock to Sol Keister, since which time he has given his attention to farming in a small way. Mr. Juday is a Republican in politics. He has served as president of the school board four years, and is a member of the John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R. Mr. Juday has been twice married. His first wife was Amanda Nelson, whom he married January 18, 1864, a daughter of Elias Nelson. She was born in Adams County, and died July 4, 1865. January 28, 1870, he was married to Ellen M. McCollum, a native of Jay County, this State. When she was two years of age her parents removed to Fillmore County, Minnesota. Her father, Daniel McCollum, was an old settler of Jay County. The mother died in Minnesota and the father in Geneva. They were the parents of ten children. Mrs. Juday has had four children, two now living —Otis O. and Alta G. Mr. and Mrs. Juday are members of the United Brethren church. Henry S. Juday, deceased, father of the preceding, was an early settler of Adams County. He resided on the northwest quarter of section 28, Wabash Township. He was born in Virginia in 1803, and removed to Darke County, Ohio, where he was married. His father was also a native of Virginia, removed to Preble County, Ohio, and died in 1867 in Darke County, at the age of one hun-

dred years, one month and twenty-seven days. His wife died many years previous. Henry S. was married to Anna Landis, who was born in Kanawha County, Virginia, in 1816. Her parents removed to Darke County, where they passed the remainder of their days. Our subject came to Adams County in 1836 or 1837, and resided on his farm until 1864, when he removed to Fulton County, Illinois, where he died in 1867. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but joined the Republican party after its organization. He was a staunch worker, and held the office of justice of the peace for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Juday were members of the Methodist Episcopal church until 1864; but owing to the fact that there was no church of that denomination, they united with the United Brethren church. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters.

JAMES NIBLICK, deceased, was one of the old and honored pioneers of Adams County, settling on section 6, Washington Township, in the fall of 1834, and is said to have been the ninth settler in the county. He subsequently sold his farm in Washington Township, and removed to Decatur, where he resided two years. He then went to Missouri, where he lived till his death in the fall of 1869. Mr. Niblick was a native of County Armagh, Ireland, born in the year 1801. He was brought by his parents to America when two years of age, they settling in New York State, where they lived several years, removing thence to Ohio, where the father followed agricultural pursuits. James Niblick, our subject, learned the cooper's trade, which he followed a number of years, and for ten years after coming to Adams County was the only cooper in the county. He was twice married, his first wife being Anna Carter, by whom he had eight children, five sons and three daughters. Her father was at one time a slave-holder, but afterward freed his slaves. For his second wife Mr. Niblick married Sarah A. Ball, who died in the fall of 1886. Eight children were born to this union, one son and seven daughters. Mr. Niblick was numbered among the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of his county, and always took an active interest in any enterprise which he deemed for the public welfare. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was much respected by all who knew him.

DANIEL P. BOLDS, a prominent business man of Geneva, was born in Hartford Township, Adams County, Indiana, October 9, 1857, son of Alexander Bolds. He remained at home until he became of age, and received a common-school education. After reaching his majority he followed farming until the winter of 1882, when he removed to Geneva and engaged in the mercantile trade, which he followed until the spring of 1886, then sold out and went to Kansas, where he purchased 640 acres of land in Ford and Finney counties. He owns property in Geneva, where he still resides, and a farm within one mile of Geneva. He was married September 26, 1879, to Josephine Deffenbaugh, a native of Hartford Township, daughter of Theodore Deffenbaugh. She was born December 26, 1862. They have two children—Forest, born July 24, 1880, and Ernest, born November 16, 1882. In politics Mr. Bolds is a Democrat. In 1880 he was elected constable of Hartford Township, and served two years, and after his removal to Geneva in 1884 was elected councilman of the First Ward, and was appointed president

of the Town Board, serving two years. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, John P. Porter Camp, No. 11, Division of Indiana, and has held the offices of first lieutenant and quartermaster.

ALEXANDER BOLDS, farmer, section 28, Hartford Township, was born in Medina County, Ohio, August 22, 1830, son of Philander and Clarissa (Doris) Bolds, also natives of Ohio, and of English ancestry. They were married in Ohio, where the father engaged in farming. They came to Adams County in 1836, and settled in what was then Alexander, in Wabash Township. They remained here several years, then returned to Ohio, where the mother died. The father started to visit a son in Michigan, and was never heard from afterward. They had two sons and three daughters. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Our subject grew to manhood in Indiana and Ohio, and received a common-school education. He has always been engaged in agriculture. He settled permanently in Adams County in 1856, on the farm where he now resides. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, and served until June 12, 1865. His regiment was attached to the Fourth Army Corps, under General Thomas. He participated in the battles of Franklin, Columbia, Pulaski and Nashville, where he was severely wounded, losing his arm by a gun-shot wound, for which he receives a pension of $40 a month. After this he returned to his home in Adams County, where he has since resided. Politically Mr. Bolds is a Democrat, and has held the office of township treasurer. He was married August 14, 1856, to Lehr Pontius, born in Pickaway County, Ohio, June 3, 1835, daughter of John Pontius, also a native of Pickaway County. Mrs. Bolds is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Bolds are the parents of four children—Daniel P., George W., Ruffina M. and Otta. Mr. Bolds owns 200 acres of land, and is engaged in general farming.

JIMROD DAILEY, deceased, was a farmer, residing on section 34, Root Township, where he owned 297 acres of land. He was born in St. Mary's Township, Adams County, September 21, 1842, where he was reared on his father's farm. He remained at home until his marriage, which event occurred February 13, 1868, to Miss Rosanna Mills, who was born in Van Wert County, Ohio, September 28, 1848, where she was reared and married. Her parents were Halsted and Mary (Pearson) Mills. Her father was born in New Jersey, April 4, 1812, and when he was very young his parents removed to Miami County, Ohio. Soon after his marriage he removed to Van Wert County, where he died November 11, 1885. Her mother was born in Miami County November 29, 1822, and died October 6, 1877, in Van Wert County. Mr. Dailey's father, James Dailey, was born in Athens County, Ohio, September 18, 1816, and died in St. Mary's Township, this county, in 1863. His mother, Mary (Johnson) Dailey, was born in West Virginia September 22, 1823, and died December 3, 1885. Mr. Dailey died February 5, 1886, and is buried at Mount Tabor cemetery, St. Mary's Township. He left three children—Anna, born May 25, 1869, in St. Mary's Township; Mary, born September 18, 1874, and Jesse Davis, born June 5, 1882. Politically Mr. Dailey was a Republican. Mrs. Dailey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr.

Dailey's grandfather Dailey was born in Ireland. His grandmother, Mary Dailey, was born in Wales. His great-grandfather Dailey was a native of Ireland. His maternal grandfather, Enoch Pearson, and his grandmother, Rosina (McClure) Pearson, died in Miami County, Ohio, the latter in 1886, aged eighty-eight years. Mrs. Dailey's grandfather, William Mills, was a native of New Jersey, and died in Miami County, Ohio. Her grandmother, Elizabeth (Clark) Mills, died in Miami County when Mrs. Dailey's father was eighteen years of age. Her maternal grandfather, Joseph Johnson, and her grandmother, Mary (Davis) Johnson, died in Van Wert County, Ohio.

ROBERT EVANS, farmer, sections 20 and 21, Root Township, owns 225 acres of land, more than half of it being under cultivation. He came to this county with his parents in 1832. There were the parents and three other children. The father came before them, in company with two or three others whom he hired to cut away and clear nine acres of the land, and put in corn and potatoes. He then returned to Mercer County for his family and moved them to the farm. They made a comfortable place for camping out while their cabin was being built. The cabin was made of round logs, scotched down on the outside, a bedquilt for a door, and no floor. The father hired some men in Ohio to build him a hewed-log house. It was two stories in height and was built by Ebenezer Goddard. It was commenced soon after the family arrived, and was finished in a few weeks. The family then moved into it, and the first one was converted into a stable. The one made of hewed logs is still standing and is in a good state of preservation. Mr. Evans' parents were John K. and Margaret (Wise) Evans. The father was born in Montgomery County, New York, November 16, 1795. He moved to Columbus, Ohio, in 1816, where he remained a year, then in 1817 removed to Dayton, and in 1822 to Shane's Crossing, thence to Allen, now Adams County, this State. He was the first and last associate judge of Adams County. In the spring of 1850 he moved to Fort Wayne, where he died February 22, 1874. He was very successful during life and amassed quite a fortune. When he was twenty years old he bought one year of his time of his father, and went among the farmers and worked by the month until he earned money enough to buy eighty acres of land in Mercer County, Ohio. This was his beginning. He died leaving an estate valued at $200,000. He was twice married. By his first marriage were five children, three of whom are living —Robert, Elizabeth and Harriet. By his second marriage were four children, all of whom are living. Our subject was married September 3, 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Sparks, who was born in Dearborn County, this State, July 7, 1828. When she was a child the family removed to Tippecanoe County, settling on a farm, and in a few years came to Adams County. Her father was a Methodist minister, and had charge of the Decatur circuit for two years. He then went to De Kalb County and had charge of that circuit two years. He is now living at Kewanna, Fulton County, Indiana, and is eighty years of age. He was born in Ohio January 11, 1806. The mother was born in the State of New York, November 11, 1805. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have had eleven children—Cynthia A., born August 9, 1845, died at the age of five months; Harriet J., born December 10, 1848; Jemima E., born August 7, 1851; Robert M., born November 3, 1853, died in

early infancy; Jesse F., born July 5, 1856; Emma J., born March 24, 1859, died September 8, 1884; John R., born September 11, 1861; Ida E., born October 8, 1865; Jeremiah C., born October 20, 1869; Thomas E., born July 23, 1872; an infant unnamed died very young. In politics Mr. Evans is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church. His grandfather, Robert Evans, was born in Massachusetts, and died in Root Township, this county, in 1845, aged seventy-seven years. He came from New York to Adams County, and died at the home of Robert's father. His maternal grandfather, John Wise, was born in Germany, and came to America when a child. He died near Richmond, Indiana. His grandmother, Sarah (Sowders) Wise, died in Ohio, near Piqua. She was American born. Mrs. Evans' grandfather, Jesse Sparks, was a native of Ohio. Her maternal grandparents, Stephen and Esther (Peck) Thorn, died in Tippecanoe County. Her parents were Jesse and Jemima (Thorn) Sparks.

JOHN M. HOLLAWAY, undertaker at Geneva, was born in Darke County, Ohio, August 16, 1834, son of John D. Hollaway, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1794. His mother, Catherine (Mill) Hollaway, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1795. The father of John D. was Samuel Hollaway, born in England in 1756. He and a brother came to America, he as a soldier in the Continental army, and his brother a soldier in the British army. After the war Samuel settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he married and following farming. In 1804 he removed to Warren County, Ohio, near Lebanon, settling on a farm. In 1818 he joined the Shakers, with whom he remained until his death, which occurred in 1856, at the age of a hundred years. He reared a family of four sons and four daughters, John D. being next to the youngest. The latter enlisted in April, 1811, and served one year under General Harrison. He was at the siege of Fort Meigs, under Major Corcoran, and was wounded by a musket ball in the right thigh. Soon after his discharge he was married, in April, 1817, near Troy, Miami County, Ohio. He was a hatter by trade, but after his marriage followed farming. He removed to Darke County, Ohio, on Stillwater, where he lived until his death, September, 1866. The mother died in September, 1872. They had eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, our subject being the youngest. The entire family were members of the Disciple church except John. Mr. Hollaway was a life-long Democrat, but he voted for his old commander, General Harrison, for President in 1840. John M., the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, then went to learn the carpenter's trade, serving two years' apprenticeship. He then traveled until he was twenty-five years old, visiting many of the Western States and Territories, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, and back to his home. He was married August 12, 1859, to Zilpha A. Lukes, born in Miami County, Ohio, June 8, 1836, and then worked at his trade one year. After this he followed farming until 1861, when he enlisted, April 17, in Company C, Eleventh Ohio Infantry, in the three months call. He served until August 27, 1861, and afterward received a commission from Governor Tod, as First Lieutenant of Company E, Forty-fifth Ohio Infantry, serving until December 28, 1863, when he resigned and returned home. He

again enlisted as a private in the Eighth Ohio Battery, Light Artillery, and remained until the close of the war. He was discharged August 10, 1865, at Vicksburg, Mississippi. He participated in the battle of Perryville, siege of Knoxville, and several other battles and skirmishes. After his discharge he returned to Darke County, Ohio, and soon after was elected justice of the peace, which office he resigned and removed to Ridgeville, Randolph County, this State. In January, 1872, he removed to Ceylon, this county, thence to Geneva in 1874, which is his present home. He worked at his trade until February, 1884, when he engaged in the undertaking business, and follows that exclusively. Mr. Hollaway is a Republican in politics, and is a member of John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R., being a charter member. He has served three terms as commander. Mrs. Hollaway is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Hollaway are the parents of six children—Hamlin M., Ida M., Irena, Olla (deceased), Emma and Goldie, also deceased. They have an adopted daughter, Mamie Ruckman.

DENNISON TINKHAM, an old settler of Blue Creek Township, was born in Vermont, September 28, 1814, a son of Isaac and Synthia Tinkham, natives of Vermont. In his infancy his parents moved to Franklin County, Ohio, where he was reared, receiving good educational advantages, and in the winter of 1837 accompanied his father to Adams County, settling in Blue Creek Township, where they improved a tract of heavily-timbered land. He has been successful, his labors being rewarded by a competency for his declining years. He owns 180 acres of choice land, and has one of the pleasantest homes in the township. He is one of the oldest living pioneers of the county, and rejoices to see the improvements that have taken place in the last half century, feeling a sense of pleasure in the thought that he has been instrumental in advancing this improvement. Mr. Tinkham was married January 25, 1844, to Margaret Scoles, a daughter of Andrew and Hannah Scoles, early settlers of Adams County. To them were born ten children, but six of whom are living—Lorenzo, William T., Francis M., Sylvester C., Rebecca and Elizabeth. Mrs. Tinkham died September 18, 1885, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. She was an earnest Christian, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Tinkham is also a member of the Methodist church. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN G. SHEETS, farmer, resides on section 10, Union Township, where he owns seventy-two acres of land. He was born in Harrison, Van Wert County, Ohio, December 6, 1853, and was reared and educated in his father's district. His parents were Jahue and Susanna (Rummel) Sheets, and were born in Columbiana County, Ohio. Both are living on the old homestead where they first settled, the father having entered the land from the Government. The farm consists of 164 acres in Ohio, and sixty-four in Union Township, this county. April 20, 1882, our subject was married to Emma D. Bailey, who was born in Union Township January 18, 1863, and was reared and educated in her native county. Her father, Nathaniel Bailey, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, August 8, 1818, died November 12, 1883, and is buried in Clark's Chapel cemetery. The mother, Catherine (Harvout) Bailey,

was born in Ashland County, January 18, 1820. The parents were married in that county, and came to Adams County, this State, with three children. After their settlement in this county eight more children were born. Six of their eleven children are living—three in Union Township, one in Allen County, one in Kosciusko County, and one in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Sheets have had two children—Oliver Otto, born October 26, 1883, died August 8, 1884; Mary Aletha, born September 14, 1885. The Sheets are of German ancestry. His grandfather, George Rummel, died in Harrison Township, Van Wert County, Ohio.

FRANCIS JOSEPH GILLIG, a pioneer of Adams County, was born Kulsheim, Baden, Germany, December 11, 1813. When he was fourteen years of age he began to learn the shoemaker's trade, serving an apprenticeship in his native city. In 1834 he came to America, landing in New York City July 4. He worked at his trade in Newark, New Jersey, Sandusky, Ohio, Buffalo, New York, and again in Sandusky, until October 7, 1838, when he came to Adams County, Indiana. There being but three houses in Decatur, he rented a log house across the river and east of the town, in which he lived until spring. In August, 1839, he moved to Fort Wayne, but in the spring of 1841 he returned to Adams County, and located in Union Township, entering 120 acres of land from the Government. This land he cleared and improved and made his home fifteen years. He then sold his farm and subsequently bought another in Washington Township, on which he lived until 1869, when he sold his farm and moved to Decatur, and has since lived retired from active business. January 1, 1838, Mr. Gillig was married in Sandusky, Ohio, to Teressa Spuwler, a native of Switzerland, born January 26, 1817, daughter of George and Mary (Keller) Spuwler, who came to America in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Gillig have had eight children; but two are living—Amos, a lumber manufacturer of Decatur, and Julia, wife of Sylvester Spangler, a contractor and builder. Leo died in Virginia City, Nevada, December 27, 1868, aged twenty-seven years; Simon died May 15, 1869, aged twenty-two years, while a student at the mercantile college at Poughkeepsie, New York; Mary died December 14, 1852, aged five years, and three died in infancy. In politics Mr. Gillig is a Prohibitionist. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The parents of Mr. Gillig, Lawrence and Francisca (Kolhler) Gillig, died in their native country, the father in 1848, aged sixty years, and the mother in 1872, aged eighty-two years. They were both reared in the faith of the Catholic church.

JOHN ROBISON, a progressive farmer of Adams County, residing on section 26, Monroe Township, is a native of Perry County, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being September 1, 1835. His parents, John M. and Jane (Baxter) Robison, were also natives of the same State, and of Scotch descent, and to them were born nine children, three sons and six daughters. They immigrated to Crawford County, Ohio, in 1837, and there engaged in farming. The mother died about the year 1859, aged sixty-two years, and the father died in Van Wert County, Ohio, in 1872, aged seventy-six years. Both were members of the Presbyterian church. John Robison, the subject of

this sketch, was the youngest child of his father's family. He was reared on his father's farm in Crawford County, and received his education in the common schools. He was united in marriage March 31, 1857, to Miss Sarah E. Kerr, who was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1835, a daughter of James W. and Rosanna (McLelland) Kerr. Of the nine children born to this union seven are yet living—Jane R., Alva B., William E., John M., Martha A., Orrin M. and Esther D. After his marriage Mr. Robison engaged in farming in Ohio, remaining in that State until April, 1865, when he came to Adams County, Indiana, and bought the farm in Monroe Township, where he has since followed general farming. His farm contains eighty acres of choice land, and its entire surroundings show the owner to be a thorough, practical farmer.

JESSE MYERS, of Washington Township, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 1, 1814, son of David and Catherine Myers, natives of Virginia and early settlers of Columbiana County. When he was about fourteen years of age he went with his parents to Stark County, and four years later to Carroll County. He was raised among the pioneers and educated in the early district schools. In 1837 he came to Allen County, this State, prior to its organization into a county, and again endured the hardships of pioneer life. He was married May 28, 1838, to Mary Mick, and they became the parents of eight children, four of whom are living—Cordelia, Andrew, Anna and David. Mrs. Myers died in 1855. One year later Mr. Myers came to Adams County, remaining a short time at Monmouth. He removed to Washington Township in the fall of 1883. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the United Brethren church.

JONATHAN BOWER, one of the substantial farmers of Kirkland Township, residing on section 10, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Berks County February 12, 1827, a son of Simon and Anna (Ramei) Bower, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They subsequently immigrated to Fairfield County, Ohio, where they followed agricultural pursuits till death. Both were members of the Lutheran church. Their family consisted of fourteen children, four sons and ten daughters. Jonathan Bower, the subject of this sketch, was reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he had made his life-work. He remained on the home farm till his marriage, January 13, 1850, to Lydia Spade, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born December 23, 1831. Her parents, Henry and Rosanna (Alsbough) Spade, were natives of Pennsylvania and Fairfield County, Ohio, respectively, the father born in 1800 and the mother in 1807, both being of German origin. In his religious faith the father was a Lutheran, the mother being a member of the German Reformed church. The father was a farmer all his life. He died in April, 1842. He was twice married, having one child by his first marriage. His second wife was Rosanna Alsbough, a sister of his first wife, and to this marriage were born eight children, three sons and five daughters. Mrs. Spade is also deceased, her death taking place April 6, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Bower have had twelve children born to them—Henry T., Mary A. (deceased), Margaret E. (deceased), Sarah J. (deceased), Laura A., Rosanna, Simon J., Josephine I., Charles W.

(deceased), Emma E., Hattie B. (deceased) and George B. After his marriage Mr. Bower engaged in farming for himself. In 1861 he came to Adams County and located on the farm where he now resides, he having purchased the land five years before coming to the county. His farm was then heavily covered with timber, and his first residence in the county was built of logs, as well as his farm buildings. He now has 160 acres of fine land, seventy acres under cultivation, a comfortable and commodious residence, and good out-buildings for the accommodation of his stock. Mr. and Mrs. Bower are members of the Lutheran church. In politics Mr. Bower is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in the politics of his county. He has held the office of assessor, and was township trustee almost five years.

JACOB BUHLER, dealer in lime, hair, cement and plaster of paris, also flour and feed exchange, at Decatur, was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, February 25, 1825. He learned the stone mason's trade when a young man, and traveled as a journeyman mason in his native country for three years. In 1847 he came to America, landing at New York June 26, and from there went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked at his trade until 1848. He then went to Licking County, Ohio, and there worked at his trade until coming to Adams County, Indiana, in 1849, where he has since resided at Decatur, with the exception of five years spent in Wabash County. He followed contracting after settling in Adams County, and in 1875 began dealing in lime and building material, in which he is still engaged. He was united in marriage at Decatur, June 3, 1851, to Rose Ann Chronister, born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Helem) Chronister, who were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. They came to Adams County, Indiana, in 1847, when Mrs. Bühler was about sixteen years of age, and located on a farm in Union Township, where the father died in 1859, aged sixty-four years. The mother died at Decatur in 1884 at the age of seventy-nine years. Both were members of the Lutheran church. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bühler, of whom six are living—Emanuel, Samuel, Jacob B., Albert, John and Chester, all with the exception of Albert, who is in Nebraska, being residents of Decatur. Those deceased are—David A., who died August 4, 1854, aged one year, and Henry C., who died May 3, 1862, aged six years. Mr. Bühler is a member of St. Mary's Lodge, No. 167, I. O. O. F. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He and his wife belong to the Evangelical church at Decatur, and for three years he has served as steward of his church.

ALBERT HUSER, proprietor of a saw-mill at Preble Station, was born in Wabash Township, this county, January 16, 1859. He was reared on a farm, and when fourteen years of age he left home and hired out to work on a farm until he was twenty-one years old. He then purchased a saw-mill at Friedheim, Preble Township, and still owns it. In March, 1885, he bought the mill he is operating at the present time, and manufactures from 6,000 to 7,000 feet of lumber per day, and at Friedheim, 5,000 feet per day. Mr. Huser's parents are George and Mary (Shuler) Huser, who were born in Germany. They now live at Friedheim. The father came to America alone, when a

young man, settling in Pennsylvania, where he was married. He came to Adams County with wife and three children, and since his settlement here five children have been born. Mr. Huser was married October 31, 1882, to Miss Louisa Buuck, who was born at Friedheim August 25, 1861. They have one child —Paulina, born August 28, 1883. Mrs. Huser is a daughter of Diedrich and Mary (Werfelman) Buuck.

DAVID MYERS, a son of Jesse Myers, was born in Allen County, this State, September 16, 1851. In early youth he learned the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed about six years, spending about two and a half years in Michigan and Kansas. He was married October 19, 1870, to Miss Mary J. Drage. Of their three children, two are living—Harvey E. and Nellie E. November 27, 1885, he married Minerva Cronister, and they have one child—Minerva M. Mr. Myers owns eighty acres of excellent land, in a good state of cultivation. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

FREDERICK J. MAC WHINNEY, a square timber merchant, of Geneva, was born at St. Thomas, Elgin County, Canada, Province of Ontario, September 9, 1856. His parents were natives of Ireland, and immigrated to Canada, where they were married, and remained there until their death. The father was a tanner by trade, and was the owner of a tannery and boot and shoe store. He died in 1866, aged forty-six years. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters. Frederick J. attended the common schools until thirteen years of age, and remained at home until eighteen years old, then went to work for a ship timber firm. He afterward worked at the same business in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, and still follows it as his principal occupation. He resided in Celina, Ohio, four years previous to coming to Geneva in 1883. He entered into partnership with Mr. J. J. Watson, which partnership still continues. He was married at Ceylon, Wabash Township, November 22, 1884, to Miss Nettie Ellsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Mac Whinney have one child—Bertha E., born January 24, 1886. Mr. Mac Whinney is a member of Decatur Lodge, No. 571, A. F. & A. M., having united with the order at Sarnia, Canada, about 1880, at which time he became a member of Victoria Lodge, No. 56. While a resident of Ceylon he held the office of postmaster, receiving his appointment under President Arthur's administration. He served until he resigned, after the change in the administration.

LEANDER DUNBAR, the present county commissioner of Adams County, was born in French Township, Adams County, Indiana, September 6, 1850, a son of Lucian and Philena (French) Dunbar, the father a native of New York and of English ancestry, and the mother of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Her father, Joseph French, was one of the old pioneers of Adams County, and the first settler of French Township, which township was named in honor of him. Leander Dunbar, the subject of this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits, remaining on the home farm, in French Township, until eighteen years of age. He then went to Walworth County, Wisconsin, where he remained a year, then returned to Adams County, and engaged in the manufacture of

wagons and carriages at Buena Vista, in Hartford Township, which he has since followed with success. He is the patentee of the celebrated Excelsior Road Cart, for which he received a patent in April, 1886. Mr. Dunbar was married at Buena Vista in February, 1875, to Miss Mary Meshbarger, who was born in Adams County, of German parents, her father, Jacob Meshbarger, being a pioneer of the county. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar—Minnie, Carrie and Merlin. In politics Mr. Dunbar affiliates with the Democratic party. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace of Hartford Township, serving as such two years, when he resigned. In 1878 he was appointed county commissioner to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Benjamin Runyan, and has since held that office by re-election, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Mrs. Dunbar is a member of the Evangelical church of Linn Grove.

WILLIAM H. H. BEARS, mason and member of the village board, Geneva, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, September 19, 1839, son of Lyman Bears, an old settler of Nottingham Township. William came with his parents to Wells County when one year old, where he was reared on his father's farm, and received a common school education. He remained at home until nineteen years of age, then went for himself, working at anything he could find to do. He was married April 8, 1868, to Eliza A. Reiff, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July 17, 1838, daughter of John K. Reiff, deceased. Mr. Bears remained in Wells County until 1881, then removed to Geneva, where he still resides, and where he has followed his trade, with the exception of two years, when he served as village marshal. Mr. and Mrs. Bears are members of the United Brethren church. Their children are—John W., born April 20, 1859; Jennetta P., born September 24, 1860; Mary A., born October 23, 1862, died May 17, 1868; Lyman U. G., born November 28, 1864; Henrietta, born February 18, 1867; Sarah C., born August 31, 1869; Eliza M., born September 8, 1873; Jesse M., born March 3, 1880, and an infant unnamed, deceased.

JOHN KING, manufacturer of wagons and carriages, Decatur, Indiana, was born near Shanesville, Ohio, November 22, 1838, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Goff) King, the former of German and the latter of Scotch descent. In 1842 Jacob King moved to Decatur, Indiana, being the first blacksmith to locate permanently in the town. He continued to work at his trade until 1871, when he retired on account of old age. In politics he was a Democrat. He served as marshal of Decatur, constable of Washington Township and sheriff of Adams County. He is still living in Decatur, aged seventy-seven years. The mother died in 1853, aged thirty-eight years. From the age of four years John King was reared in Decatur, and was educated in the public schools. When seventeen years of age he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, and in 1861 became associated with his father and brother David, the firm being known as Jacob King & Sons. In 1862 he and his brother formed a partnership under the firm name of J. & D. King, which continued until August of the same year, when his brother enlisted in the defense of his country; but in 1865, on his return from the army, the partnership was again formed and continued until 1868, when our

subject withdrew from the firm and became established in his present business. In September, 1885, he added to his other business that of harness-making, J. J. Glutting becoming associated with him in that branch as King & Glutting. In politics Mr. King is a Democrat. From 1866 till 1868 he served as councilman of the village of Decatur, and in 1880 was elected trustee of Washington Township, holding the latter office by re-election until 1885. He is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders. He was married November 21, 1861, to Catherine E. Eganson, a native of Fort Wayne, Indiana, daughter of Joseph L. and Mary E. (Smith) Eganson. They have had three children, but one of whom is living—Charles M; Artie died February 5, 1863, aged one year, and Mary Ellen December 29, 1870, aged eight years. Mrs. King is a member of the Presbyterian church.

JOSEPH E. MANN, farmer, section 19, Root Township, owns 152 acres of land on sections 19 and 30. He was born in Preble Township December 13, 1846, where he lived until he was twenty-six years of age, when he came to his present farm. His education was limited to the common schools of his father's district. His father, Joseph Mann, was born in Elyria, Ohio, September 26, 1811, and when a child his parents removed to Lorain County, Ohio, where he lived until eighteen years of age, when the family removed to Preble Township, upon a piece of wild land. They came to this county in 1829 or 1830, and were among the first in the township. The father took up 160 acres of land, and here the grandfather lived for a few years, then moved a few miles south, where he died in 1853. The step-grandmother died in Decatur in May, 1884, at the age of eighty-five years. Mr. Mann's own grandmother was killed in Lorain County by a stub falling upon her while assisting her husband in clearing some land. His mother, Sarah J. (MeWhorter) Mann, was born near Sandusky, Ohio. When she was twelve or fourteen years of age her parents brought her to Root Township, where she was married. There were seven children, six daughters and one son—Clements died when a child in Preble Township, and was buried at the Mann cemetery; Diana, widow of Charles Bly; Joseph E., Rachel, wife of August Streib; Caroline, who died at the age of four years; Susanna, wife of William Nahrwold; Delila, wife of Albert Butler. Joseph E. was reared on a farm, and has always been a farmer. He is now engaged in handling and feeding stock in connection with farming. He was married May 29, 1870, to Miss Louisa C. Kiess, who was born in Liverpool, Medina County, Ohio, July 17, 1851. She came with her parents to Adams County when she was seventeen years of age, the family settling in Preble Township. Her parents, John and Louisa (Betz) Kiess, are still living on that farm. They were born in Wurtemburg, Germany. The father was only six years old when he came to America, but the mother was eighteen. They were married in Liverpool, Ohio. Her grandparents, Frederick and Margaret (Wolf) Kiess, both died in Liverpool. Her maternal grandparents, Frederick and Catherine (Spieth) Betz, were born in Germany; the former died in Medina County, Ohio, and the latter died in the old country. Mr. and Mrs. Mann have seven children—Izora J., born February 14, 1871; John E., born September 10, 1872; Harlow W., born January 2, 1874; Susanna L., born September 24, 1875; Ethel S., born January 15, 1878; Nettie S., born May 8, 1880, and

Robert J., born March 1, 1884. Mr. Mann's grandfather, Robert MeWhorter, died in Root Township in 1849. His grandmother, Diana MeWhorter, died February 26, 1872, at the age of seventy-nine years. Politically Mr. Mann is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN BRANDYBERRY, an early settler of Washington Township, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, July 23, 1838, son of Abraham and Sarah Brandyberry, also natives of Carroll County. In 1844 he came to Adams County with his parents, who were among the first settlers of Monroe Township, and endured the usual toils and privations. Both parents died in 1877. Of their ten children, nine are living — Isaac, Maria, Peggy A., Jesse, Alexander, John, Abraham, Sarah J., Tabitha and Ezra, the latter being deceased. Mr. Brandyberry has been reared in this county, a life-long farmer, receiving a rudimentary education in the early pioneer schools. He was married March 3, 1857, to Miss Harriet Smith, who was born October 18, 1832, daughter of Joseph R. and Lydia Smith, the latter of whom is deceased. She was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, and came to Adams County with her parents in 1841, settling in Washington Township. They were among the early settlers of the township. Of their eleven children, ten are living—Anna M., Mary S., Sarah L., Samuel, Simon, Simeon, Joseph, Ellen, Orpha, Hattie and Victoria, who is deceased. Anna M. is the wife of Joseph Gass, of Washington Township; Mary S. married Thomas Buckmaster, of Decatur; Sarah L. married Frank Froat, of Washington Township. Mr. Brandyberry settled upon his present farm on section 25, Washington Township, about 1867. He owns 120 acres of good land that is well cultivated. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and became attached to the army of the West. He was in the battle of Munfordville, where he was taken prisoner by the Confederate forces, and immediately paroled. He then came home on furlough, and shortly after returned to his regiment, serving about fifteen months. He was discharged in February, 1863, and re-enlisted in the winter of 1865, in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, having been commissioned Second Lieutenant. He continued in the service about four months, when the war closed, and he was discharged in May, 1865. He is a member of Lodge No. 244, A. F. & A. M., at Decatur, belongs to the Christian Union church, being one of the trustees of that church, and in politics is a Republican.

MICHAEL McGRIFF, sheriff of Adams County, Indiana, was born in Darke County, Ohio, November 14, 1848, a son of John and Martha (Bannois) McGriff, also natives of Darke County, the father of Irish and the mother of English parentage. John McGriff is a twin brother of Richard McGriff, of Randolph County, Indiana. He was engaged in farming and stock-dealing in his native county until 1871, when he came to Adams County, Indiana, and now lives with his son Michael. He is a Democrat in political faith, casting his first vote for Andrew Jackson. His wife died in Darke County in 1850, aged thirty years. They had two sons—Michael, and Simon, a dealer in live-stock at Selma, Ohio. Michael McGriff was reared on a farm, remaining there until eighteen years of age, when he began

teaching school, which he followed two years. In 1868 he went to Fort Recovery, Ohio, and with his brother dealt in live-stock until 1871, when he came to Adams County, and first located at Geneva, where he was engaged in the grocery business until 1880. In 1882 Mr. McGriff was elected sheriff of Adams County, and was re-elected in 1884. March 5, 1875, he married Mrs. Lizzie (Darr) Wall, a native of Jay County, Indiana.

WILLIAM P. MALLONEE, farmer, section 19, Root Township, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, August 30, 1839, and when he was eleven years of age his father's family came to Indiana, settling on the farm now owned and occupied by William. The father purchased this farm, and after a few years traded it for another farm, and William afterward bought it, and now occupies it. He bought it in 1864 while he was in the army, or rather, gave his father a power of attorney to buy it for him. He enlisted August 8, 1862, in Company H, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was in the service three years. His first engagement was at Munfordville, Kentucky, where his regiment was captured, with the rest of the Union army, which amounted to about 4,000 men. They were paroled and went home on thirty days furlough, and were soon exchanged and ordered back. They went to Memphis, serving under General Sherman on his raid to Meridian, Mississippi, then returned to Memphis, going thence to assist Banks in his Red River expedition; thence to Memphis again, and went on an expedition to Tupelo, Mississippi; thence to St. Louis to drive back General Price; thence to Nashville, where the regiment was under General Thomas; thence to Eastport, Tennessee, where they wintered; thence to New Orleans, and to Mobile, Alabama, assisting in the capture of that city. Mr. Mallonee was mustered out at Mobile, and paid off at Indianapolis. He was married October 22, 1865, to Miss Rachel Archibald, who was born in Adams County April 6, 1841, and was reared in Root Township. Her parents were Thomas and Melinda (Andrews) Archibald, the former born in 1800, died in November, 1871; the latter born in 1803, died in February, 1873. Her grandmother, Melinda (Cecil) Andrews, died in Root Township, this county, while living with one of her daughters. Her grandfather, Jonathan Andrews, died in Maryland. Mr. Mallonee's father, James Mallonee, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1814, and when a young man removed to Morrow County, Ohio, where he was married. He came to this county April 17, 1850, where he has since resided. The mother, Margaret (Pittman) Mallonee, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, February 8, 1817, and was reared in her native place. She died June 17, 1886, and is buried in Reynolds' cemetery. His grandfather, James Mallonee, died in Pennsylvania, when his son James was a boy. The grandmother, Delilah (Cullison) Mallonee, died in this county, and is buried in Reynolds' cemetery. His maternal grandfather, Benjamin Pittman, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in Darke County, Indiana. His grandmother Pittman died when her daughter Margaret was young. The grandfather Pittman was three times married, and was living with his third wife at death. Mr. and Mrs. Mallonee have had seven children—Maggie M., born May 30, 1869; Ida, born March 15, 1872; Ada, September 13, 1877; Ettie, September 27, 1881; Dallas, born October 24, 1866, died August 28, 1868; Luella, born January 9, 1875, died December 8, 1876; Emerson, born December

2, 1879, died September 11, 1880. Politically Mr. Mallonee is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JACOB STULTS, farmer, section 31, Union Township, came to this county in 1842, settling on section 25, Washington Township. He was accompanied by his parents, brothers and sisters. An older sister had preceded them and settled in Van Wert. She is now in Longmont, Colorado. James H., a brother, also lives in Longmont, near the sister. The youngest brother, Samuel F., is living in Guthrie County, Iowa, and is president of the Exchange Bank at Menlo. Catherine, wife of Jesse Brandebery, resides in Washington Township. The parents were John and Polly (Sprinkle) Stults. The father was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1801, and when he was one year old his parents removed to Highland County, Ohio, where he was reared and married. In 1836 the family removed to Fayette County, where they lived until their removal to this county. The father died in Washington Township in October, 1845, and is buried at Pleasant Mills, St. Mary's Township. The mother was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1789, being twelve years older than the father. She went to Highland County, Ohio, with her mother when a young woman, her father having died in Rockingham County. Her mother died in April, 1865, and is buried beside the father. The latter was a school-teacher by occupation, having taught twenty-one years and nine months. The mother was a Christian woman, doing good to all with whom she associated. Jacob Stults, the grandfather of our subject, was probably born in Pennsylvania, and died about the year 1850 in Highland County, Ohio. The grandmother, Catherine Stults, was also born in Pennsylvania, and died in Highland County, on the old farm. His maternal grandfather died in Virginia and the maternal grandmother died in Highland County. His great-grandfather Stults was undoubtedly born in Germany. Jacob, the subject of this sketch, was born in Highland County December 24, 1826. When the family came to this county they settled upon a piece of land purchased of John Archer, in Fayette County, Ohio. They came here in September, and camped out until the cabin was built. It was a round-log cabin, and in this little dwelling all the children were reared to maturity, and here the father died. Our subject was married June 1, 1852, to Lucinda Sheneman, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, and died in April, 1865, leaving four children—Catherine V., John D., Wesley H. and James D., all of whom are living. Mrs. Stults was the daughter of John and Catherine Sheweman, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Germany. Both parents died in Branch County, Michigan. In November, 1865, Mr. Stults was married to Mary Frank, who was born in Adams County, Indiana, in 1845, and died in 1882, leaving one child—Alvah Lee, born July 18, 1868, who is at home with his father. June 23, 1885, Mr. Stults married Mrs. Mary J. Woodward, née McConnehey, who had three living children by a former marriage. They were Lewis E., Nolan D. and Nellie L. Mrs Stults was born in Adams County in 1856, and has always resided here with the exception of three years spent in Kansas. Her grandfather, John McConnehey, was born in Pennsylvania and died in Root Township. Her grandmother, Catherine McConnehey, was also born in Pennsylvania, and died on the old homestead

JACOB STULTS UNION STOCK FARM.

where the father died. Her mother was formerly Mary Hackett, and was born in Ohio. She came to Adams County, where she was married, and died in April, 1877, at the age of thirty-eight years. She was a school-teacher by profession. Mr. Stults was elected sheriff in 1862, and served four years, and has held several township offices. He is engaged with F. M. Berger in buying and shipping horses. They shipped nineteen carloads, eighteen of them being shipped from Corydon, Wayne County, and one from Van Wert, and have shipped 788 horses up to date.

DR. ALEXANDER PORTER, deceased, who was one of the pioneer physicians of Adams County, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1805. He grew to manhood in that county, receiving as good an education as the schools of that early day afforded. When a young man he went to Ohio and engaged in the practice of medicine at Mansfield, and afterward practiced in various parts of the State. He was married in Ohio in 1829, to Miss Sarah Pomeroy, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1812, and to this union were born nine children, three sons and six daughters. Dr. Porter came to Adams County, Indiana, October 5, 1847, and opened an office at Decatur and followed his chosen profession until his death, which occurred in October, 1860. He engaged in the drug trade in 1850, which he followed several years, when he sold out on account of failing health. His drug business has since changed hands a number of times, and is now carried on under the firm name of Dorwin & Holthouse. The doctor made his home in Adams County from 1847 until his death, with the exception of two years spent in Ohio, and during his residence built up a large and lucrative practice, and gained the confidence and respect of all who knew him. Dr. and Mrs. Porter were of Irish and English origin respectively. Both were worthy members of the Presbyterian church.

ABRAHAM RAILING, a farmer of Washington Township, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1831, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Railing, also natives of Pennsylvania, who reared seven children, four of whom are living—Joseph, Daniel, Jacob and Abraham. He spent his early life in his native State, and when in his seventeenth year came to Crawford County, Ohio, with his mother and other members of the family, his father having died when he was nine years of age. He resided in Crawford County about five years, and in 1853 came to Adams County, where he purchased eighty acres of land, in company with his brother, in Root Township. It was mostly woods, and he and his brother Daniel went to work to clear it. After a residence of twenty-two years in Root Township, he removed to Washington Township, settling on section 24, again in the woods. He built a plank house, and after living there seven years, had forty-seven acres cleared. In the spring of 1883 he removed to his present farm on section 25, Washington Township, where he owns 140 acres of land, ninety-two of which are in a good state of cultivation. He was married October 20, 1857, to Miss Martha J. Gesinger, a native of this county, and daughter of Samuel and Rachel Gesinger, early settlers of Adams County; the mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Railing have six children—Elizabeth A., Jacob S., Ulysses S., Salome E. and Millie T. Mr. and Mrs.

Railing belong to the Evangelical Association, and are respected members of society. Mrs. Railing's parents had eleven children, seven of whom are living—David, Susan, Rachel A., Sarah E., Porter, John. Her father entered eighty acres of land in Root Township. Mr. Railing is a Republican in politics.

JOHN FRANK, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 33, Blue Creek Township, was born in Darke County, Ohio, February 11, 1840, a son of Joseph and Nancy Frank, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They were the parents of five children, four of whom grew to maturity, and at the present writing only two are living. John Frank grew to manhood in Adams County, Indiana, his youth being spent in assisting his father with the work of the farm and in attending the district schools, where he obtained but a limited education. He was married in Van Wert County, Ohio, November 3, 1867, to Mrs. Sarah Robison, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, January 2, 1837, a daughter of Samuel and Charlotta Chilcoate. Four of the five children born to this union are living—Samuel L., James C., Laura C. and David M. Jesse W. is deceased. By her marriage with Robert Robison Mrs. Frank had two children, named Charlotta and Millard, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Frank has lived in Adams County since two years of age. He began life for himself in limited circumstances, but through a persevering energy combined with good management he has met with success in his agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of eighty-four acres of choice land on section 33, Blue Creek Township, under a high state of cultivation. In politics Mr. Frank is a Democrat. Mrs. Frank is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Both are respected citizens of the community in which they reside. Their postoffice is Berne, Indiana.

JOHN HISEY, a prominent farmer of Jefferson Township, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, August 17, 1820, a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Smoots) Hisey, who were natives of the same State, and of German descent. About the year 1824 the father settled with his family in Licking County, Ohio, where he lived on the same farm till his death. The mother also died in Ohio. They were the parents of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters. John Hisey, the subject of this sketch, was four years old when he was brought by his parents to Licking County, and there he grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving a common-school education. His father was a millwright, and he worked at that trade for several months. After becoming of age he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed about seven years. He was married in 1845, to Miss Sarah Parr, who was born in Ireland. To this union one child was born, a daughter, Margaret, who is now deceased. Mrs. Hisey died in 1846, and September 1, 1853, Mr. Hisey was again married to Miss Barbara E. Snyder, a native of Licking County, Ohio, born January 13, 1834. Her parents were natives of Belmont County, Ohio, where they were married, and in 1833 settled in Licking County, where the father still resides. The mother is deceased. They were of German origin. They had born to them nine children, six sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Hisey are the parents of five children—Sarah, Franklin, Alice, Dora and Mary E.

In December, 1853, Mr. Hisey came to Adams County, Indiana, and settled on the farm where he now resides, which he had entered September 17, 1851, at that time consisting of 320 acres of heavily timbered land. His first dwelling was a hewed-log house, 18x24 feet in size, in which his family resided till their present commodious and substantial frame residence was built. When he first settled in the county, the surrounding country was in a state of nature; then wild animals roamed through the forests, and the howling of wolves was frequently heard. Mr. and Mrs. Hisey have experienced many of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, but are now living in comfortable circumstances. They have witnessed the many changes that have taken place during the past thirty years, seeing the country change from a wilderness into well cultivated farms, and prosperous towns and villages. Their home farm now contains 160 acres of choice land, the remainder having been given to their children. Mr. Hisey has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his township. He has served as a member of the town board under the old organization, and also as trustee under the new organization, and for several years held the office of justice of the peace. Politically he is a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for James K. Polk. In his religious views he is a Deist.

THOMAS W. MALLONEE, a farmer residing on the northwest corner of section 29, Root Township, is a native of Morrow County, Ohio, born September 13, 1842. In April, 1852, when he was past nine years of age, he came with his parents and two other children to this county. Sarah, the eldest of the family, born January 29, 1837, is the widow of Rev. William A. Fisher, and lives in Root Township. John, who was born January 9, 1839, died January 11, 1856. His father, Daniel Mallonee, was born in Maryland April 27, 1804, and when a boy moved to Pennsylvania with his parents, where they remained until 1832, and then moved to Morrow County, Ohio. His father, James Mallonee, died there in 1837. Daniel Mallonee was married in Knox County, Ohio, October 16, 1834, to Mary Dehart, who was born April 9, 1816. They joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1836. They moved to Adams County, Indiana, in April, 1852, where the father died March 27, 1874, and was buried in the Reynolds cemetery. A week previous to his death he was permitted to look into heaven by a vision that lasted several hours. He saw the prophets; he spoke of St. John, who he longed the most to see. He said he looked much younger than he expected. He saw his mother, who was shouting to see him coming. He saw his son John, who died at the age of seventeen. He saw many of his neighbors whom he did not expect to see, and some were not there that he expected to see. He had no desire to live longer. He said there was nothing in this world to live for, since he had looked upon that beautiful country. The mother, Mary (Dehart) Mallonee, is now living with her son. Grandfather Dehart died in Knox County in February, 1837. Grandmother Dehart died in Williams County, Ohio, in 1874. Thomas W. Mallonee was married November 25, 1866, to Miss Susanna Baker, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Hower) Baker, natives of Pennsylvania. Her mother died in 1864, and her father is living in this township. Mrs. Mallonee died January 17, 1872, leaving one child—Emory Allen, born November 21,

1867. November 14, 1872, Mr. Mallonee was married to Miss Sarah E. Kimsey, who was born in Blue Creek Township March 24, 1845, the daughter of William and Nancy (Dill) Kimsey. Mr. and Mrs. Mallonee have one child—Ellis Emerson, born October 22, 1878. Mrs. T. W. Mallonee's great-grandfather Kimsey came from England with one child, named John, who was married in New Jersey to Miss Lida Bolen, and moved to Carroll County, Ohio, in 1820, and from there to Allen County, Indiana, in 1838, with a family of ten children—Thomas, Barbara, William L., Eliza, Joseph C., Mary, John, Catharine, Reuben and Jane. Her grandfather died in the fall of 1843, and her grandmother in the spring of 1842. Her maternal grandfather, William G. Dill, was a son of Benjamin and Nancy Dill, and was born in Delaware September 11, 1787. His parents moved to Philadelphia, where they died. William G. Dill was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati, a carpenter by trade, and built some of the first houses in the city. From there he moved to Greene County, Ohio, and thence to Blue Creek Township, Adams County, Indiana, in 1838, where he died January 27, 1857. He was married March 30, 1809, to Miss Sarah Hatfield, a daughter of William and Agnes Hatfield, who was born October 27, 1787. They had six children—Benjamin, John, Edward, Robert, Nancy and Mary. Nancy, the mother of Mrs. Mallonee, and wife of William L. Kimsey, had eight children—John Edward, born May 19, 1843; Sarah Ellen, born March 24, 1845; William T., born September 7, 1846, married Miss Emma Woodford, November 29, 1877; Robert Nelson, born June 15, 1848; Joseph, born July 25, 1851, died August 3, 1876; Mary Elizabeth, born October 5, 1853; Nancy Barbara, born September 24, 1857, married Philip Baker, November 29, 1877; Rachel Emma, born August 19, 1859. Her father died January 17, 1871, and her mother November 13, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Mallonee are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics Mr. Mallonee is a Republican. August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, under Captain Enos W. Eric, afterward promoted to Chaptain of regiment, and A. J. Hill was promoted to Captain. He resigned, and R. D. Patterson was made Captain and served until the regiment was discharged, August 8, 1865. Mr. Mallonee then returned home, and has since followed farming. He built his present brick house in the spring and summer of 1885, at a cost of $2,000. His frame barn was erected in the spring of 1886. He has one of the finest residences in his part of the township.

JOHN STEELE, farmer, also a carpenter, Washington Township, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, July 21, 1838, son of George and Margaret Steele, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of whom is deceased. In 1848 he came to Adams County with his parents, who settled in Kirkland Township, where his father entered 120 acres of land. Not a stick had been cut on the place. They endured many hardships, such as are common to the pioneer. The father was born in 1799, and died March 22, 1883. His wife survives him and is now in her eighty-third year. The parents had twelve children, nine of whom are living—Joseph, Washington, Henry, Samuel, Rebecca A., Caroline, Sarah A., Barbara A. and John. The father served several years as township treasurer, and was universally respected. Our subject was reared to manhood in this county

and received a rudimentary education in the early pioneer schools. August 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and participated in the battle of Munfordville, the Meridian expedition, the Red River expedition, Fort Derusa, Pleasant Hill, Bayou la More, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, and several others. His last fight was at Nashville and the siege of Fort Blakely. He was taken prisoner at Munfordville, and paroled soon after and properly exchanged in due time. He was honorably discharged August 9, 1865, and returned to his home in Adams County. He was married January 18, 1866, to Miss Christiana Smith, daughter of Jesse and Eliza Smith, early settlers of Kirkland Township. Mr. and Mrs. Steele have five children—Hervey S., Carrie M., Ella M., Laura A. and Annie C. Mr. Steele is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics is a Democrat.

ISAAC HEIMBARGER, farmer, section 27, Wabash Township, is a resident of Geneva. He was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 25, 1851, son of George Heimbarger, a resident of Jefferson Township, this county, having settled there in 1865. Isaac was reared on the home farm, and received a common-school education. When eighteen years of age he worked out for farmers one year, then came to Geneva and learned photography, but owing to his health failing, was obliged to give that up. He traveled two years in the West, visiting Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois. Upon returning to this county, he again engaged in photography, and after eighteen months had to abandon it, and went to farming. He now owns a farm of eighty acres, one and a half miles northeast of Geneva, in Wabash Township, section 27, township 25, range 14. He was married September 15, 1875, to Martha Ella Todd, born in Geneva December 16, 1859, daughter of Rezin Todd. Mr. and Mrs. Heimbarger have had four children—Myrtie M., deceased; Mary B., living; Georgia W. and Chrisie C., deceased.

ROBERT R. STEPHENSON, farmer, section 3, Union Township, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, August 14, 1831. He grew to manhood in his native county, then removed to Warren County, same State, where he engaged in farming. February 1, 1860, he was married in that county, to Miss Jennette Stewart, who was born in the lowlands of Scotland, November 19, 1834. When she was twenty-one years old she came to America with her parents, who settled in Warren County, Ohio. The father, William Stewart, was born in Selkirkshire, Scotland, June 11, 1808. He was brought up a shepherd. He came to America in 1856 with four children, one having preceded them, and another left behind in Scotland, but afterward followed them to America. The father died November 12, 1882. There were seven children in all—Agnes, wife of William Tait, living in Hartford City, Indiana; Robert, living in Warren County, Ohio; Jennette, who became the wife of Mr. Stephenson; Elizabeth, who died in Warren County, leaving a husband and six children; Mary, who died at the age of nine years in East Lothing, Scotland; Helen, wife of Frederick Fisherback, living in Hartford City, Indiana, and James, living in Butler County, Ohio. The mother, Agnes (Fowler) Stewart, died in 1870, and was about two years younger than

her husband. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian church, and died in the hope of blessed immortality. Mr. Stephenson's parents were John W. and Nancy (Ralston) Stephenson. The father was born in Melrose, Scotland, in 1786, where he grew to manhood. When twenty-five years of age he came to America and settled in Warren County, Ohio. Four sons and four daughters accompanied their parents to this country. The father died at Blanchester, Clinton County, Ohio, in 1852, aged seventy-six years. The mother was born in Warren County in 1798, and died in Blanchester, aged about seventy-four years. Of their children, John and William are living in Blanchester, Ohio, and Martha E. is keeping house for them; Robert R., of Union Township; David R. died in hospital at Covington, Kentucky, during the war; Nancy, wife of Thomas Taylor, lives in Farina, Fayette County, Illinois; Mary died at the age of eight years, in Blanchester, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have had seven children, six of whom are living—John, born November 4, 1860, lives in Van Wert County, Ohio; William, born October 17, 1862, also lives in Van Wert County; Nancy E., born April 4, 1866; Mary E., born October 17, 1868; an infant unnamed, born May 4, 1870, died May 5, 1870; Jennette, born October 25, 1872, and Anna L., born March 18, 1875. Mr. Stephenson's grandfather, John Stephenson, was born in Scotland, and died in Clinton County, Ohio, at the age of seventy-seven years. His maternal grandfather, Andrew Ralston, was born in Scotland, and died in Warren County, Ohio. His grandmother Ralston also died in Warren County, and was said to be a relative of President Buchanan. Mrs. Stephenson's grandparents, Robert and Janette (Anderson) Stewart, died in Scotland. Her maternal grandparents, John and Agnes (Bowers) Fowler, also died in Scotland, near Melrose.

NOAH GLASS, senior member of the firm of Glass & Magley, of Decatur, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements, was born near Middletown, Washington County, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being May 9, 1818. When he was an infant his father, James Glass, died. He lived with his mother till twelve years of age, when he went to live with his grandfather, John Gessinger, to Richland County, Ohio. From the age of fourteen years he has earned his own living, and by his own efforts has, from a poor boy, become one of the well-to-do citizens of Adams County. His educational advantages were very limited, attending school only till eleven years old, but by observation and experience he acquired a good practical education. He is a great reader, and has subscribed for the New York *Tribune* for a period of thirty-six years. When nineteen years old, in 1837, he came with his grandfather to Adams County, where he worked a number of years as a farm hand. In 1846 he entered an eighty-acre tract of land in Union Township, which he improved, residing on it till he sold it in 1865. The same year he bought a farm in Root Township, where he followed farming until 1881. He then came to Decatur and began dealing in farming implements, and in January, 1886, J. J. Magley became associated with him, when the present firm of Glass & Magley was formed. In 1885 Mr. Glass erected the fine brick business house which the firm occupies. Mr. Glass has been twice married. He was first married in Root Township, to Sarah Barron, who died in 1865, leaving four children—Mary Ann, wife of David Murphy,

a farmer of Union Township; Susan, wife of George Helm, a farmer of Elk County, Kansas; Nancy, wife of George Dutcher, of Root Township, and Ellen, wife of David Gessinger, a farmer of Root Township. Their only son, George W., was killed at the battle of Vicksburg when eighteen years of age. For his second wife Mr. Glass married Mrs. Susan Railing, April 15, 1866, and to this union has been born one child, a daughter, named Martha D. In his political views Mr. Glass is a Republican. In 1855 he was elected justice of the peace for Union Township, and held that office for eight years. During the late war he served three years as Provost-Marshal, his services ending with the war.

ANSON O. A. ROLL, tonsorial artist, Geneva, was born in Darke County, Ohio, January 14, 1851, son of Orrin and Susan (Biteman) Roll, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They now reside in Defiance County, Ohio. Our subject remained at home until thirteen years of age, then went to learn the plasterer's trade, which he followed about six years. He learned the barber's trade at Union City, Indiana, then removed to Geneva, where he opened a shop. He was married April 2, 1872, to Samantha Higgins, a native of Jay County, and they have one child—Louroy.

JAMES CLENDENEN, deceased, who was one of the pioneers of Adams County, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, his father, Andrew Clendenen, being a native of Ireland. He came to America in his youth and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was married. They removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, when our subject was ten years old, living there till their death. They had a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. In their religious views they were Presbyterians. James Clendenen grew to manhood in Fairfield County, and there learned the tanner's trade, at which he worked till he came to Adams County, Indiana, in October, 1837. He was married in Fairfield County, to Miss Mehitable Fox, a native of Pennsylvania, her parents being natives of the same State, and of German descent. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Clendenen only four are living—Salem, Keziah, Jane and Jemima. On coming to Adams County Mr. Clendenen settled on section 25 of Hartford Township, where he made his home till his death, which occurred in 1867, at the age of sixty-two years. His widow still survives, and is now living in Wells County, Indiana. She is a consistent member of the Christian church. Mr. Clendenen was also a member of the same denomination.

JOHN A. MARTIN, deceased, formerly a prominent business man of Geneva, was born in Adams County, Hartford Township, April 30, 1849. He remained at home during his early life, and received a good common-school education. At the age of eighteen years he went to work for himself. February 17, 1874, he was married to Elizabeth Baker, who was born in Clear Creek Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, August 4, 1848, and a daughter of Abraham S. Baker, deceased, who was an early settler of Harrison Township. She was four years old when her parents came to Wells County. After marriage Mr. Martin was engaged in farming

and stock-raising until January 28, 1881, when he removed to Geneva and entered the mercantile business in company with W. W. Roberts. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Martin, which occurred August 28, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Martin had four children—Effie A., Luther, Minnie (deceased) and Josephus.

ROBERT NIBLICK, a prominent farmer of Kirkland Township, Adams County, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 10, 1824, a son of James Niblick. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, receiving such education as could be obtained in the schools of that day. He was brought to Adams County, Indiana, when eleven years old, but after the death of his mother returned to Ohio. He was married in Kirkland Township, Adams County, April 19, 1849, to Catherine H. Hartman, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1830, her parents, Philip and Susannah (Hess) Hartman, being natives of Pennsylvania. They immigrated to Adams County, Indiana, in 1840, and settled in Kirkland Township, where they lived till their death. Mr. Hartman was twice married and had three children by his first marriage. By his marriage with Susannah Hess he had eight children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hartman are members of the Dunkard church. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Niblick settled on his present farm in Kirkland Township, which at that time was in a wild state, heavily covered with timber. Their first house was a log cabin, built in the most primitive style, greased paper being a substitute for windows, and in this humble cabin the family lived eleven years, when the fine brick residence which they now occupy was erected, the brick and lime used in the building of the house being burned on their farm. After giving land to his children Mr. Niblick still has 265 acres where he resides, and is considered one of the prosperous farmers of his township. He was a member of Company E, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, enlisting in the service of his country in 1865. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and participated in the grand review at Washington. He now draws a pension for disability, contracted while in the service. He is a comrade of Post No. 69, G. A. R., at Decatur. Mr. Niblick has held several local offices. His wife is at present postmistress at Gath, the office being kept at their residence. For many years after coming to Adams County Mr. Niblick was the only Republican in his township, and at Lincoln's last election only five votes were cast in the township. To Mr. and Mrs. Niblick have been born ten children—James T., Susannah, Mary E. (deceased), Charles B., Margaret F., George W., William J. (deceased), Jennie, Harvey P. and Anna Bell. Mrs. Niblick is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Niblick is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to the St. Mary's Lodge at Decatur.

JOHN C. COWEN was born in St. Mary's Township, Adams County, Indiana, January 6, 1853, a son of Stephen R. and Elizabeth (Miller) Cowen, the father born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in August, 1810, and the mother a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, born February 10, 1820. The parents were married in Wayne County, Ohio, about 1837, and to them were born the following children—Hugh Quimby, Ezra H., James W., John C. (our subject),

Eddie M., Barton W., Eunice, Mary E. and Lucy C. The parents of our subject came with their family to Adams County, Indiana, in 1840, the grandfather Cowen and wife coming at the same time, and located on farms which were entirely unimproved, but they went to work with the same determined will that characterized the people of that early day, and by patient toil and presevering energy they cleared the forest, and brought their land under fine cultivation. The old log cabin in which the grandparents lived till their death was left standing till within the last few years. The father began life in this county in a rude log cabin with puncheon floor and stick and clay chimney, but after a few years his humble cabin was replaced by a hewed-log house. The father was one of the pioneer school-teachers of Adams County, and was a prominent and respected citizen. He died in St. Mary's Township, October 13, 1872. His parents, John and Edith (Rogers) Cowen, were natives of Ireland, but settled in America in an early day. Mrs. Cowen, the mother of our subject, was a daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Grimm) Miller, and is of English origin. She is still living at the age of sixty-seven years. She is an earnest member of the Christian church. Mr. Cowen was also a member of the same church until his death. Two of their sons, Hugh Quimby and Ezra H., were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion, both being members of the Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, the former being Color Bearer. Hugh was killed at the engagement at Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865, and Ezra was captured by the Confederate General Bragg, at Munfordville, Kentucky, but soon after returned to active service, and received an honorable discharge at the close of the war. John C. Cowen, whose name heads this sketch, was reared in his native county, where he received a fair common school education, and for ten years he has followed the teacher's profession. He was united in marriage to Miss Amy Daily, who was born March 19, 1851, a daughter of James and Mary (Johnson) Daily. To them have been born four children—James C., born December 28, 1878; Hugh Earl, born April 16, 1880; Harry Blaine, born May 22, 1885, and Wilma Myrtle, born February 22, 1876. Mr. Cowen and his family are comfortably situated on a fine farm of 160 acres lying one mile from the village of Pleasant Mills. He is a thorough, practical farmer, and has 147 acres of his land under excellent cultivation. He is one of the proprietors of the Pleasant Mills Flouring Mills, which in an early day was the largest mill in the Northwest. He is at present serving his second term of township trustee, which office he fills to the satisfaction of his constituents. James Daily, the father of Mrs. Cowen, was born in Virginia in 1815. His parents subsequently settled in Meigs County, Ohio, where they died. Mr. Daily was married in 1840 to Mary Johnson, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1822, and to them were born five sons and seven daughters—Nimrod, Davis, Joseph, Isaiah, James, Mary, Amy, Emily, Maggie, Samantha, Rebecca and Almina, the last two being deceased. Mrs. Cowen's grandfather, Joseph Johnson, was an early settler of Ohio, and helped to lay out the town of Van Wert in that State. Her mother was a devout member of the Baptist church, and also held a membership in the grange. Three of her brothers and three sisters followed the teacher's profession. Mr. Daily immigrated from Ohio to Adams County, Indiana, and settled on an eighty-acre tract in St. Mary's Township which he had previously purchased, paying for the same by chopping wood. Before his marriage he had made a trip to Washington Township

and entered 160 acres of land, but having found that milk sickness was very prevalent in that township he abandoned the idea of making his home there, so on coming to the county he settled in St. Mary's Township, as before mentioned. By untiring industry and good management he added to his eighty acres until he had 640 acres, which he improved and brought under fine cultivation, making his farm one of the best to be found in the township, where he was an honored and respected citizen.

JACOB JOHN MAGLEY, a member of the hardware and implement firm of Glass & Magley, was born near Monmouth, Root Township, Adams County, Indiana, September 17, 1852. He remained on the home farm until twenty years of age, when, having obtained a good education, he began teaching in his native county, and taught ten years in the townships of Root, Preble and Kirkland. In 1882 he was appointed station agent at Kirkland for the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company, and at the same time engaged in the mercantile business and in manufacturing tile, which he continued until February, 1886, when he removed to Decatur and became associated with Noah Glass in the hardware and agricultural implement business. Mr. Magley was married March 30, 1880, to Harriet Wilder, a daughter of Edwin Wilder, early settlers of Adams County. Mr. and Mrs. Magley have two children—Jessie Ethel and Chauncy Edwin. They are members of the English Lutheran church at Concord, Root Township. Mr. Magley's father, Christian Magley, was a native of Switzerland, who settled in Adams County in 1847, and died on his farm in Root Township in 1860. His mother, Mary (Scharer) Magley, was also a native of Switzerland, coming to America in her girlhood, and was married in Licking County, Ohio. She is still living, making her home with her son Jacob. Six of her eight children are living, all but one in Adams County. She is a member of the German Reform church, as was also her husband.

JAMES C. WILSON, deceased, who was an early settler of Adams County, and a much-respected citizen, was a native of Ireland, born in the year 1823. When four years of age he was brought by his parents to America, they settling in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated, and there learned the carpenter's trade. He came to Adams County, Indiana, in 1843, where he followed his trade, and being an excellent workman he met with good success. December 29, 1848, he was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Porter, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, February 21, 1831, a daughter of Dr. Alexander Porter, one of the old and honored pioneers of Adams County. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson—James A. (deceased), Emma E., William W., Mary L. Lillie B., James C. and Hattie S. Mr. Wilson served through the Mexican war, enlisting at Fort Wayne, Indiana, going thence to Mexico, and after the war returned to Adams County. He was also a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in March, 1864, and was assigned to Company G, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry. He served till the close of the war, and took part in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee. While in the army he contracted a disease which caused his death November 29, 1866. His widow now draws a pension from the Government. She still

makes her home at Decatur, where she is esteemed for her many virtues, and respected by all who know her. Mr. Wilson united in an early day with the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder. He afterward joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and was ordained to preach, his work in the ministry being principally at Decatur and vicinity. Mrs. Wilson is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Masonic order, an organization in which he took an active interest. He was a man of strict integrity, and honorable in all his dealings, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

BENJAMIN PENDLETON RICE, dealer in building stone and lime, and proprietor of Rice's stone quarry, near Decatur, is a native of Indiana, born in Root Township, Adams County, August 20, 1848, a son of Benjamin and Mary (Pillars) Rice, the former a native of Virginia, of Scotch descent, and the mother of Ohio, of English ancestry. His parents came from Carroll County, Ohio, to Adams County, Indiana, in 1837, and settled in Root Township, where they still live. They are members of Alpha Methodist Episcopal chapel. Benjamin P. Rice remained on the home farm until manhood, receiving the advantages of the country schools. He engaged in farming two or three years after attaining his majority, and in 1871 engaged in the manufacture of lumber, having purchased an interest in a saw-mill at Decatur, which he continued until 1873, when, until 1876, he was variously employed. He then engaged in stone quarrying near Decatur, subsequently adding to his other business that of dealing in building material and lime. In February, 1868, he was married at Monroeville, Allen County, Indiana, to Elizabeth Hart, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Krick) Hart, now of Decatur. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have five children—Harvey Delphos, David James, Rosa Elnora, Mary and Blanch.

JESSE WILLIAMS, farmer, owns 101 acres of land on sections 28 and 29, Root Township. He came to this county in 1847, settling in Root Township. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1832, and was fifteen or sixteen years of age when his parents came to this county. He remained with his father three years longer, when he went to Holmes County, Ohio. His father's family removed to that county when Jesse was two years old, and remained there until they came to Adams County, Indiana. The father died in 1872, in Richland County, Wisconsin, aged about sixty-eight years. He was of English ancestry. The mother, Catherine (King) Williams, was of German descent. Our subject was married March 29, 1857, to Miss Alice Ruckman, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, June 16, 1838, and when she was seven years of age her parents removed to Ashland County, where she lived until she reached maturity. She was married to Mr. Williams while on a visit to a sister, Mrs. Sarah A. Long. Her father, Watson Ruckman, was born in Virginia, and died in Columbiana County, Ohio, where he went when a young man, and taught school there; he was also married in that county. His death occurred in 1859, aged about sixty years. Her mother was Hannah (Rowler) Ruckman. Both parents were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had six children —William W., born February 1, 1862, lives in Decatur; Della B., born August 14, 1865, is the wife of Benjamin F. Butler; Loretta A., born May 18, 1868, is the wife of William E. Butler; Watson E., the oldest child, died in September, 1871, at the age of fourteen years; Mary E., wife of Victor V. Reed, died in August, 1880, aged twenty years, eleven months and nineteen days; Jessie Dallas, born July 20, 1874, and died January 7, 1875; she left two children; Jesse H. died in 1875, aged six years. Mr. and Mrs. Williams commenced housekeeping at Monmouth. All their household goods were placed in a one-horse wagon. Mr. Williams worked out a week after his marriage and earned $3 with which to purchase supplies. It was in the time of wild-cat currency, and each dollar would buy only ninety cents worth. Politically Mr. Williams is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

LAFAYETTE RAPE, farmer, residing on section 23, Wabash Township, was born in Darke County, Ohio, February 7, 1845. His father, Lewis Rape, was born in Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley, in 1796. His father, Jacob Rape, was born in the northern part of France, and came to America as a soldier under Marquis de Lafayette, serving in the Revolutionary war. After the war he settled in Virginia and went to farming. He married a widow, Mrs. Catherine Howels, who died, leaving four children, three sons and one daughter. He removed to Ohio about 1808, and was one of the first settlers of Preble County. He remained in that county until his death, which occurred October 20, 1831. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Lewis Rape was married in Preble County, Ohio, July 2, 1835, to Miss Maria Cummings, who was born in New Jersey in 1808, and went to Ohio with her parents in 1818. Her father, William Cummings, was born in New York State, and was also an early settler of Preble County. He was a descendant of the Old Dutch families of New York. The mother was of Scotch-Irish descent. They had five children, two of whom are living—Lafayette and Charlotte S. The father was a member of the Presbyterian church. The mother was formerly a Presbyterian, but afterward became a member of the United Brethren church. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, and September 14, 1861, enlisted in Company G, Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry, serving in West Virginia. He participated in several small engagements; was severely wounded near the Falls of Kanawha, in Virginia, and after leaving the hospital, returned to his company. He remained with them until March, 1863, when, owing to the effects of his wound, he was sent to the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, and served as clerk in the hospital during that summer. In October, 1863, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, being on duty at Detroit, Jackson and Grand Rapids, Michigan. He received his final discharge at Detroit, Michigan, October 14, 1864. He now draws a pension. Upon receiving his discharge Mr. Rape returned to his home in Ohio, where he remained one year, and spent the next year in traveling in the West. He visited Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, after which he returned home and engaged in farming. He sold the old farm in 1872, and came, accompanied by his mother, to Adams County, arriving at his present home December 1, 1872. His farm contains 238 acres, 120 of which are under

cultivation and 180 are fenced. In addition to attending to his farm he is engaged in selling agricultural implements and machinery in the town of Geneva. He was married in August, 1875, to Sarah E. Buckly, who was born in Shelby County, Ohio, February 17, 1857. They have had six children—Lewis E., Perry D. (deceased) Benjamin F. W., Nelly, Jesse C. and Elmer F. Mr. Rape takes an active interest in public affairs. He held the office of township clerk, in Ohio, which he resigned to come to Indiana. In 1878 he was elected trustee of Wabash Township and served three terms. In politics he is a Republican, and has been a member of the Republican Central Committee about one year. He is a member of John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R.

GEORGE SHAFER, farmer, section 5, Union Township, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, October 17, 1843, where he was reared to manhood and educated in the common schools of his father's district. August 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, under William T. Wilson, and joined the West Virginia Division at Winchester, under Colonel Milroy, afterward under General Sigel, and still later under General Hunter, and finally under General Sheridan. The regiment was assigned to the Eighth Army Corps. September 3, 1864, he was wounded by a minie ball in the upper right arm, the bone being shattered and the arm unjointed. Almost the same instant a minie ball passed through both thighs, entering above the left knee, passing out about six inches above the knee, then passing through the right thigh. He lay upon the battle-field from Saturday evening until the following Monday evening, forty-eight hours. The rebels had possession of the field, and on Monday evening he was taken to the hospital at Winchester. Here his arm was amputated by his own regimental surgeon, who was in charge of the Union hospital of that place. He was detailed to take charge when our forces retreated. Mr. Shafer was then taken to the general hospital at Frederick, Maryland, after being in hospital at Winchester about six weeks. He remained at Frederick until his discharge in January, 1865, then returned to Crawford County, Ohio, but was able to do nothing for a year after his return. He then went to work on his father's farm, and remained there until his marriage, which occurred February 25, 1868, to Sarah E. Wert, who was born in Crawford County June 6, 1843. After his marriage Mr. Shafer bought a house and lot in Liberty Township, where he lived three years, then sold and removed to his father's home, taking charge of his father's farm eighteen months. In the spring of 1874 he purchased forty acres of land in Sandusky County, Ohio, and lived there eight years. He then sold and bought eighty acres where he now lives, the family coming in April, 1882. His parents were Philip and Mary Magdalene (Lebo) Shafer. The father was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1805; was reared and married in that county, and soon after marriage removed to Crawford. County, Ohio, which was in 1834. He settled upon a new farm among the pioneers of the county. He entered eighty acres from the Government in Lykins Township, improved it and lived upon it until 1845, when he sold and removed to Illinois, where he rented land for eighteen months, then returned to Crawford County and rented land a few years, and finally bought a small farm where he passed the remainder of his days. His death occurred

July 2, 1883. The mother was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1803, and died October 2, 1873, in Crawford County, Ohio. Both are buried near the old homestead, in Roop cemetery. They were members of the Lutheran church, and exemplified their religion in their daily life. They reared a family of nine children, eight of whom were living at the time of the father's death. John was in the army, and was supposed to have been killed at High Bridge a day or two before the surrender of Lee, never having since been heard from. He was a member of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. George, our subject, was the youngest son, but there was a daughter younger. Mrs. Shafer was a daughter of Adam and Mary (McManus) Wert. Her father was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1817, and when he was nine years of age removed to Crawford County, Ohio, with his parents, where he lived until his death, which occurred December 6, 1884. The mother was born in Crawford County, January 13, 1822, and is living upon the homestead where the father died. They had eleven children, nine of whom are living. Mrs. Shafer was the second child, having an older brother, William Henry, who is living in Ottawa, Putnam County, Ohio. He was formerly an artist. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer have had six children, five of whom are living—Mary A., born November 14, 1868; Rosa E., born July 27, 1871; John W., born June 20, 1873; Franklin J., born January 18, 1875, died in the fall of 1882, aged seven years; William W., born October 4, 1878; Charles E., born February 23, 1885. Mrs. Shafer's grandfather, Joseph Wert, and her grandmother, Barbara (Kitch) Wert, were born in Pennsylvania, and died in Crawford County, Ohio, the former, who had been blind twenty years, at the age of seventy-nine years, and the latter aged nearly seventy-eight years. Her maternal grandfather, James McManus, died near Fremont, Ohio. Her grandmother, Sarah (Walter) McManus, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Crawford County, Ohio. Some of her ancestors served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Shafer served as assessor in Ohio for three terms. The Shafers and Lebos are of German ancestry.

HOWARD W. THOMPSON, a farmer of Washington Township, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, February 4, 1837, son of Gabriel D. and Elizabeth Thompson, the former a native of Hartford County, Maryland, and the latter of Otsego County, New York. They were pioneers of Carroll County, and had born to them eight children, seven of whom are living—Gilbert, Lydia A., Antoinette, Howard W., Harvey L., Basheba, Sarah A. and Joseph W., the latter being deceased. The mother died in August, 1868. The father survived until March, 1874. Harvey L. served as treasurer of Harrison County, Ohio, six years. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native county, and received a common-school education. At the age of sixteen he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he followed five years. The greater portion of his life has been spent in farming. He was married April 9, 1865, to Miss Catherine Kirby, born in Carroll County, Ohio, March 21, 1844, and daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth Kirby, who were natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of Carroll County. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have had five children—Lizzie M., born May 2, 1867; Frances E., born January 15, 1869; Cranston A., born September 17, 1871; Ida M., born June 27, 1879; and

Ephraim K., born December 25, 1881. Mr. Thompson came to Adams County with his family in the spring of 1868, and has since been a resident of Washington Township. He settled upon his present farm on section 34, which was then in its primitive state, and has 100 acres of land. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, and in politics a Democrat. He is a self-made man, and obtained what he has by industry and good management.

REV. HERMAN THEODORE WILKEN, rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Decatur, Indiana, was born in the village of Soëgel, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, October 19, 1844, a son of Benedict and Thecla (Volmaring) Wilken. In 1860 his parents came to America and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where his father died March 5, 1861. He being the only son, the care and support of his mother devolved on him, and although not seventeen years old, he went bravely to work to fulfill his trust. He was for a time employed in a chair factory in Cincinnati, and in 1864 was employed as Government carpenter at Nashville, Tennessee. In the latter part of 1864 he entered the Jesuit College at Cincinnati, with the intention of preparing himself for the priesthood, and graduated in 1869. He then attended the Theological Seminary of Mount St. Mary's, and November 9, 1872, was ordained priest. After his ordination he went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he was assigned to the pastorate of St. Patrick's Church at Arcola, Allen County, where he remained until July, 1880, when he was transferred to Decatur and placed in charge of St. Mary's parish. He is an earnest, indefatigable worker, a good speaker, and St. Mary's is steadily advancing in interest and growing in membership under his supervision.

BAZIL HENDRICKS, an early settler of Washington Township, resides on section 33. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, September 1, 1818, son of John and Susannah Hendricks, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Harrison County in the year 1806, and were among the first settlers of that county. The father died February 21, 1848, and the mother March 1, 1850. Of ten children born to the parents three are living — Charlotte, Matilda and Bazil. Our subject passed his early life in his native county, and received a rudimentary education in the early subscription schools. He was married in Ohio, in March, 1841, to Miss Catherine Cutchall, of Harrison County, and they became the parents of five children —Oliver T., Jane, John, Adaline, now Mrs. Dr. V. B. Simcope, and Jacob D. Mrs. Hendricks died July 30, 1856, and October 31, 1856, Mr. Hendricks was married to Mrs. Mary E. Hower, widow of Henry Hower, of Adams County, and daughter of David and Rebecca Coffman, who were among the pioneers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks have had five children—Harriet M., wife of Lacey Sells; David M., James A., Minnie B. and Ella M. In 1848 Mr. Hendricks immigrated with his family to Adams County, coming with a team and wagon containing the family and the household goods. Mr. Hendricks entered 360 acres of land, which is his present home, built him a log cabin and commenced to clear his land in true pioneer style. After a few years he built a better house and other commodious farm buildings. He now has 280 acres of

good land. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is acting as trustee of that church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and in politics a Democrat.

MARK ASPY, deceased, a pioneer of Wabash Township, this county, settled here in 1848. He was a native of Rush County, this State, born October 17, 1823. His father, Lawrence Aspy, was born in Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio, thence to Indiana, settling in Rush County in an early day. He removed to Adams County, and settled on a farm in Wabash Township, where he remained until his decease. He was twice married; first to Jane Morgan, whom he married in Rush County. Her father, Jonathan Morgan, was one of the first settlers of Rush County. By the first marriage there were seven children. His wife dying, Mr. Aspy married Jane Jones, who survived her husband, and after his death she went to the western part of the State, where she, too, died. Mark, the subject of this notice, was raised on his father's farm, and received a good common-school education. He remained at home until he attained his majority. He was married December 15, 1844, to Elsie Ann Short, a native of Jackson County, Virginia. Her father, Lamlin Short, immigrated to Indiana and settled in Rush County in 1824, and was one of the first settlers of that county. Her mother was also a native of Virginia. Her maiden name was Nancy Goble. Mr. Aspy, wife and two children came to this county in 1848, where the father died on the old homestead July 27, 1885. They had a family of seven children —Elizabeth, born October 8, 1845, died October 12, 1851; Benjamin F., born March 19, 1847; Mary J., born June 15, 1849; Hiram M., born December 23, 1850; Josiah L., born September 5, 1852; Sarah A., born March 8, 1854; William A., born April 6, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Aspy united with the Disciple church, previous to their marriage. Mr. Aspy was formerly a Whig, but united with the Republican party upon its organization. He held the office of justice of the peace of his township for eight years; was also township treasurer and township trustee six years. He was well liked by his neighbors and friends, and his death was lamented by the whole community. At the time he settled in the township the country was new and his farm was covered with heavy timber. Game was plenty, and Mrs. Aspy remembers seeing deer pass the house while sitting in her door.

PAULUS RIES, of Preble Township, teacher of the Lutheran Zion's Church, was born in Switzerland, in Canton Glarns, near Linthal, June 28, 1846. At the age of four years, his father died, and two years later he came to America with his mother, one brother and three sisters. His mother, Christiana (Martz) Ries, settled in De Kalb County, three miles northwest of Fairfield Centre. Here our subject was reared until seventeen years of age. He then entered the Evangelical Lutheran school at Fort Wayne, and one year later went to Addison, Du Page County, Illinois, where he attended school three years, graduating in 1867. His first school was at Wyandotte, Wayne County, Michigan, where he remained ten months, then went to St. Clair, same State, where he taught school seven years. From there he went to Kendallville, Noble County, Indiana, and was there three years; thence to Fort Wayne, Indiana, for two years; thence to

Friedheim, this county, in 1880, where he is still teaching. March 29, 1868, he was married to Miss Sophia Classen, who was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, October 3, 1849, and when seven years of age came to America with her parents, Christian and Mary (Martin) Classen, who are still living near Wyandotte, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Ries had nine children, eight of whom are living—Paul, Frederick, Mary, Anna, Henry, Hermann and Gustav (twins), and Charles. John, the first child, died at the age of three months. After the ministers ceased to teach where Mr. Ries now teaches, the next teacher was Kirsch, who taught nearly twenty-five years at Friedheim, then removed to Cowling, Wabash County, Illinois, and is now teaching near Worden, Illinois.

IRA CARPENTER, one of the old pioneers of Adams County, was born in Portage County, Ohio, August 12, 1825, a son of Philander and Esther (Beech) Carpenter, and of English and Irish nationality. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters —Aaron, William, Ira, Luther, Esther and Lucinda. Ira grew to manhood on his father's farm, being reared to the avocation of a farmer. He went to Marion County, Ohio, and from there came to Adams County, Indiana, in 1842, settling in Union Township, on a tract of 160 acres, where he erected a log cabin. This land had been previously entered by his father, who afterward returned to Ohio. He was united in marriage June 27, 1844, to Martha Ann Teeple. He continued to reside on his farm in Union Township about ten years after his marriage, when he removed to St. Mary's Township, where his wife died November 16, 1861. He was again married May 18, 1862, to Sarah Catherine Debolt, and of the four children born to this union only two are living—Annetta Florence, born August 26, 1866, and Seymour H., born May 17, 1871. Ira McClelland was born July 7, 1863, and died July 18, 1863, and Sarah Catherine, who was born November 17, 1864, died December 5, 1864. Mrs. Carpenter is a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Poundstone) Debolt, who came to Adams County, Indiana, from Licking County, Ohio, about thirty-three years ago and settled in St. Mary's Township. They were the parents of the following children—John, Marion, Abraham, George, Isaac, David, Amanda and Sarah Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are comfortably settled on their farm in St. Mary's Township, in a neat and commodious farm dwelling, their farm being one of the best in the township. When Mr. Carpenter first settled on his farm it was entirely unimproved, and heavily covered with timber, but by patient toil he has cleared acre by acre until the forest was changed into a very well improved and productive farm. The nearest voting precinct when he settled in the county was Decatur, but after a few years Union Township was organized and the entire county was laid out into townships. There were no improved roads in the county, and it was a common occurrence for the early settlers to go as far as two or three miles to work out land tax. Mr. Carpenter was elected supervisor, and assisted in opening out two miles of the road to Pleasant Mills, then called the Mill road, and also assisted in opening up a part of what was then called the Decatur road. Wild animals were numerous in that early day, and sheep had to be secured in pens to protect them from the wolves. Flax and wool were manufactured into cloth by the thrifty housewife, which was made into clothes for both male and female. Trading and milling was done

at Fort Wayne, twenty-nine miles distant. Salt sold at $3 a barrel. Hogs, when dressed, were sold at the same trading point for 2 cents a pound, which the early settler considered a good price. Mr. Carpenter carried the mail for three months from Fort Wayne to Cold Water, Michigan, a distance of seventy-one miles, receiving for his services $6 a month. All the harvesting was done by hand, the price paid being 50 cents a day, or if the laborer preferred he could have instead a bushel of wheat for his day's labor. Many were the hardships and privations experienced by Ira Carpenter and his family, but they have lived to see the country covered with well cultivated fields and thriving villages, and are now enjoying the fruits of their years of toil and industry, surrounded with all the necessary comforts of life, and are well respected among the citizens of the county where they have spent so many years.

CLARK J. LUTZ, attorney-at-law, Decatur, Indiana, was born March 14, 1862, at Williamsport, Allen County, Indiana. At the age of sixteen years he engaged in the drug and general mercantile business in Williamsport, Indiana, with his brother, Jacob S. Lutz, under the firm name of Lutz Bros., in which business he continued until 1882, when he removed to Decatur and entered the high school. In 1883 he engaged in the real estate business with J. F. France under the firm name of France & Lutz, and in 1884 the firm was dissolved and he entered the law office of France & Merryman as a student. Early in 1885 he was admitted to the bar, but continued as a student until January, 1886, when he commenced the practice of law. In politics he is a Democrat. On the 14th day of October, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Lewis, of Decatur, Indiana, who was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 22, 1862. In 1879 she removed to Decatur and resided with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McGonagle. In 1879 and 1880 she attended the conservatory of music at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in 1883 and 1884 she received instructions in music from Professor Emil Leibling, of Chicago. Her parents were natives of Ohio, and her father, Dr. J. V. Lewis, is now a practicing physician of Richmond, Indiana. The parents of Mr. Lutz were born in Stark County, Ohio, and removed to Allen County, Indiana, near Williamsport, in 1852, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Lutz are members of the First Presbyterian Church, of Decatur.

CHARLES BROCK, farmer, resides on section 25, Root Township, where he owns forty acres of land; he also owns twenty-six acres on section 24. He is a son of Samuel and Catherine (Swartz) Brock. The father was born in Germany in 1780, and the mother was born in 1789, in the same country, where she died in 1833, leaving three sons and two daughters. The year following the father took his five children and came to America, settling in Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, where he and his eldest son, Jacob, went to work in Charles Skinner's woolen factory. One year later the father died, aged fifty-five years. Jacob kept the family together for a year and a half, and was then advised by Mr. Skinner to separate them. Charles, our subject, went to live with W. A. Reed, where he was reared until about fourteen or fifteen years old, when he went to live with his brother-in-law, where he remained until seventeen years of age, then served an apprenticeship of three years

at the carpenter's trade, with Levi Snyder. He has followed this trade ever since, with the exception of four years spent in California, where he was engaged in mining. He went with $380 and returned with $330. He went back to Wayne County, Ohio, where he remained five years, then came to his present farm, which he had purchased previous to leaving Ohio. The land was wild, and he lived in a rented house a few weeks while he built his hewed-log house. He lived in his log cabin until 1876, when he built a fine frame house. He worked at his trade and hired men to clear his land. He has built many of the houses in his neighborhood and township. Mr. Brock was born in Germany, June 2, 1825, and was only eight years old when he came with his father to America. He was married April 20, 1854, to Miss Nancy Culbertson, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, April 28, 1823. She was reared within five miles of Wooster. Five years after their marriage they came to Adams County, Indiana. Mrs. Brock's father, Thomas Culbertson, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1790, where he was reared and married. After the war of 1812 he removed to Wayne County, Ohio, where he was an early pioneer. There were no roads, nothing but Indian trails. Mr. Culbertson was the first clerk of the first election held in Plain Township, Wayne County. He died in September, 1879, within five miles of the place where he opened his new farm in Wayne County. He was a pensioner of the war of 1812. Mrs. Brock's mother, Margaret (Cahill) Culbertson, was also born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1794, and died September 14, 1869 She united with the Presbyterian church when eighteen years of age, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality. Mr. and Mrs. Brock have had two children—Mary M., born February 1, 1855, was married October 30, 1879, to Albert J. Bailey; Jennie E., born January 26, 1858, died December 19, 1885, and is buried in Alpha cemetery. She was a devoted Christian, having united with the Methodist Episcopal church when nineteen years old. She commenced teaching when seventeen years old, and taught summers and attended school during the winter. More recently she taught both summer and winter. She was a favorite with old and young, and all loved her for her many lovely qualities of mind and heart. Mr. Brock's mother had two brothers, Phillip and John, who were born in Germany. They went to South America, and being bakers by trade, became very wealthy and owned slaves. Mrs. Brock's grandfather, Alexander Culbertson, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and died about 1833, in Wayne County, Ohio. He was a Revolutionary soldier. Her grandmother, Ruth (Brice) Culbertson, was born on the ocean, of Irish parents, and died in Wayne County. Her maternal grandfather, Abraham Cahill, was married in Pennsylvania, and was drowned in Wooster, while assisting emigrants across the river. Her grandmother, Nancy (Wallace) Cahill, was probably born in Westmoreland County. She died in Richland County, Ohio, at a ripe old age.

HIRAM M. ASPY, physician and druggist, Geneva, was born in Wabash Township, this county, December 23, 1850, son of Mark and Elsa Aspy, early settlers of Adams County. He remained on the farm until he became of age, attending the common schools, and also attending Liber College in Jay County, two years, after which he engaged in the study of medicine, and

commenced practice in Geneva in 1875, which profession he still follows. He received his medical education at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in the winters of 1874–'75–'76, of the allopathic school. He engaged in the drug business in 1885. Dr. Aspy was married October 23, 1879, to Elizabeth P. Burk, a native of Jay County, born October 25, 1856, daughter of William Burk, an old settler of Jay County; he afterward lived in Adams County about twenty years, and now lives just across the line in Jay County. Mr. and Mrs. Aspy have one child—Ivy Blanch, born July 7, 1882.

WILLIAM HALL, engaged in farming on section 23, Hartford Township, where he has eighty acres of choice land, is a native of Perry County, Ohio, born May 16, 1843, his parents, Samuel and Margaret (Brown) Hall, being natives of the same State, the father born March 10, 1805, and the mother February 16, 1810. They were married in Ohio, April 18, 1828, and to this union were born seven children, four sons and three daughters. They came with their family to Adams County, Indiana, in 1844, and settled on section 15, Hartford Township, where they lived till their death, the father dying January 9, 1845, and the mother April 26, 1862. Both were members of the old-school Baptist church. The father was a carpenter, which avocation he followed, in connection with his farming operations, until his death. The Hall family is of English and German descent. William Hall, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on his father's farm in Adams County, receiving such education as could be obtained in the district schools of that day. During the late war he enlisted in Company M, Twenty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and after serving his country three months was discharged on account of sickness. After leaving the army he went to Illinois, where he spent two years, when he returned to Adams County, Indiana. He was married June 13, 1869, to Mrs. Melissa (French) Hall, widow of Nathan Hall, who was born in French Township, Adams County, Indiana, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Beach) French, the father born in Maine, March 19, 1794, and the mother born in Maryland, February 14, 1801. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are the parents of three children—Rachel, wife of Benjamin Runion; Sarah E. and Chester F. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Baptist church. Joseph French, her father, was one of the oldest settlers of Adams County, and a prominent citizen of French Township, which was named in his honor. He is a descendant of the French family of Ireland. He served in the war of 1812. In politics he was a Democrat, and was elected on the Democrat ticket sheriff of Adams County. He was married in Ohio to Eliza Beach, and to this union were born ten children, five still living—Philema, Joel, William, John, Minerva, Melissa, Alonzo, Sylvia, Jane and Edgar. Mr. French died in French Township, October 17, 1842, his wife dying in 1858, aged fifty-seven years. In their religious views they were Baptists.

JOHN WILSON TYNDALL, surveyor of Adams County, Indiana, is a native of this county, born in Blue Creek Township, October 30, 1861, a son of John C. and Rachael (Wagers) Tyndall, natives of Ohio, the father of Welsh and the mother of German-Irish descent. His paternal ancestors came to America prior to the war of the

Revolution and were prominent in the early days of American history. John C. Tyndall was reared a farmer, and in 1850 located in Adams County, Indiana, being one of the first settlers of Blue Creek Township. He improved a farm, and in the earlier days of the county taught about twelve terms of school during the winter. In 1861 he enlisted in the defense of the Union, and was assigned to Company I, Forty-seventh Indiana Regiment, and served nearly two years, when he was discharged for disability. He never recovered his former health, and his death which occurred July 2, 1885, was the result of sickness contracted in the army. Politically he was a Democrat. He was a prominent citizen of his township, and served several terms as assessor, and twelve years as justice of the peace. The mother of our subject died in 1865, when he was but four years of age. J. W. Tyndall was reared in Blue Creek Township, where he received the rudiments of his education. When sixteen years old he began teaching, and when seventeen bought his time of his father, paying him $100 a year until he was twenty-one. In 1882 he entered the college proper at Valparaiso, and graduated from the commercial, scientific and classical departments, completing the latter with the class of 1885. He is self-educated, earning the money to defray the expenses of his college course by teaching. Upon leaving school it was his intention to go to Kansas and engage in teaching, a vocation for which he is so eminently fitted, but the death of his father obliged him to remain in Adams County to settle up the estate, and in March, 1886, he was the nominee of the Democratic party for county surveyor, to which office he was elected by a large majority the following November. Mr. Tyndall is a young man of fine ability, and his prospects for future usefulness are promising. His career thus far has been marked with success, and he is well fitted to assume any duties the future may have in store for him.

JOHN P. PORTER, M. D., deceased, who was one of the foremost practitioners of his day in Adams County, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1823, a son of Dr. Alexander and Sarah (Pomeroy) Porter, early settlers of Adams County. His early education was received in the schools of his neighborhood, and at the high school at Dalton, Ohio. He followed the avocation of a teacher for several years, commencing at the age of seventeen years. He began reading medicine under the preceptorship of his father, and later attended Rush Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, graduating from that institution. He was married in 1850 to Miss Elizabeth Dorwin, a native of Mansfield, Ohio. Three children were born to this union—Charles D., Miles F. (a practicing physician of Fort Wayne, Indiana), and Jennie (deceased). Dr. Porter began the practice of medicine at Decatur, Adams County, Indiana, which he followed until 1862, when he was commissioned First Surgeon of the Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry and went South with his regiment. He was taken prisoner at Munfordville, Kentucky, and returned home on parol. He was afterward exchanged and joined his regiment, and November 1, 1864, he was shot and killed by bushwhackers, near Lexington, Missouri. During his military service Dr. Porter attended the sick and wounded and is yet remembered by his comrades for his many good qualities and kindness to all, and they have perpetuated his memory in the name of the Grand Army post at Geneva. He was a

true Union man, and in politics was a strong Republican. Genial in temperament, charitable toward the unfortunate, active in the support of every movement calculated to promote the public welfare, he was a man who took a prominent position in the community in which he lived, and gained the confidence of all who knew him. He was unusually skilled in the knowledge of his profession, and while at Decatur established a large practice. He was a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. Mrs. Porter is also deceased, her death taking place in October, 1884. Both the doctor and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM A. ASPY, principal of the Geneva schools, was born in Wabash Township, this county, April 6, 1858, son of Mark Aspy, deceased. He was reared on a farm and attended the common schools of his neighborhood. When he was twenty-one years of age he attended the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, graduating in the scientific and the teachers' course in 1883. Since that time he has been engaged in school teaching, and is now teaching his second term in Geneva. He owns a farm in the township, and a fine residence with several lots in town. He is the youngest of a family of eight children. He is a very worthy young man and a popular teacher. He is a member of the Disciple church.

CAPTAIN HARRY W. KIRBY, a brother of Mrs. Thompson, was born at Lamartine, Carroll County, Ohio, December 18, 1845. Entered Harlem Springs College in 1860. In 1861 enlisted in the Eightieth Ohio Regiment, served through the war under Grant and Sherman and rose to Captain. In 1865 he entered the University of Michigan, and remained until his senior year, when he accepted the position of Professor of Mathematics in Harlem Springs College; studied law under Judge Tripp, of Carrollton, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1880, never settled down to practice, but has handled many intricate cases successfully. In 1882 he came to Willshire, Ohio, to nurse his brother with small-pox; after which was principal of schools at Pleasant Mills, Indiana, for three years, and has since made his home in Adams County. He served one term as deputy county surveyor. He has contributed to the leading journals of the country, and is at present arranging to publish a volume of his own poems.

ROBERT BURNS ALLISON, a retired banker and business man of Decatur, was born in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1833. His father, John Allison, was a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish extraction, and by avocation a merchant. He died at Brownsville, where he was in business in 1839. His mother (née Mary Crawford) was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was of Scotch ancestry. After the death of her husband, in 1839, she moved back to Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, where she lived until 1848, when she came with her family to Decatur, Indiana, where she died in 1878. She was the mother of four children—Robert B., Jane A. Crabb, of Toledo, Ohio, and two who died in infancy. Robert was reared in the mercantile business, being employed as clerk in Waynesburg when only ten years old. He was educated in the subscrip-

John T. Francis

tion schools and the Waynesburg College. He took a commercial course at the Iron City Commercial College, at Pittsburg, when he came to Decatur with his mother at the age of fourteen. He was employed as a clerk in the store of J. & P. Crabb, and clerked and attended school until March, 1859, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Buena Vista, Adams County, being associated with J. & P. Crabb, as Crabb & Allison. In 1861 he became the successor of the firm, by purchase, and continued in the business there until 1878, although in 1872 he became a resident of Decatur, the business in Buena Vista being under the management of Eugene Morrow, who finally succeeded him there. In 1872 Mr. Allison associated himself with Jesse Niblick, David Studabaker and J. D. Nutman as private bankers, and did a banking business at Decatur under the name of the Adams County Bank, which was afterward organized under the State laws, when he was chosen to fill the position of cashier, and afterward became its president. In 1883, on account of failing health caused by too close attention to business, he was obliged to resign the presidency of the bank and retire from business. Politically he is a Republican. August 18, 1859, he was married at Buena Vista to Miss Catherine Vance, daughter of the late William and Sarah Vance. They have three children living—Jessie C. Townsend, wife of the proprietor of the boat house, Decatur; Rufus K., a merchant of Berne, Adams County, and Mary V., still at home. They lost one by death, Frank C., who died at Decatur, November 4, 1874, aged nearly four years. Mr. Allison is a very prominent Free Mason and Odd Fellow. In Odd Fellowship he is a member of the lodge and encampment of Decatur. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and is a member of Decatur Lodge, No. 571; Fort Wayne Chapter, No. 19; Fort Wayne Council, No. 4; Fort Wayne Commandery, No. 4, and the Consistory of the State of Indiana, at Indianapolis.

HON. JOHN THOMAS FRANCE, senior member of the law firm of France & Merryman, Decatur, Indiana, is a prominent young attorney of Adams County. He is a native of Ohio, born in Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio, December 5, 1853. He is the eldest of two sons of Charles M. and Miranda (Thomas) France. Charles M. France was a native of Vermont, of Scotch and English parentage. When a child his parents moved to Ohio, where he was reared. In 1851, when a young man, he came to Indiana and located in Adams County, where he followed farming until 1867, when, having in the meantime read law, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1868 located at Decatur and began his practice. In the spring of 1879 he moved to Bluffton, Wells County, where he still lives. He was married in 1852 to Miranda Thomas, a native of Whitley County, Indiana, who died in 1857. John Thomas France was reared in Adams County, and was here educated, graduating from the high school at Decatur in the class of 1873. In the winter of 1873–'74 he taught his first and only term of school, in Blue Creek Township. In the spring of 1874 he began to read law in the office of France & Miller, his father being the senior partner. He was admitted to the bar at Decatur in 1875, and at once began to practice, becoming a member of the firm of France & Miller, changing the name to France, Miller & France. This copartnership existed a year, when in 1876, Mr. Miller withdrawing, the firm was changed to France & Son. In 1879 his father moved to

Bluffton, and since that time he has been associated with different parties, and in January, 1883, with J. T. Merryman, formed the present firm of France & Merryman. In politics Mr. France has always been identified with the Democratic party. During 1876 and 1877 he was deputy prosecuting attorney of Adams County, under Joshua Bishop, of Jay County. In the fall of 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Adams, Jay and Wells, and was re-elected in 1880, filling the office four years. During his service as prosecuting attorney he tried several murder cases, the most important being the Richards-Backester murder. Since 1875 he has taken an active part in politics, and in 1880 was elected chairman of the Adams County Democratic Central Committee, an office he has held to the present time. He is a member of Knights of Pythias, Kekionga Lodge, No. 65, and has passed all the chairs and has represented his lodge twice in the grand lodge of the State. He was married October 19, 1876, to Miss Isabella Corbin, daughter of Elijah and Phœbe (Ullery) Corbin, natives of Virginia, who came to Indiana in 1846. Mrs. France was born in Marion County, Indiana, June 2, 1855, and was educated in the schools of Winchester, Randolph County. To Mr. and Mrs. France have been born three children—Carl O., born December 12, 1877; Richard R., April 6, 1879, and Herbert B., March 6, 1881.

WESLEY H. STULTS, farmer, resides on section 30, Union Township, where he owns forty acres of land. He was born in Washington Township, this county, October 18, 1858, and has been reared and educated in the common schools of Adams County. His parents were Jacob and Lucinda (Shenneman) Stults. Wesley H. Stults was married September 23, 1884, to Miss Elizabeth Heiptley, who was born in Crawford County, Ohio, April 16, 1868, and when fourteen years of age came with her father's family to Adams County, her parents settling in Root Township. Her father, Rudolph Heiptley, was born in Switzerland and came to America after reaching his majority, settling in Seneca County, Ohio, where he was married. He learned the blacksmith's trade in Seneca County, and followed his trade while he lived. He died in Crawford County, September 23, 1876, leaving a wife and one child, the latter being the wife of W. H. Stults, our subject. The mother was born in Philadelphia, March 23, 1845, and when two years of age her parents brought her to Seneca County, Ohio, where she grew to womanhood and was married. After her husband's death she was again married, September 12, 1882, in Crawford County, Ohio, to William Wetter, who was born in Switzerland. After their marriage they came at once to Adams County and purchased the farm upon which they now reside.

JOHN W. HENDRICKS, general merchant, and the present efficient postmaster of Monroe, is a native of Adams County, Indiana, born July 26, 1851, a son of Basil Hendricks. He grew to manhood on the home farm, being reared to agricultural pursuits, and receiving his education in the common schools of the county. When twenty-one years of age he began clerking in his father's store, which he followed about five years, when he purchased an interest in the business. Three years later he became

associated with Mr. Hocker, and was engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Hendricks & Hocker until the fall of 1882, when he purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. He carries a stock of goods valued at about $2,500, and his annual business amounts to about $12,000. Besides carrying on his mercantile trade, Mr. Hendricks is engaged in buying and shipping lumber, in which he has done an extensive business. For fifteen years he was exclusively engaged in this business, shipping most of his timber to Fort Wayne. During the year 1876 he shipped 100 carloads of timber. Mr. Hendricks was married November 18, 1876, to Miss Esther L. Walton, who was born in Monroe Township, Adams County, Indiana, June 28, 1858, and to them one child has been born, a daughter, Maud M., November 16, 1879. Mrs. Hendricks is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Hendricks is a staunch Democrat. He was appointed postmaster at Monroe, March 11, 1875, which position he filled until 1881, and August 21, 1885, he was again appointed to the same office, which he has since filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

HOWARD W. SHACKLEY, farmer, section 24, Root Township, came to this county in October, 1851, when he was less than three years old, with his parents and four other children, and settled upon the farm now owned by our subject. There was a small clearing, and a dilapidated log cabin on the place. The house had an old-fashioned chimney that had been torn out, and an ox team could easily have been driven through the aperture. The family lived in that house four years, then the father built the present house. Mr. Shackley's father, Joseph Shackley, was born in York, Maine, January 12, 1792, where he was reared and married, and lived until he immigrated to Indiana, settling in Adams County, where he died September 14, 1875, aged eighty-three years. He was a conscientious and upright man, and lamented by all who knew him. He was a member of the Methodist church. He had a great antipathy to horses, and would seldom drive or ride one. He commenced life with nothing, but being industrious and economical, he left an estate worth $7,000. His first wife was Miss Taylor, who died after being married six years. His second wife was Louisa R. Emmonds. They had ten children —Phineas C., Louisa J., who died at the age of fourteen years, Jonas, George, Hiram W., who died when a few weeks old, Hiram Whitehouse, Warren R., Daniel K., Louisa J. and Howard W. The latter was born in York County, Maine, December 14, 1848. He came here with his parents, and Adams County has always been his home since. His mother was also a native of York County, Maine, born May 29, 1806, where she grew to maturity. She was a very industrious women and a great weaver. She was a member of the Baptist church, and she was a devoted Christian. Her death cast a gloom over the entire community. Our subject was married April 10, 1870, to Miss Samantha E. Kern, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, May 9, 1849. When she was four years old she came to Adams County, with her parents, Samuel and Sophia (Knop) Kern, who settled in St. Mary's Township, four miles east of Decatur, where she lived until her marriage. Her father was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1810, where he was reared and married. He afterward removed to Ohio, where he lived until he came to this county. He died on

the farm in St. Mary's Township, April 8, 1875, and is buried in Salem cemetery. He was a wagon-maker by trade, but in later life followed farming. He and his wife were both members of the Evangelical Association. The mother was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1809. Her parents were married November 10, 1836, and had a family of ten children, six of whom are living—Henry C., John W. (deceased), Mary C. died at the age of eight years, Elizabeth (deceased), Margaret A. and Levi (twins), Emerson, Mrs. Shackley, Naomi R. and Wilson C. Levi died at the age of six months. Mr. and Mrs. Shackley have had eight children—Nettie, born April 3, 1871; Effie, born June 2, 1874; Samuel K., born November 14, 1877; Jennie, born March 4, 1880, a twin of Joseph W., who died at the age of three months; Bertha M., born June 29, 1882; Lillie B., born May 25, 1885; Warren B., born September 20, 1872, died January 7, 1877. Mrs. Shackley's grandfather, Henry Kern, died in Wayne County, Ohio. Her grandfather, Christian Knop, died in St. Mary's Township, this county. Her maternal great-grandparents were Joel and Margaret (Dufanderver) Carpenter, her grandmother's maiden name being Catherine Carpenter.

EDWARD McLEOD has been a resident of Adams County, since 1846. Six months prior he resided in Fort Wayne. His parents, John and Eliza (Ingels) McLeod, were of Scotch and English ancestry. His grandfather, George Ingels, served in the Revolutionary war under General Washington. Mr. McLeod was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1813. In 1816 his parents, with their family of seven children, removed to Kentucky, thence to Delaware County, Ohio, in 1818. The family consisted of thirteen children, eleven daughters and two sons, all of whom grew to maturity, and three have celebrated their golden weddings. In the fall of 1846 our subject came to Adams County, and two years later purchased his present farm in St. Mary's Township. This farm then consisted of 153.04 acres, and was covered with forest and totally unimproved. To this place came our subject, his wife and six children. Mrs. McLeod was formerly Eliza Rose, daughter of Deacon Isaac Rose, of Dutch descent, and Anna (Young) Rose, who came from the State of New York. They were married in April, 1835, in Harlan Township, Delaware County, Ohio. In 1885 Mrs. Eliza McLeod died, having celebrated their golden wedding and having lived a useful and Christian life. Of the seven children born to this couple, three sons and four daughters, five are living—Susan I. Jackson lives in St. Mary's Township; Anna R. Laffman died in Kansas; Isaac R. lives in Del Norte, Colorado; Angenora B. Eicher lives in Warsaw, Indiana; John S. resides in Pleasant Mills, St. Mary's Township; Edward J. died in 1863; Eliza K. M. Fristoe resides in Decatur; Isaac and John S. served in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, the former serving over three years and the latter over four years. Mr. McLeod served two terms as township trustee, and has proved himself to be a useful, public-spirited citizen. By contribution and otherwise he assisted in building three churches in Decatur and two in Pleasant Mills. Since 1832 he has been a worthy member of the Missionary Baptist church. In December, 1885, he was united in marriage with Diadema Davis, of Troy, Ohio, at Willshire, Van Wert County, Ohio, by Rev. Willard, of the Baptist denomina-

tion. Mrs. McLeod had five children by a former marriage, all of whom grew to maturity, and three of whom are married. She united with the Baptist church in her seventeenth year, at Troy, Ohio, and still holds an honored membership in that church. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod are pleasantly situated on the old farm, which, by dint of industry and patience, has been converted from a wilderness to one of the finest farms in St. Mary's Township.

JAMES W. BARR, teacher, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, March 27, 1834. His parents, Stephen and Rachel (Hester) Barr, were natives of Virginia, where the father died in 1858. He was a blacksmith by trade. The mother came North during the war, and died in Michigan in 1882. They had six children, three daughters and three sons. The family are of Scotch-Irish descent. James W. was educated at Woodstock Academy, Shenandoah County, Virginia, and has now taught school thirty-four years. He went to Delaware County, Ohio, in June, 1861, where he taught school the next nine years. In 1870 he went to Southwestern Missouri, where he taught school, thence to Indian Territory, teaching five years, thence to Rush County, Indiana, four years, thence to his present home. He was married September 27, 1860, to Rebecca A. Bader, who was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, January 9, 1841. They have had seven children—Rosa, deceased, William F., Carrie M., Stanley B., Cora Grace, Charles S. and Ida P., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Barr are members of the Christian church. Mr. Barr was living in the South at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and was one of the many Union men who were opposed to the war. He was forced into the Confederate service, but came North the first opportunity after the beginning of hostilities. He now resides on section 25, Wabash Township, and followed farming in connection with teaching. He united with the church about 1856, and having a call to preach, followed that calling ten years. He was finally obliged to retire from the ministry on account of his health. He left his wife in Virginia, in June, 1861, while he came North. In December Mrs. Barr started North, in company with another family, and they were carried from one place to another by Union people until they reached the Union lines. They were held as prisoners ten days by the Confederates and then discharged. Mrs. Barr reached her husband in Delaware County, Ohio, January 5, 1862.

JAMES NEWTON FRISTOE, a prominent citizen of Decatur, was born in Licking County, Ohio, the date of his birth being September 24, 1851. His parents, William H. and Nancy (Laughrey) Fristoe, are natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively, the father being of English and Scotch origin, and the mother of German and Irish ancestry. The father was eight years old when his parents settled in Licking County, Ohio, and there he was reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he has made his life-work. In 1865 he left Licking County for Adams County, Indiana, and settled on a farm in St. Mary's Township, where he has since made his home. The mother is a member of the Baptist church at Pleasant Mills. They have two sons—Henry Albert, who is railway postal clerk, and James N., subject of this sketch. James N. Fristoe was fourteen years old when he came with his parents to Adams

County, and was reared to manhood on his father's farm near Pleasant Mills, in St. Mary's Township. He received a fair common-school education, and at the age of seventeen years began teaching school, which he followed for eleven years during the winter terms in Adams and Allen counties, Indiana, and in Licking and Shelby counties, Ohio, and during the summer seasons worked on his father's farm in St. Mary's Township. October 21, 1877, he was united in marriage at Pleasant Mills to Miss Eliza K. McLeod, who is of Scotch origin. She was born and reared near Pleasant Mills, and was educated in the district schools of that neigborhood and at the high school at Warsaw, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Fristoe are the parents of two children—Earl De Lang and True Rockey. In July, 1879, Mr. Fristoe was appointed deputy treasurer by Anthony Holthouse, the treasurer of Adams County, and has since held that position. In his political views he affiliates with the Democratic party.

JOHN H. FUELLING, a farmer of Root Township, owns land on sections 1, 3, 4, 10 and 11, also on section 15, Jefferson Township. He has 606 acres in all. He was born in Hanover, Germany, May 7, 1820, and when he was sixteen years of age he came with his parents to America. They first lived in Fort Wayne six months, then came to Adams County and settled upon the place where John H. now resides. There were five children in the family, of whom our subject was the oldest—Frederick died in 1869, aged forty-six years, leaving a wife and five children; Engle, wife of Jacob Berger, was born in 1826, and is living in Root Township; Fredericka married Charles Frincker, a preacher in Baltimore, and died at Indianapolis at twenty-six years of age, leaving two children; Mr. Frincker again married, and is still living in Baltimore; Henry D. is commissioner of Adams County, and resides in Root Township, on section 4. His parents were Clawer and Anna Mary (Thomas) Füelling. The father was born in Hanover, Germany, May 7, 1792, and brought his family to America in 1836. A sister of Mrs. Füelling came with them, Engel Thomas. She was an invalid, and died in New York City soon after landing. The farm upon which they settled was entirely new, and they were obliged to cut their own road from Monmouth to the farm. There was a small clearing round a pond, that was called the Seventeen-mile Pond, where it was possible to water their stock. The father entered 120 acres of land from the Government, at Fort Wayne, and commenced to make a home. The family stopped with John W. Wise while the cabin was being built. Their nearest neighbor was Mr. Wise, and they had no neighbors north of them, but soon after their arrival immigrants began to come in. A Lutheran missionary used frequently to stop with the family. He was from Germany, and his name was Frederick Wienicken. He died in Los Angeles, California. About 1841 the father built a hewed-log house, two stories in height, which is still standing, and is a part of the present house, having been made over several times. The father died in Root Township December 6, 1854, and is buried in the Lutheran cemetery. The mother died July 3, 1867, and is buried beside the father. Mr. Füelling was married August 27, 1842, to Miss Hannah M. Reinhart, who was born in Hanover, Germany, March 25, 1820, and when a young lady came to America with her grandparents, who settled in Preble Township. Her mother died in Germany, and she was reared by her

grandparents. Mrs. Füelling died June 20, 1878, and is buried in the Lutheran cemetery. There are ten living children and one deceased—Eliza, born April 23, 1843, died at the age of fifteen years; M. Engel, born April 15, 1844; H. Clawer, born January 30, 1846; F. Emmillie, born December 13, 1848; Frederick, born May 17, 1851; E. Sophia, born September 14, 1852; H. Jacob, born May 29, 1854; J. Henry, born September 24, 1856; C. M. Lissetta, born September 28, 1858; Charles F., born July 15, 1860, and H. Martin, born May 31, 1862. All were born in Root Township. Martin is engaged in missionary work at St. Thomas, Dakota. Mr. Füelling's paternal and maternal grandparents were all born and all died in Germany. When his father first came to Fort Wayne he had $250 in money. As soon as the family was settled he went to work on the Maumee Canal, and the following fall John H. and Frederick also went to work on the canal to earn money to buy provisions. The father was once drafted into Napoleon's army, but was afterward rejected. John H. has the mill-stones that were used in the first grist-mill of this county.

HERMAN BOSSE, an old and respected citizen of Decatur, Adams County, was born in Bersenbrück, Hanover, Germany, February 15, 1817, where he was reared to manhood. He learned the carpenter's trade when a young man, which he followed at his birthplace and at other places in Germany until 1844. He was married at Bersenbrück, in 1843, to Miss Margaret Holthouse, and to this union have been born four children — Catherine, wife of Lewis Conter; Frank, Mary and Willie, all residents of Decatur, and all members of St. Mary's Catholic Church. Mr. Bosse immigrated to America with his wife in 1844, and first located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1849. He then came to Decatur, Adams County, Indiana, and engaged in contracting and building, which he followed until 1869, when he carried on a grocery and saloon until 1873. He was then variously engaged until 1881, and in that year he graded two miles of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad by contract, after which he retired from active business life, and is now taking that rest which is the reward of years of persevering toil and industry. He has been a resident of Decatur since 1849, and has lived to see the surrounding country change from a state of nature into thriving towns and well-cultivated farms, and has always taken an active interest in the development of his county.

EMORY MAY, farmer, section 4, Union Township, was born in that township April 23, 1850. He has been reared in his native county and educated in the common schools. His father, William May, was born in Stark County, Ohio, July 24, 1817, where he was reared and lived until his marriage. He came to this county in August, 1846, with wife and two children. Moses died of typhoid fever February 22, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee, aged nineteen years. He was a member of Company I, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry. Abaline is the wife of John Johnson, and is living in Decatur, this county. The children born in this county are—Emory, Jonathan C., who died in infancy; William Charles, Louisa, wife of James Crozier; Isaiah, living in Van Wert County, Ohio; Oliver, a resident of Fort Wayne, and Permelia, at home. Our

subject was married December 21, 1873, to Miss Mary Heath, who was born in Van Wert County, Ohio, April 19, 1853, daughter of Benjamin and Harriet (Plummer) Heath. Her father was born in Harrison County, Ohio, and died November 11, 1878, aged about sixty-two years. Her mother was born in Pennsylvania and died April 6, 1869, aged forty-three years. There were seven children in her father's family—Maria, John, David, Mary, Jane, Anna and Amanda. Maria and David are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. May have had five children, four of whom are living—Francis, born February 9, 1876; Lorenzo, born September 1, 1878; Eva V., born December 29, 1881, and Sophia Elsie, born August 19, 1884. An infant, unnamed, is deceased.

JACOB SPADE, farmer, and also engaged in the saw-milling business, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, August 16, 1840, a son of Henry and Rosanna (Alspach) Spade, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, the father born in 1800, and the mother born in the year 1807. The father was twice married and had one child by his first marriage. Seven children were born to his second marriage, of whom six survive, our subject being the youngest child. In his religious faith the father was a Lutheran, and the mother was a member of the German Reformed church. The former died in 1842, his widow surviving until April, 1885. Jacob Spade, whose name heads this sketch, grew to manhood in Pickaway County, receiving a common-school education in the schools of his neighborhood. At the age of thirteen years he began learning the carpenter's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of three years, working at his trade till attaining the age of twenty-three years. In June, 1862, he came to Adams County, Indiana, and purchased the farm where he has since resided, in Kirkland Township, which contains 120 acres of well-improved land. October 15, 1863, he was married to Miss Mary A. Kiser, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, June 20, 1841, and to this union were born twelve children—Clara E., Mary A., William G., Edwin C. (deceased), Frank W., Charles C., Ralph R., Cora M., Jennie L., James A. G., Hattie B., and an infant unnamed. Mr. Spade enlisted in the late war December 12, 1864, and was assigned to Company E, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, serving until July 17, 1865. He was with Sherman in North Carolina, and at the grand review at Washington, receiving his final discharge at Indianapolis, when he returned to his home in Adams County, and resumed farming. In 1879 he formed a partnership with Mr. Arnold in the saw-milling business, thus forming the present firm of Spade & Arnold. Mr. Spade is a member of Sam Henry Post, No. 63, G. A. R.

JOHN WILLIAM BOSSE, druggist, and compounder of Marshall's proprietary medicines, successor to the Marshall Medicine Company of Decatur, was born in Decatur, Adams County, Indiana, October 5, 1858, his parents, Herman and Margaret (Holthouse) Bosse, being natives of Germany. John was reared to manhood in Decatur, and educated in the schools of that city, and at the age of eighteen years began teaching school in Adams County. In 1876 he entered the drug store of Dorwin & Holthouse, of Decatur, remaining with that firm as clerk until 1882, when he became a member of the Marshall Medicine Company. He

subsequently purchased the interest of the company, of which he is now sole proprietor, and by his good business management and strict attention to his business, he has succeeded in establishing a good trade. His medicines now find a market in eleven States, where he sells to only wholesale dealers. Mr. Bosse is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Decatur, and for two years has held his position of president of the Catholic Young Men's Society. Mr. Bosse is numbered among the public-spirited and enterprising young men of Decatur, and by his upright and honorable dealings he has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him.

NATHAN B. SHEPHERD, laborer, Geneva, was born in Wabash Township, Adams County, Indiana, June 3, 1852, a son of Edward and Lucy A. (Buckingham) Shepherd. He grew to manhood in his native county, being reared to the avocation of a farmer, and receiving in his youth a fair common-school education. In 1871 he began working in a stave factory at Bluffton, and since then has been engaged at various occupations. In 1877 he entered the employ of S. W. Hale & Brother, remaining with that firm to the present time. He was united in marriage October 26, 1879, to Sarah E. Connor, who was born in Jay County, Indiana, June 15, 1856, a daughter of William and Catherine (Farbee) Connor, who were natives of Ohio and early settlers of Jay County, Indiana. In his political views Mr. Shepherd is a Republican. He is at present a member of the village board. His father, Edward Shepherd, was a native of Ohio, born in Franklin County July 5, 1826, his parents, William and Olivia P. (Emery) Shepherd, being natives of Virginia, the former born August 18, 1788, and the latter August 19, 1788. Edward Shepherd was married in Wabash Township April 23, 1847, to Lucy A. Buckingham, a native of Maryland, born May 25, 1826, a daughter of Nathan and Frissell (Michael) Buckingham, and to this union were born nine children—William E., born March 7, 1849; Margaret E., born December 29, 1850; Nathan B., subject of this sketch; Martha A., born August 17, 1854; Pyreny J., born March 17, 1856, died September 2, 1881; Alfred A., born January 10, 1858, died November 7, 1877; John H., born August 5, 1860, died November 11, 1866; Morton G., born February 3, 1863, and Emma, born September 18, 1865, died January 17, 1878. Edward Shepherd was reared to the avocation of a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits through life. He came to Adams County, Indiana, when about twelve years of age, and made his home in Wabash Township till his death, December 14, 1866. His widow is still living in Wabash Township. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, their parents being members of the same church. The paternal grandparents of our subject, William and Olivia P. Shepherd were married in Virginia July 14, 1809, and of the eight children born to them all are deceased. They removed to Franklin County, Ohio, in an early day, being among the first settlers. They immigrated to Indiana about the year 1838, settling on section 36, Wabash Township, Adams County, where the father entered some 1,200 or 1,400 acres of land, living there till his death, which occurred June 17, 1862. His wife died April 25, 1856. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was at the siege of Fort Meigs and also at the siege of Toledo, beside other engagements. The maternal grandparents were natives of the

State of Maryland. They immigrated to Fairfield County, Ohio, where they resided seven years, removing thence to Indiana, locating in Jay County, where Mr. Buckingham died June 6, 1852, his widow surviving him until 1868. They were the parents of a large family. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ANDREW J. FOREMAN, a successful agriculturist of Blue Creek Township, where he resides on section 33, is a native of Ohio, born in Butler County, May 9, 1830. His parents, Henry H. and Mary M. Foreman, were natives of the State of Pennsylvania. They settled in Blue Creek Township, Adams County, Indiana, in 1853, where they resided until death. Thirteen children were born to them, of whom seven still survive—Elizabeth, James, George, Andrew J., Samuel, William and Mary. The father was one of the representative pioneers of Adams County, having settled in the woods of Blue Creek Township, where he endured many hardships and privations. He began life a poor man, but owing to his habits of industry and economy he met with success, and was numbered among the enterprising farmers and respected citizens of his township. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he was a Democrat. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Andrew J. Foreman, whose name heads this sketch, grew to manhood in his native county, being reared amid pioneer scenes, and receiving such educational advantages as were common to farmer boys of that day. He came to Adams County after reaching his majority, settling with his parents in Blue Creek Township. He was united in marriage October 11, 1861, to Miss Nancy McAlhaney, who was born in Ohio, but at the time of her marriage was living in Adams County. To this union were born seven children—Sarah E., deceased; Mary E., wife of John N. Smitley; Samantha J., wife of William H. Agler; John W., Henry H., William L. and Ida M. Mr. Foreman settled on his present farm in 1861, where his wife died December 14, 1875, leaving a family and a host of friends to mourn her loss. Mr. Foreman has met with success in his farming operations, having commenced life for himself without means, and has now one of the finest farms in Adams County, his farm containing 120 acres of well-improved and highly cultivated land. In his political views Mr. Foreman affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES T. RAINIER, M. D., an active and public-spirited citizen of Monroe, Adams County, is a native of Ocean County, New Jersey, born October 28, 1842, a son of Aaron B. and Esther T. (Pratt) Rainier, natives of New Jersey and Maryland respectively, the father born November 6, 1805, of French descent, and the mother born May 8, 1804. They were married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1828, and to them were born eight sons and two daughters, our subject being the ninth child. Early in life the father learned the cabinetmaker's trade in New York City. After his marriage he settled at Columbus, New Jersey, where he experienced religion and entered the ministry, uniting with the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1844 he emigrated with his family to Franklin County, Indiana, and worked at his trade at Meta-

mora. He entered the Southern Indiana Conference when he first came to the State. He afterward left Franklin County for Madison County, where he followed farming for three years, when he entered the Northern Indiana Conference, of which he was a member until his death, November 6, 1878. After disposing of his farm he spent three years on the Middletown Circuit, after which he returned with his family to Philadelphia and engaged in the mercantile trade, which he continued about three years. He then returned to Middletown and re-entered the ministry, and while there was a presiding elder of the Northern Indiana Conference. He afterward removed to Richwood, Delaware County, Indiana, where his wife died August 3, 1861. He afterward traveled over many of the counties in the northern and central part of Indiana, being one of the circuit-riders of that day, and would frequently be gone several weeks at a time. He died at the home of his son at Monroe, Adams County. Charles T. Rainier, whose name heads this sketch, came with his parents to Indiana when about two years of age. He remained at home with his parents until July 18, 1862, receiving his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He then enlisted in Company H, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was with the Thirteenth Army Corps. He participated in the battles of Richmond, Kentucky, Arkansas Post, and siege of Vicksburg, besides other battles and skirmishes. He served until October, 1864, when he was discharged for disability contracted in the army. He now draws a pension. After his discharge he returned to his father's house in Grant County, Indiana, and for three years following he was engaged in teaching school during the winter terms, and reading medicine in the summer months. He then began the practice of medicine at West Liberty, Jay County, Indiana, but after a time, his health failing him, he was obliged to give up his practice, after which he went to Allegan County, Michigan, and attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the Michigan State University. After remaining there a year and a half he came to Adams County, Indiana, in September, 1869, and engaged in the practice of medicine at Salem. He remained there two years, when he removed to Monroe, Monroe Township, where he followed his chosen profession. He was one of the first settlers, and he erected the first building on the present site of Monroe. The Monroe postoffice was established mainly through his influence, and he was appointed its first postmaster, which office he resigned shortly afterward. He remained at Monroe until about 1878, when he removed to Marshall County, and was engaged in the practice of medicine there for six years. He then returned to Monroe, where he still resides, but is living retired from the active duties of life, having given up his practice on account of his health. The doctor was married October 27, 1866, to Nancy J. Gilpen, who was born in Blue Creek Township, Adams County, Indiana, May 20, 1850, a daughter of Washington and Mary (Brokaw) Gilpen, natives of Ohio, the father born in Pennsylvania County, February 1, 1828, and the mother born in Belmont County in December, 1828. They were married in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1848, and in 1849 came to Adams County, settling in Blue Creek Township, where the mother died November 30, 1880. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. They were the parents of five children, three of whom are yet living. Six children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Rainier—Alice L., Willis B. (deceased), Mary A., Washington E., Lulu B. and Charles L.

The doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as trustee, and was also recording steward of the Monroe Circuit. He is a member of Sam. Henry Post, No. 63, G. A. R., at Decatur.

F. W. GALLMEYER, farmer, resides on section 9, Preble Township, where he owns eighty acres of land; he also owns twenty acres on the line adjoining the eighty. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, October 4, 1832, where he lived until 1845, when his parents (mother and step-father) and four sisters came to America, settling in Preble Township, where the step-father still resides. His father died in Germany when F. W. was eight years old. The mother then married Conrad Scheuman. She died in November, 1875, leaving six children, although she had had nine children. His own father was born in 1800 and died in 1840. The step-father was also born in 1800. The family took a sailing vessel at Bremen, and were on the ocean thirteen weeks, landing in New York City. Our subject was educated partly in Germany and partly in Preble Township. He learned the carpenter's trade in this country, which he followed about eight years. In 1858 he went to Germany to visit his friends and to secure the inheritance which his father left at death. While there he was married, in November, 1858, to Miss Wilhelmina Boese, who was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1841, and was reared and married there. They came to America soon after their marriage and settled upon their present farm, commencing domestic life in a hewed-log cabin in the woods. He cleared up his farm, which is now mostly improved. Mrs. Gallmeyer's parents were Fredricka and Conrad Boese. Her father died in Germany. Her mother came to America in 1859, with three children, and three had preceded her to this country. She is living with her son William. Mr. and Mrs. Gallmeyer have had fifteen children, ten of whom are living, and all are single except the eldest. Their names are—Conrad, Wilhelmina, Eliza, Ernest, William, Edward, Fredrick, Martin, Christian and Anna. The deceased are—Frederick, Louisa, Mary, William and Wilhelmina. Mr. Gallmeyer was elected township trustee in 1868, and served until 1878, when he had an interregnum of four years, then served four years more. He served four years as justice of the peace, two years as assessor and two years as constable. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, and was discharged in August, 1865. He was in several skirmishes, but no regular fought battle. Since his discharge he has followed farming.

SYLVESTER SPANGLER, contractor and builder, and an active and enterprising citizen of Decatur, is a native of Crawford County, Ohio, born near Massillon, February 19, 1842, a son of Michael and Dorothy (Keese) Spangler. When an infant, in 1843, his parents came to Adams County, Indiana, and here he was reared to the avocation of a farmer on his father's farm. On reaching manhood he learned the carpenter's trade at Fort Wayne. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted in the Union Army as a private in Company I, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, to serve one year. He served his country thirteen months, when he was discharged at New Orleans. He participated in the engagements at Franklin and Nashville beside several

skirmishes, and during his term of service was not off duty a day on account of sickness or wounds. After his discharge he returned to Adams County and worked at carpentering at Decatur and vicinity. He was married at Decatur in 1865, to Julia Gillig, daughter of Francis J. and Theresa (Spuler) Gillig. She was born, reared and educated at Decatur, and before her marriage taught school in Adams County. Mr. and Mrs. Spangler are the parents of two children—Ella and Della, both of whom are students at the Decatur High School. In 1868 Mr. Spangler engaged in contracting and building, which he has since followed, and has erected many of the brick business blocks on Main street, beside many of the substantial residences at Decatur. In politics Mr. Spangler is a Democrat. He served four years as village trustee of Decatur, and since its organization as a city he has been councilman five years. He is a comrade of Sam Henry Post, No. 63, G. A. R. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Decatur. Michael Spangler, the father of our subject, was a native of Ohio, born January 12, 1812, and was of German descent. He was a farmer by avocation, and on coming to Adams County he settled on a tract of wild land in Preble Township, which he improved and lived on about twenty-four years. He then sold his land in Preble Township and removed to a farm in Allen County near Williamsport, where he died September 8, 1877. The mother of our subject was born in Stuttgart, Germany, February 16, 1811. When twelve years of age she was brought by her parents to America, they locating at Liverpool, Ohio, where she lived till her marriage. She died on the farm near Williamsport, Allen County, October 3, 1869. She was a member of the Evangelical church. Mr. Spangler was a member of the United Brethren church. Eight of the ten children born to them grew to maturity, of whom seven are yet living, one living in Nebraska, and the remaining six being residents of Indiana.

AMOS GULICK, one of the old and respected pioneers of Adams County, is a native of New Hampshire County, Virginia, born in the year 1824, a son of Elisha and Elizabeth Gulick, the father born June 29, 1784, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the mother born January 22, 1787, of German origin. His first ancestors on coming to America settled in the State of New Jersey, and later removed to Loudoun County, Virginia, thence to Hampshire County, of the same State, in 1794. The grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting when seventeen years of age. The father of our subject was drafted in the war of 1812, but the war being then about over, he did not render any service. He was married in Hampshire County to Elizabeth Shaffer, and to them were born eleven children—Mary, born December 18, 1806, died September 26, 1826; John, born November 29, 1808, married Ellen Shepherd; Elizabeth, born November 2, 1810, married William Shrock; Hannah, born September 8, 1812, married Ardalis Carter; Evalina, born November 14, 1814, married David Major, and died August 19, 1845; Sarah, born March 10, 1817, died June 13, 1820; Harriet, born October 4, 1819, married Joshua Major; Elisha, born January 16, 1822, married Mahala Archabold; Amos, born February 29, 1824, the subject of this sketch; Anna, born April 9, 1826, died September 9, 1845, and Catherine, born May 24, 1828, married Daniel Lee. In 1836 the parents removed to Franklin County, Ohio, where two daughters,

Elizabeth and Hannah, had preceded them. Both parents are deceased, the father dying May 30, 1879, and the mother April 22, 1858. Amos Gulick, our subject, was married January 1, 1846, to Elizabeth Acker, who was born September 4, 1828, her antecedents being Dutch on her father's side, and Yankee on her mother's side. Of the seven children born to this union only four are living—Samuel, born May 7, 1848, married Emma Baxter, May 1, 1871; Rosetta, born March 3, 1855, married William Teeple, December 16, 1877; Iva Ann, born April 15, 1864, and Amos Wilson, born December 25, 1866, are living at home. Catherine Elizabeth was born November 11, 1846, married Joseph Smith, February 18, 1866, and died October 31, 1874; Eldora, born December 21, 1858, and died April 30, 1866, and James William, born September 13, 1850, died July 21, 1857. Six years previous to his marriage Mr. Gulick visited St. Mary's Township, Adams County, where he had a deed of fifty-two acres of wild land, his wife also owning forty acres. He disposed of his land and he and his wife settled on her forty-acre tract, on which he cut the first tree, and improved it from its wild state, changing it into productive fields. He resided on this farm about eighteen years, when he removed with his family to his present homestead, which consists of 188 acres of choice land, located about three-quarters of a mile north of St. Mary's River near the village of Pleasant Mills. Mr. Gulick and family have experienced many of the hardships and privations, as well as the pleasures of pioneer life, coming to the county when settlers were few and wild animals numerous. Game was then in abundance. Their grist was taken either to Willshire or Fort Wayne, some twenty-six miles distant, and occasionally corn was ground by hand. Buckwheat was frequently ground in the same manner, and a half bushel ground in a hand-mill was considered a good day's work. Occasionally a tin punched full of holes, so that one surface would be very rough, would be used to grate the corn by hand. Log-rolling and house-raising were frequent occurrences among the early settlers, and everybody considered it not only a duty but a pleasure to attend these gatherings. Sociability and hospitality were everywhere to be found, and although deprived of many of the so-called modern conveniences, there were nevertheless many pleasant features to the pioneer's life. Mr. Gulick and all but two members of his family are members of the old school Baptist church, and highly respected members of society.

JOHN McCONNELL, deceased, was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 20, 1819, where he lived until ten years of age, when his mother removed to Darke County, his father having died a few years previous to their removal. His mother hired him out to drive oxen on a brick yard, for 6¼ cents a day, in order to teach him habits of industry. His parents were Jesse and Eliza (Mills) McConnell. His father, Jesse McConnell, was born in the County Antrim, Ireland, removing to Butler County, Ohio, in 1817. He died in 1825, leaving a wife and three children, of whom John was the oldest. One child died in infancy, and Sarah, the other child, married Samuel Davis, and died in June, 1884. The mother was born in Pennsylvania in 1793, and was taken by her parents to Ohio in 1802, where she lived until her marriage. She was three times married and outlived all her husbands. She died at Troy, Ohio, March 9, 1872, aged seventy-nine years. John, the subject of this sketch,

drove oxen on a brick yard two summers, then learned the blacksmith trade of Henry Dillon, commencing at the age of seventeen years, at $3 per month. He served three years, having been bound out by his mother. While he was learning his trade his mother again married and was again a widow. John returned home to assist his mother, and did not complete his trade. He came to Monroe Township, this county, and settled on Thompson's prairie in 1840. He secured 160 acres of land, part by entry and part by purchase. July 10, 1845, he was married to Lucinda McDermeit, born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1822, and was reared in Greene County, that State. She came to Monroe Township, Adams County, in 1838, where she lived until her marriage. They lived in that township until 1850, then moved to Decatur, Mr. McConnell having been elected auditor the fall before. He served in that capacity nine years. He had previously served as county commissioner three years, from 1844 to 1847, and as clerk of the court four years. He was a township trustee at the time of his death, which occurred January 28, 1875. He died of typhoid pneumonia. He was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1872, and served in the special and regular sessions with satisfaction to his constituents. He was a self-made man, having received but three months' schooling. He was a man that was loyal to his convictions, true to his family and faithful to the Democratic party. He was buried at Decatur, under the rituals of the Odd Fellows. He left an untarnished name and an unspotted character as a legacy to his children. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell had six children—Mark M., born April 23, 1846; Margaret M., born August 8, 1847, married John Blood, and died July 28, 1880; Joseph L., born February 13, 1849; George W., born June 24, 1851; Mary, born December 8, 1854, died August 24, 1855; Frank, born January 29, 1859, is living at home with his mother.

PHILEMON N. COLLINS, deceased, who was one of the prominent citizens of Adams County, was born in Richland County, Ohio, November 20, 1820, a son of Zenas and Catherine (Sites) Collins. The father was a native of Virginia, and the mother was born in Maryland. They subsequently went to Missouri, where both died. Philemon grew to manhood in Ohio, receiving an academic education. At the age of seventeen years he commenced teaching school, which he followed for nine terms. His father gave him eighty acres of land located on section 20, Wabash Township, Adams County, which he began improving in 1844. He was married March 9, 1848, to Miss Eliza J. McDonald, who was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1826, her parents, A. R. and Jane (Matchet) McDonald, being natives of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1831 the parents of Mrs. Collins removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, and later removed to Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1845 they located in Wayne County, Indiana, and three years following came to Adams County, settling in Wabash Township. In the fall of 1855 they came to Lagrange County, where the father died in the fall of 1875. He had been twice married. His first wife, the mother of Mrs. Collins, died in 1834, and by her he had six children, two sons and four daughters. Mr. McDonald was again married in 1836 to Elizabeth J. Anglemyer, and to this union were born thirteen children. The father was a shoemaker by trade, which he followed in connection with farming. He was a member

of the Presbyterian church. To Mr. and Mrs. Collins eleven children were born, and of this number only one is living, a daughter named Geneva B., who is now the wife of L. C. Messner. After this marriage Mr. Collins engaged in farming. He was engaged as civil engineer and county surveyor for nine years. He was station agent at Ceylon, Adams County, for five years. He and B. B. Snow were proprietors of the town site of Ceylon, a part of the town being located on part of his land. He also represented his county in the Legislature for three terms, serving with credit to himself and to the best interests of the county. He was very successful in his farming operations and at his death left about 600 acres, 400 acres being in one body, his original purchase being eighty acres. He took an active part in the political affairs of his county, being formerly a Whig, but later affiliated with the Democratic party. During his residence in the county he won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him, and his death, which occurred October 31, 1878, was a source of universal regret. His widow still resides at Ceylon. She united with the Christian church May 14, 1876, and April 5, 1885, she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HENRY P. MERRIMAN, of Monroe, and justice of the peace of Monroe Township, was born in Blue Creek Township, Adams County, Indiana, September 28, 1853, a son of John and Mary Jane (Ray) Merriman, natives of Steubenville, Ohio, the father born July 17, 1816, and the mother February 25, 1828. The father had been twice married, the mother of our subject being his second wife, by whom he had eight children, seven sons and one daughter. By his first marriage he had two children, both now deceased. For many years the father ran a distillery at Steubenville. He came to Adams County, Indiana, in 1848, and entered land on section 7 of Blue Creek Township, where he resided until his death January 7, 1879. He was a prominent man in his township, of which he was trustee, and for twelve years held the office of justice of the peace. Mrs. Merriman is now living at Salem, Blue Creek Township. She belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Merriman having been a member of the same church till his death. Henry P. Merriman, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the home farm, receiving a fair common-school education in the schools of his neighborhood. When nineteen years old he taught school for two terms, after which he was engaged in farming until 1878. He was married January 27, 1876, to Mary C. Edwards, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born March 6, 1853. Her parents, Lewis and Elizabeth (Wilson) Edwards, were natives of Ohio. They came to Adams County, Indiana, in 1865, and settled in Blue Creek Township, where they still reside, engaged in farming. Both are members of the United Brethren church. They are the parents of ten children, three sons and seven daughters. To Mr. and Mrs. Merriman have been born five children —Leonard L., Dora L., Ann I., Gertrude C. and Margaret M. In 1878 Mr. Merriman came to Monroe, Adams County, and was engaged in railroading for eighteen months. He then entered the general mercantile establishment of Hocker & Hendricks, where he was employed as clerk until the firm dissolved partnership. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Hocker, with whom he was associated in the mercantile business until January, 1886, when owing to his inflammatory rheumatism he disposed of his interest

in the business to Mr. Hocker, and visited Kansas Hot Springs in Arkansas, returning to Monroe July 19 of the same year. In 1881 he was appointed justice of the peace, and elected in 1882, and in the spring of 1886 was re-elected, and as far as his health will permit devotes his time to his office. Both Mr. and Mrs. Merriman are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Merriman is a member of St. Mary's Lodge, No. 167, I. O. O. F., of Decatur, having joined that lodge September 7, 1885.

BENJAMIN HOUK, farmer, resides on section 5, Root Township, where he owns 160 acres of land. He also owns 147 acres elsewhere, making 307 acres in all. He came to this county in 1843, and settled on the same farm where he now lives. He hired ten acres cut, and built his log cabin, in which he lived until he built his present house, the front of the log house being a part of the new one. Mr. Houk was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1821, and when he was fourteen years of age his parents removed to Stark County, Ohio, where they lived twenty years. He was married November 29, 1849, to Miss Sarah Mock, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, June 1, 1825, and was reared principally in Stark County. Her father, Samuel Mock, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, June 6, 1787, and removed to Stark County in 1819. He died February 10, 1871. He experienced religion in an early day and exemplified it during a long life. The mother, Rachel S. (Geisaman) Mock, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, where she was reared and married. Soon after her marriage she removed to Stark County, where she died at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Houk's father, Samuel Houk, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in 1775, and died in Lebanon County in 1830, aged fifty-five years. His mother, Catherine (Sprecher) Houk, was also born in Dauphin County, in 1781, and died in Stark County, Ohio, in 1867, aged eighty-six years. Both parents had been members of the Lutheran church for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Houk experienced all the trials and privations of pioneer life. They have had four children—Martha Alice, born January 26, 1851, died at the age of two months; Addison N., born August 22, 1857; John C., born May 30, 1859; Ida Belle, born April 15, 1863, is the wife of William Youse. Mr. Houk's grandparents, Phillip and Catherine Houk, were natives of Pennsylvania, and died in that State. Mrs. Houk's grandfather, Peter Mock, was born in Germany and died in Maryland. Her maternal grandfather died in Pennsylvania.

AUGUSTUS SCHLEGEL, blacksmith and horse-shoer, Decatur, Indiana, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1850, a son of Beneville and Ella Amanda (Welder) Schlegel, natives of Pennsylvania, of German parentage. In 1862, when twelve years of age, he accompanied his parents to Adams County, Indiana, and has since lived in Decatur. When sixteen years of age he began working for his father, who was a blacksmith, and for seven years worked in the same shop. In 1873 he opened a shop of his own, and soon after became associated with Collins Bushnell, the firm of Bushnell & Schlegel doing business until 1885, he having been alone since then. He is the champion horse-shoer in the State, his average being 163 shoes in eleven hours in a re-

cent contest, doing all the work, driving, clinching and finishing. Mr. Schlegel was married March 3, 1875, to Mary Isabell Grim, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Elsey) Grim, old settlers of Adams County. Mr. and Mrs. Schlegel have two children—Lawrence Columbia and Cora Pearl. Mr. Schlegel is a member of Kekionga Lodge, No. 65, K. of P.

LEWIS LONG, one of the prominent citizens of Adams County, engaged in farming on section 16, Wabash Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Union County in 1831, his parents, Robert and Mary (Kyle) Long, being natives of the State of Pennsylvania, the father born in 1787, and the mother in 1790. The paternal grandparents of our subject settled in Ohio about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and in 1816 immigrated to Union County, Indiana, settling in Union Township, where the father died July 8, 1855. The mother died in Ohio, February 3, 1871. They were the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters. They were members of the Presbyterian church. The father followed the cabinet-maker's trade in early life, but later engaged in agricultural pursuits, entering 160 acres of land in Union County. The family was of Scotch-Irish origin. Lewis Long, whose name heads this sketch, grew to manhood in Union County, remaining on the home farm till attaining the age of twenty-two years, and in his youth received a common-school education. On leaving the home farm he began working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed till October, 1862, when he settled on his present farm, which had been previously purchased by his father. May 29, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Blair, a native of Ireland, born in 1841, coming to America with a brother and sister. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Long—Charles (deceased), George, William, Eva, Russell, Leonidas, Daisy and Leila. Mr. Long is a thorough, practical farmer, and by his good management he has accumulated his present fine farm, which consists of 222 acres of valuable land. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is at present serving as justice of the peace, which office he has filled acceptably since October, 1880.

PHILLIP HENDRICKS, farmer, section 27, Washington Township, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, April 8, 1839, son of Emanuel and Eliza Hendricks, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The parents were early settlers of Harrison County, where they passed the later years of their life. The father had been twice married, and had twelve children, of whom the following survive—Susanna, Eli, Phillip, Martha, Alfred, Jonas and Ruth. Mr. Hendricks passed his early life in Ohio, and received a common-school education. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and became a part of the army operating in Virginia, Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley. He was honorably discharged in September, 1863, and returned home. He was married April 22, 1862, to Susan Manbeck, born February 18, 1845, in Carroll County, Ohio, a daughter of Peter and Margaret Manbeck, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of Carroll County. Of their nine children, eight survive—William D., Emanuel N., Lawrence M., Laura E., Lucy

A. M., Murtie V., Ida M. and Grover C. T. Artie is deceased. Mr. Hendricks removed from Ohio to Adams County in 1864, locating upon his present farm in Washington Township. He owns 155 acres of well-improved land. He is a Democrat in politics, and affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church; is also a member of the Grand Army post at Decatur. He has been a successful farmer, and is universally respected in his community.

AUGUSTUS GEORGE HOLLOWAY, M. D., Decatur, Indiana, was born in Marion, Marion County, Ohio, August 21, 1829, a son of George and Elizabeth (Gooding) Holloway, his father a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of New York, both being of English ancestry. His father was an eminent physician of Marion, where he practiced about fifty years, locating there in 1820. He died in 1874, aged eighty-four years, his wife dying at the age of eighty-five years. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom lived till maturity, our subject being the fifth. A. G. Holloway was reared in Marion, Ohio, where he had good educational advantages, and when sixteen years of age began to teach school. When eighteen years old he learned the printer's trade, and then taught and worked at his trade alternately, until twenty-four years old, when, having determined to enter the medical profession, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. C. Norton, at Marion, with whom he remained about two years, when, Dr. Norton dying, he continued his studies with Dr. Robert L. Sweeney. He took a course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, and began his practice in 1854, which he continued at different points in Ohio until 1864, when he was examined by the State Board of Medical Examiners and appointed Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio Infantry, and served until the discharge of the regiment the following fall. In the spring of 1865 he volunteered as a private in the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, but was appointed acting Assistant Surgeon, and served as such until his regiment was discharged at the close of the war. After the war he practiced in different localities in Ohio and Indiana until 1877, when he located at Decatur. In 1882 he took a course of lectures at the Chicago Medical College. He was married in 1855 to Miss M. Louise Kennedy, daughter of John and Maria (Larimer) Kennedy. She is also a physician, and in the winter of 1885–'86 took a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, and in the winter of 1886–'87 graduated at the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis. Dr. and Mrs. Holloway have three children—Addie, wife of Charles Hoxie, of Toledo, Ohio; George, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Bertha, wife of Willard E. Winch, of the firm of Winch & Sons, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mrs. Holloway is a member of the Disciples church, and is an earnest worker in her church and for the temperance cause. Dr. Holloway is a member of Sam Henry Post, No. 63, G. A. R.

ESTER A. WINANS was born in Harrison County, Ohio, October 31, 1837. Her parents were Samuel and Margaret (Beeman) Heaviline, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Maryland. Her paternal grandparents were Samuel and Mary (Layport) Heaviline. Her maternal grandparents were Moses and Sarah (Poland) Bee-

man. In 1851 her parents immigrated to this county, locating in Blue Creek Township, where her father purchased forty acres of land, which was entirely uncultivated, but there were about ten acres partially cleared. At this time the family consisted of parents and ten children, all of whom were living—Christina J., born August 10, 1828; James I., born May 30, 1831; Enoch J., born October 20, 1833; Joseph, born December 12, 1835; Hester A., born October 31, 1837; Sarah E., born July 20, 1840; Mary M., born November 13, 1842; Rebecca J., born January 15, 1846; Samuel O. D., born January 31, 1849, and Iantha L., born March 30, 1851. August 27, 1863, Hester Heaviline was united in marriage with Richard Winans, who was a descendant of one of the oldest and most honorable of the pioneer families in St. Mary's Township. His father, Benjamin B. Winans, came from Miami County, Ohio, to St. Mary's Township in the fall of 1836, bringing a load of goods and entering his land. He left two sons, one daughter and one son-in-law in the new home, then returned to Ohio. In February, the following year, he returned to his home in Indiana, bringing his movable goods, the remainder of his family and his stock. Thus equipped, the father of Richard Winans began the development of this wild tract of land, consisting of 244.65 acres. A little cabin, 16 x 16 feet, was all the room the family of fourteen children had to live in. When beds were spread upon the floor the entire space was occupied, and great fears were entertained lest the bedding should take fire. At this time matches were unknown, and the pioneer depended upon the stump or log heap to keep him supplied with that essential article. Sometimes flint was used to start the fire; and in cases of emergency the early settler would go to the nearest neighbor, perhaps two or three miles away, and borrow fire. Thousands of ways were improvised by the pioneer. The milk, which was kept until in proper condition, would be confined in a vessel and placed in a wagon, and as the emigrant pursued his lonely journey over rough and almost impassable roads, the jostling and shaking wagon would churn the butter; and at the next camping place the delighted family would regale themselves on hot pone, fresh butter and roast venison. Richard and Hester Winans moved upon a farm of 160 acres, one mile west of the village of Pleasant Mills, which Mr. Winans owned previous to his marriage. A commodious frame dwelling was erected and other improvements were made; although obliged to pay over $3,000 bail bonds, he nevertheless left a handsome property to his wife and children at his death, which occurred October 5, 1885. Mr. Winans served the people in many capacities—constable, deputy sheriff, administrator and guardian, being at one time guardian of twenty-eight wards. He served as township trustee two terms, and was a liberal contributor to educational and religious enterprises. When there was need the hand of Richard Winans was always extended, and never empty. He was an expert mechanic, being a mason by occupation as well as a farmer. He was a devoted member of the Masonic fraternity, and was buried with all the rites and sacred honors of this institution. Seven children were left, as follows—Samuel A., born February 24, 1849; Jasper H., born December 14, 1851; Sarah I., born December 14, 1854; Joseph D., born January 27, 1858; Charles S., born February 22, 1862; Ira F., born June 6, 1864, and William H., born November 17, 1865. Charles S. served five years in the regular army, having enlisted September 27, 1881, and being mustered out September 27, 1886. He was

promoted to the rank of Corporal for meritorious service. His was the First Regiment, Company I, United States Infantry. Jasper H. is a minister of the Baptist church at Warsaw, Indiana, having been ordained in 1878. The children have all acquired a liberal education, two of whom are teachers. Mrs. Winans taught several terms previous to her marriage. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and is very comfortably situated in the old homestead. Her son, Ira F., and his wife, Geneva Cowens, make their home with her. The Cowens belong to the honored and respected pioneer families.

WILLIAM CONRAD, farmer, sections 9 and 15, owns 175 acres of land. He was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, December 12, 1836, and when he was six months old his parents removed to Preble Township, settling on section 15, where the father, George Conrad, commenced to make a home in the woods, having entered his land from the Government. He built his cabin of hewed logs, which the family occupied for twenty-five years. He then built a frame house, where he lived until his death, which occurred March 4, 1873. He was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1806, where he was reared and married. The mother, Fredricka (Kunager) Conrad, was also born in Saxony in 1814, and is living on the old homestead with the youngest son. She has had fourteen children—William, Caroline, Frederick, Louisa, Charles, George, Minnie, Rosalie, Christian and Henry. Four died unnamed. Eight are living. The father was a butcher by trade, and followed it in Germany, but never in America. William was reared, educated and married in Preble Township. March 16, 1862, he married Miss Minnie Bley, who was born in Obargrunstad, Weimar, Saxony, Germany, October 20, 1841, and came to America when nearly twelve years of age, her parents, Adam and Rosina (Sieverd) Bley, settling upon the farm in Preble Township where they now reside. In her father's family were ten children, nine of whom are living. Charles, the eldest, died May 10, 1886, at the age of fifty years. Mrs. Conrad is the fourth child. Mr. Bley learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it both in America and Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad have had six children, five of whom are living—Frederick, born February 8, 1863; Charles, born October 2, 1864, died February 15, 1879 (his death was caused by falling from a barn and breaking his neck); William D., born April 30, 1866; Louis, born December 10, 1867; Augustus, born May 13, 1869; Ernest, born September 18, 1870. Elizabeth, an adopted child, was born October 8, 1869. Mrs. Conrad's grandparents were born in Germany, and also died there. Mr. Conrad's grandfather Conrad kept a hotel in Germany. Both grandparents died in Germany.

ABRAHAM RAWLEY, a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist of Adams County, engaged in farming and dealing in stock on section 15, Wabash Township, is a native of Ohio, born in Clarke County, January 15, 1838, the eldest son of Tilmon and Elizabeth Rawley, who were natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. When an infant he was brought by his parents to Adams County, Indiana, and there he grew to manhood on his father's farm on section 12, Wabash Township, his youth being spent in assisting on the farm and attending the common schools of his neighborhood,

where he obtained a fair common-school education. He was united in marriage November 19, 1861, to Miss Mary J. Crawford, who was born in Wabash Township, Adams County, January 1, 1841, a daughter of Josiah Crawford of Adams County. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rawley—Mary E., deceased; Edna, wife of William A. Pickett; Effie M., wife of William Farlow; Rosanna C., deceased, and Jessie A., deceased. Mrs. Rawley died December 10, 1881. Mr. Rawley has met with good success in his agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of a fine farm in Wabash Township, containing about 144 acres of choice land under a fine state of cultivation. He is an active and public-spirited citizen, and takes an active interest in any enterprise which he deems for the advancement of his township or county.

CHRISTIAN W. HOCKER, a prominent business man of the village of Monroe, and the present trustee of Monroe Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Decatur County, January 5, 1851, the fourth son of Stephen and Susannah (Wefler) Hocker, natives of Switzerland, the father born in 1812, and the mother in 1819. While in his teens the father immigrated to America, and first located in Columbiana County, Ohio. He afterward went to Stark County, Ohio. About 1850 he removed to Decatur County, Indiana, and in 1851 returned to Stark County, Ohio. In the spring of 1864 he returned to Adams County, Indiana, and engaged in farming in French Township. He was married in Columbiana County, Ohio, and was the father of eight sons and one daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Hocker were formerly Lutherans, but afterward united with the Albright church. Mr. Hocker died in 1872, and the mother now resides at Newville, in Wells County, Indiana. Christian W. Hocker, whose name heads this sketch, came with his parents to Adams County when twelve years old, where he was reared on the home farm, receiving his education in the common schools of the county. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged in the sawmill and lumber business, which he has since followed with success, although he started with barely enough to pay for the freight, running in debt for the price of the mill. In 1880 he engaged in the mercantile business in Monroe, in company with John W. Hendricks, under the firm name of Hendricks & Hocker, until the fall of 1883, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Hocker then became associated with Henry P. Merryman, the firm of Hocker & Merryman continuing in business until the spring of 1886, when Mr. Hocker purchased his partner's interest, and was then associated with his brother, Franklin P. Hocker, until the fall of the same year, since which he has conducted the business alone. He is also engaged in farming, and has a fine farm of 160 acres in Monroe Township. Mr. Hocker has been twice married. He was first married February 10, 1871, to Lucinda A. Bell, who died February 28, 1872, leaving one child—Viola B. He was again married January 10, 1876, to Mary I. Hofer, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 25, 1856, a daughter of Michael Hofer, a former resident of Berne, Adams County, coming to this county in 1856. He was a tailor by trade, and now resides at Fall City, Nebraska. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hocker—Bessie L. and Gertrude E. Mrs. Hocker is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Hocker has been successful in his business enterprises. In 1886 he erected his fine

C. W. Hoiker

residence at Monroe, at a cost of $2,000, and also erected a commodious business house, which on the morning of March 30, 1887, was entirely destroyed by fire, including the total loss of stock, amounting to about $4,000, no insurance. Although a serious blow financially, through the influence of his many friends he is again building a new block, and will be actively engaged serving his trade within six weeks of time of fire. The entire community wishes him success. In politics he is a Democrat. He takes an active interest in public affairs, and has held several local offices. He was elected to his present office in 1884, and re-elected in 1886.

HENRY D. FUELLING, farmer, resides on section 4, Root Township, where he owns 200 acres of land. He came to this county in April, 1837, the family settling on the farm where his brother John is living. He was born in Hanover, Germany, August 14, 1833, and in the fall of 1836 the family came to America, spending the first winter in Fort Wayne. His parents were Clanor and Anna Mary (Thomas) Fuelling. He was educated in a private school of the neighborhood and spent three months in school at Fort Wayne. He was married June 5, 1856, to Miss Sophia F. Hoppe, who was born in Prussia, near Minden, April 24, 1838, and when thirteen years of age she came with her parents and seven other children to America, the family settling in Preble Township, where she was reared and married. She was the daughter of Sophia (Dammeier) Hoppe, who was born near Minden, January 24, 1805. She remembers when the French army passed through Minden. Her brother was forced into the French army and went to Moscow, but never returned. Her father died in 1837, in Preble Township, aged about fifty-three years. Mrs. Fuelling died December 19, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Fuelling had ten children — Ernest J., born March 28, 1857, died at Harvel, Montgomery County, Illinois, August 23, 1886; was pastor of the Lutheran church at that place. He had been married, but his wife had died one year previous. Henry F. W., born November 23, 1858; Maria L. S., born November 4, 1860, wife of Conrad Selking; Lisette W. C., born February 26, 1862; Mary E., born December 25, 1863; Caroline A., born February 12, 1866; Harmon F., born January 14, 1868; Emma A., born April 18, 1870; Jacob H., born December 16, 1872; Clanor A., born January 24, 1875, and Lewis F., born October 2, 1879. Mr. Fuelling has served as justice of the peace four years. In the spring of 1886 he was appointed county commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Rupright, and in the fall of that year he was elected to the office.

JACOB D. HENDRICKS, a farmer of Washington Township, was born in this county August 26, 1854, son of Bazil Hendricks, one of the first settlers of Adams County. His life has been spent in this county, and his education was obtained in the common schools of his father's district. In 1876 he and his father engaged in the mercantile trade at Monroe, the partnership existing about two years. He then formed a partnership with V. B. Simcoke, which continued about one year, when he sold out to his partner and began farming on section 33. He was married June 8, 1876, to Mary A. Martz, born in Adams County, March 25, 1857, daughter of Jacob and Susan Martz, of

Monroe Township, who were pioneers of this county. They have five children—Harry E., born August 7, 1877; Elta P., born November 20, 1879; August C., born March 9, 1882; Clara V., born June 5, 1884, and Florence, born September 21, 1886. Jacob and Susan Martz had eleven children, ten of whom survive—William H., John T., Samuel J., George W., Jacob R., Joseph D., James W., Nathan F., Mary A. and Martha E. Mr. Hendricks is a Democrat in politics.

JOHN HENRY BREMERKAMP, proprietor of the St. Joe Saloon at Decatur, was born at Decatur, Adams County, Indiana, September 29, 1853, a son of Harmon Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Heideman) Bremerkamp. His father was a native of Hanover, Germany, where he remained until he reached manhood. He then immigrated to America and located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at the tailor's trade until 1852. That same year he came to Decatur, Indiana, where he was soon afterward married. Both he and his wife were members of the St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Decatur. Both are now deceased, the father dying in 1854, and the mother in 1875. They were the parents of four children—Mrs. Catherine Lampe, of Newport, Kentucky; Joseph, late of the United States Army; Louisa (deceased), and John Henry, the subject of this sketch. The latter was reared and educated in the public schools of Decatur. At the age of fifteen he began to learn the shoemaker's trade at Decatur, at which he worked two years. He then went to Newport, Kentucky, where he worked in the stone and marble shop of Joseph Lampe, his brother-in-law, during the summer, and at shoemaking in the winter months, being thus employed until 1873. In that year he returned to Decatur, where he found employment in the marble shops of H. Cannover and Barney Wemhoff until 1876. From 1876 until 1880 he tended bar in a saloon in Decatur, when he engaged in the saloon business on his own account until 1883. February 1, 1883, he was married at Decatur to Miss Josephine Eiting, a native of Minster, Auglaize County, Ohio, born November 15, 1863, a daughter of John and Gertrude (Rehe) Eiting, former residents of Decatur, now living in Minster, Ohio. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bremerkamp, named Mary Gertrude, born December 9, 1883, and John Lawrence Herbert, born September 12, 1885. In 1883 Mr. Bremerkamp became associated with his father-in-law, John Eiting, in the dry goods, clothing and grocery business, which they carried on under the firm name of Eiting & Co. until 1884, when Mr. Bremerkamp retired from the firm and opened his present saloon. Mr. and Mrs. Bremerkamp are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Decatur.

GASPER N. LANGE, junior member of the mercantile firm of John Eiting & Co., at Decatur, was born at Minster, Ohio, the date of his birth being August 18, 1856. His parents, Bernard and Clara (Driehaus) Lange, were natives of Hanover, Germany. They came to America with their respective parents when quite young, the father's family locating at Minster, Ohio. Both are now deceased, the mother dying at Danville, Arkansas, in 1867, aged about thirty-two years, and the father dying at St. Mary's, Ohio, in December, 1873, aged about forty-three years. In their religious faith they

were Roman Catholics. Casper N. Lange, whose name heads this sketch, lived at Minster until his eleventh year, when he went with his parents to Danville, Arkansas. Two years later he went to Louisville, Kentucky, with his father, his mother having died, and from there they went to St. Mary's, Ohio. In 1871, when fifteen years of age, he began clerking in the store of B. Wendeln & Son at St. Mary's, where he was employed until 1877. He then came to Decatur, Adams County, Indiana, and clerked for the firm of Eiting & Enneking for three years, and in 1880 he formed a partnership with John Eiting, thus forming the present mercantile firm of John Eiting & Co. In the summer of 1881 he was married at Minster, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Eiting, her parents, John and Gertrude (Rehe) Eiting, being residents of Minster, but formerly lived in Decatur, Indiana. Two daughters, Luetta and Clara, have been born to this union. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lange are members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Decatur.

PETER HOLTHOUSE was born in Decatur, Adams County, Indiana, the date of his birth being October 25, 1841, and was the second white child born in Washington Township. He was reared a farmer, remaining on his father's farm until reaching maturity, and was educated in both the English and German languages in the schools of Decatur. After his father's death he was made administrator of his estate, which he subsequently purchased from the heirs. In 1872 he rented his farm and removed to Decatur, where he has since been employed clerking for the mercantile establishment of Niblick, Crawford & Sons. He was married in St. Mary's Catholic Church at Decatur, by Rev. Father Von Snedler, November 5, 1874, to Miss Mary Closs. She is a daughter of John and Catherine (Langdorfer) Closs, and was the first white female child born in Decatur. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Holthouse — Gertrude, Lena and Anthony Bernard. Mr. and Mrs. Holthouse are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Decatur. The parents of Mr. Holthouse, John Bernard and Catherine (Mesker) Holthouse, were natives of Hanover, Germany. They immigrated to America before their marriage, both coming to this country in the year 1836. The father landed at New York in May, 1836, remaining there until the fall of the same year, when he came to Adams County, Indiana, and located on land in Washington Township, near Decatur. He was married at Fort Wayne in 1837, and to the parents were born six children. The mother died in Washington Township, in February, 1869, aged fifty-six years. The father improved two farms in Washington Township, and died there, in 1871, at the age of sixty years. The parents of our subject were among the original members of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Decatur, and were numbered among the respected citizens of Washington Township.

JOHN G. ADLER, undertaker and cabinet maker, Buena Vista, Adams County, was born in Konigsburg, Saxe Weimar, Germany, the date of his birth being June 1, 1849, a son of Andrew Adler. He came with his father's family to America in May, 1851, they locating in Baltimore, Maryland, where they resided till 1864. In the fall of that year the father removed with his family to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he has since resided. While living at Baltimore our sub-

ject learned the trunk maker's trade, which he followed in Baltimore during the war. He grew to manhood in Fort Wayne, going there with his parents in 1864. He learned his trade of his father, who was a cabinet maker, which avocation he still follows in Fort Wayne. John G. Adler worked at cabinet making at Fort Wayne until he came to Buena Vista, Indiana, February 1, 1877, when he engaged in his present business, and has since established a good trade. The fine residence of Peter Hoffman was finished by him. October 22, 1871, he was united in marriage to Barbara Hooser, who was born November 21, 1847, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Michael Hooser, an old settler of Adams County. To Mr. and Mrs. Adler have been born seven children, of whom four are living—George A., Annie, Henry and Lena (twins). Charles, the first born, and two infants unnamed, the second and youngest child, are deceased. In his religious belief Mr. Adler is a Lutheran, though not a member of any church. He joined the Odd Fellows order in 1871, and is a member of Concord Lodge, No. 228, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

WILLIAM PEEL, a progressive farmer of Wabash Township, residing on section 11, was born in Madison County, Ohio, April 11, 1838, a son of Joseph and Cillicia (Hall) Peel, the father a native of Virginia, born July 10, 1814, and the mother born in Madison County, Ohio, August 25, 1815. They were married in Seneca County, Ohio, July 6, 1835, and to this union were born three children. The father died March 24, 1842, and March 30, 1845, his widow married Richard Coltrel, who was born in Ohio in 1813, and like her former husband was a farmer by occupation. Three children were born to this union. He died October 19, 1851, and the mother of our subject was again united in marriage January 5, 1856, to John Cochrun, a native of Franklin County, Ohio, born November 21, 1818. Mr. Cochrun grew to manhood in Allen County, being reared to the avocation of a farmer. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting August 7, 1862, in Company K, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, and participated in several battles. He was taken sick while in the service, and sent to Boyd Hospital at Chickasaw, where he died June 30, 1863. His widow is still living, and is now a resident of Adams County. She had one child by her marriage with Mr. Cochrun. She has been a member of the Methodist Protestant church for fifty-five years. William Peel, whose name heads this sketch, grew to manhood in his native State, being reared in Madison and Union counties. He received but limited educational advantages in the schools of his neighborhood, but by private study he educated himself. After his father's death he worked at what he could find to do, and thus helped to support the family. He was married in Franklin County, Ohio, September 2, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth M. Seedes, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, August 7, 1840, a daughter of James and Rebecca (Mitchell) Seedes, who were natives of the same county. Her parents emigrated to Clark County, Illinois, in 1847, the father dying there in 1847. The mother was again married in 1852 to Michael Stockwell, by whom she had one son—Benjamin F. By her first marriage she had five children—Elizabeth, Mary A., Julia, Rebecca and Priscilla. While on their way to Jasper County, Iowa, the mother was taken sick, and died in Christian County in May, 1854. To Mr. and Mrs. Peel have been born ten

children—Cillicia R., wife of Peter Eicher; Joseph M., Annie, John M., Hannah I., Lessey S., William S., Bertha R., Kitty M. and Celena P. After marriage Mr. Peel engaged in farming, which he followed in Ohio until 1867, with the exception of the time spent in the service of his country. He enlisted February 16, 1865, in Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio Infantry, and was sent to the Army of the Potomac, under General Hancock. He was taken sick with measles and sent to the hospital at Harper's Ferry. He returned home on sick furlough, and was there when the war closed. He received his final discharge September 8, 1865. In 1867 Mr. Peel removed to Wabash Township, Adams County, Indiana, where a part of his family had previously removed, and in April purchased his present farm, which was then in its natural state, covered with timber. Here he built a log house, in which he and his family resided until the summer of 1886, when his present commodious brick residence was erected at a cost of $1,400. Mr. Peel began life entirely without capital, but by years of toil and persevering energy he has accumulated his fine farm of 160 acres, which is under excellent cultivation, and a comfortable home, as well as gained the confidence and respect of the entire community. Both Mr. and Mrs. Peel are members of the Protestant Methodist church.

SAMUEL S. WAGONER, dealer in groceries and confectionery, and retail liquor dealer at Monroe, was born in Monroe Township, Adams County, Indiana, October 8, 1854, a son of Nicholas Wagoner. His father being a farmer, he was reared to the same avocation, receiving in his youth a common-school education. He remained at home until his marriage, December 24, 1874, to Sarah A. Baker, who was born near Wooster, Ohio, September 10, 1853. Of the two children born to this union one is living—Blanche May, who was born May 9, 1881. After his marriage, Mr. Wagoner engaged in farming on his own account, settling on land heavily covered with timber. He cleared thirty acres of his land, on which he resided until May 5, 1881, when he sold his personal property, and November 14 of the same year came to Monroe and began dealing in drugs and groceries. He continued in this business two years, when he established his present business. Mr. Wagoner has been affected with curvature of the spine at different periods since 1876, the disease originating from liver complaint. He has been attended by eminent physicians in different parts of the State. In the fall of 1885 he went to Mount Clemens Mineral Springs, Michigan, and after his return consulted Dr. Greenwalt, of Fort Wayne, and by his instructions, went to Chicago, Illinois, where he had appliances made to aid in the treatment of the disease. He was afterward treated by Dr. C. A. Jaleff, of Decatur, remaining under his care until December 8, 1886. He has great confidence in the skill of Dr. Jaleff, as he considers his life was saved by his treatment. He then entered the National Surgical Institute, of Indianapolis, Indiana, where he has already been much benefitted by their treatment. While he has had his family to support he has also spent large sums for doctor's bills, and he believes the $500 spent at this institution at Indianapolis has been of more benefit to him than the $1,800 previously spent for doctor's treatment and patent medicines, and now thinks his cure is permanent. Mr. Wagoner is an enterprising citizen, and is always interested in any undertaking which

has for its object the advancement of his township or county.

NICHOLAS WAGONER, one of the prominent farmers of Monroe Township, residing on section 9, is a native of France, born July 28, 1830, a son of John N. Wagoner, who was also a native of France. In 1831 he was brought by his parents to America, they settling in Fairfield County, Ohio, where the father bought a farm and there followed farming until 1843. The family then removed to Adams County, Indiana, and located in Washington Township, where both parents died. They were members of the Roman Catholic church. They were the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter. Nicholas Wagoner, our subject, received but limited educational advantages, attending the common schools of Fairfield County for a short time. He grew to manhood in Adams County, Indiana, being reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he has always followed. He was married January 20, 1848, to Miss Mary Everhart, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, November 20, 1831, a daughter of John Everhart, and of the ten children born to this union seven are living—John, Samuel S., Mary J., Ira, Eli, Arminda B. and Ettie. In March, 1848, Mr. Wagoner settled on his present farm, the land having been entered from the Government by his wife's father at $1.25 per acre. When he came to the county the land was heavily covered with timber, and but few roads had been made. Game of various kinds was in abundance, and wolves were frequently seen in the yard of the old pioneer. Mr. Wagoner erected a log cabin 18 x 22 feet, with puncheon floor and clapboard roof, in which he lived until he erected his present frame residence in June, 1865. He has by persevering industry cleared and improved his land, and has added to his original tract till he owned about 500 acres, all of which he has given to his children except the home farm, which contains 160 acres. In June, 1883, he erected a large barn, which is one of the finest in the township. His log barn, which is still standing, has been used about thirty-six years. Mrs. Wagoner is a member of the United Brethren church.

JACOB BOERGER, farmer, sections 10 and 14, owns 120 acres of land in Root Township, and eighty acres in Madison Township, Allen County, on section 34, making 200 acres in all. He was born in Prussia, Germany, January 28, 1817, and came to America in 1841. His parents, three brothers and one sister had preceded him to this country, he being left behind in the German army, where he served two years. He left the Prussian army and came to Fort Wayne to find his family, but his mother had died before his arrival. He went to Allen County, where he lived twenty-two years, working at the carpenter's trade. He was married in that county November 6, 1845, to Miss Engel Fuelling, and November 23, 1863, they came to this county. Jacob's father, Jacob Boerger, was born in Germany, May 12, 1788, where he was reared and married, and where all his children were born—William, Rudolph, Jacob, Harmon, who died in 1849, at Fort Wayne, aged thirty years, leaving a wife and one child, Sophia, who lives in Noble County, near Wolf Lake; Eberhart, who died in Germany, aged eight or nine years. All but two are living. The father died in 1863, at Fort Wayne. The mother, Anna C. (Büller) Boerger, was born in the same house

where Jacob was born, in Germany. She died at Fort Wayne, in 1838. Mrs. Boerger was the daughter of Clanor and Mary (Thomas) Fuelling. Mr. and Mrs. Boerger have had nine children—Amelia, Frederick, Lisette, Louis, Charles, Otto, Louisa and Jacob; August died in October, 1856, aged seven months. Mr. Boerger's grandfather, Herman Boerger, died at the age of nearly eighty-two years. His maternal grandfather, Harmon Büller, was born in Germany and died in that country.

ELI REBER, a successful farmer of Kirkland Township, residing on section 16, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, the date of his birth being June 1, 1849. His parents, Henry and Nancy (Bibler) Reber, were natives of Hanover, Germany, and fairfield County, Ohio, respectively. They came with their family to Adams County, Indiana, in 1853, and settled in Kirkland Township, where they lived till their death. Both were members of the German Reformed church. They were the parents of five children, of whom only two are now living. Eli Reber, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Adams County, coming here with his parents when a child of about four years, and here he was educated in the common schools. He left his home at the age of twenty years, when he began working by the month as a farm laborer. October 13, 1872, he was married to Miss Leah Hoffman, a native of Pennsylvania, born in Schuylkill County, May 14, 1852. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Reber—Lewis E., Carrie M., Charles H. and Iva A., and two who are deceased. In 1872 he bought his farm in Kirkland Township, on which he has resided since 1873, where he has 102 acres of choice land. In politics he is a Democrat. He has filled several local offices acceptably since coming to Kirkland Township, and as a citizen is much respected.

TILMON RAWLEY, deceased, who was one of the old settlers of Adams, and a much-respected citizen of Wabash Township, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in October, 1812, his parents being natives of the same State. His father being a farmer he was reared to the same avocation, and received such education as the subscription schools of that early day afforded. When a young man he went to Clarke County, Ohio, where he was married to Elizabeth (Harsh) Cargee, who was born in Clarke County, Ohio. Eight children were born to this union, six sons and two daughters. After his marriage Mr. Rawley farmed on rented land, and later engaged in the mercantile business, but on account of failing health he was obliged to give it up. He then entered 160 acres of land in Adams County, Indiana, on section 12, Wabash Township, on which he lived three years, when he returned to Ohio and engaged in farming there about five years. He then, in 1838, returned to his farm in Adams County, to which he added from time to time until he had 830 acres, a part of which was divided among his children before his death. He commenced life entirely without means, his sole wealth when he landed in Clarke County being a 10 cent piece. He immediately found work on the farm of his future father-in-law, and by persevering industry and strict economy he became one of the prosperous citizens of Wabash Township. In politics Mr. Rawley was a Republican. He took an active interest in the affairs of his township, and served acceptably as supervis-

or and township trustee. He was a man of strict integrity, and honorable in all his dealings, and at his death left many friends to mourn his loss.

JOHN JUDD, farmer, section 21, Preble Township, was born in Shenandoah (now Page) County, Virginia, September 2, 1805. When ten years old he went with his parents to Stark County, Ohio, where the father bought eighty acres of land. There were two other children besides John. He was reared in Stark County, and lived there three years after his marriage. He settled upon his present farm in Preble Township in May, 1840, having purchased 160 acres of land of David Miller. The land was perfectly wild at that time. He built his log cabin, assisted by his two brothers-in-law and a cousin, who came with him to this county. The names of the former were William and Isaac Double, and of the latter, Abraham Summers. His father, William Judd, was born near Port Republic, Virginia, where he was reared and married. He died in Stark County, Ohio, at the age of eighty years. He served in the war of 1812. The mother, Nancy (Gander) Judd, was born in Pennsylvania, and was reared and married in Virginia, where she died when her son John was about a week old. In the father's family were ten children, of whom John was the oldest and the only child of the father's first marriage. His second wife was Nancy Welch, and they had nine children. April 12, 1836, our subject was married to Miss Anna M. Double, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1816, and when a child was taken by her parents to Stark County, Ohio, where she was reared and married. Her parents were Jacob and Winifred (Masters) Double. Her father was born in Germany and settled in Pennsylvania when he first came from the old country. They had nine children, four of whom were born in Pennsylvania and five in Stark County. They removed to Wells County, this State, in 1841, and both parents died in Jefferson Township, that county, the mother being past eighty years old, and the father still older. The mother was born in England. The Judds are of English ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Judd have had ten children, six of whom are living—Ellen, born February 13, 1837; Isabella, born January 22, 1839, died September 11, 1850; William, born February 17, 1841, died May 21, 1850; George, born January 7, 1843; Ezkiah, born May 26, 1857; Isaac, born December 16, 1848; Jacob, born February 27, 1851, died September 12, 1857; Mary A., born August 2, 1854; Daniel W., born March 24, 1857, died August 24, 1857; Henry F., born January 18, 1860. Politically Mr. Judd is a Democrat, and religiously is a member of the Presbyterian church. In May, 1879, he was injured by the falling of a tree, two ribs being broken, also the right leg.

WILLIAM A. WISNER, a farmer of Washington Township, was born in Adams County September 4, 1840, son of David and Lydia Wisner, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. His parents immigrated to Adams County about the year 1836, settling in Washington Township, upon the farm known as the Coffee farm, on section 14. The father bought eighty acres of land, all timber. Previous to moving into his own log cabin, he lived for a short time in a log house situated where Decatur now stands. His first crop

was five acres of corn, which he cultivated with a grubbing hoe, he having sold the oxen he brought with him to the county, to secure the necessaries of life. He endured the usual privations and trials of the pioneer, being obliged to go to Fort Wayne with a yoke of cattle over trails in order to get his milling done. The meat consumed in the family was principally wild game, which was abundant. He died September 29, 1868, respected by all who knew him. His wife, who still survives, resides in Wells County, and is in her seventy-second year. Of their ten children, seven are living—Thomas, William A., Margaret J., Priscilla, David F., Aaron W. and James A. Previous to the war the father was a Whig, and since that time he has been a Republican. He was a worthy and consistent member of the Presbyterian church. William A. Wisner has nearly always lived in his native county, and his time has been occupied in working at the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's trades, and in farming. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the army of West Virginia, under General McClellan. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, Winchester, Antietam, and several others of less importance. In July, 1862, he was discharged and almost immediately re-enlisted in Company H, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, Sixteenth Army Corps. He participated in the Red River expedition, being thirty-three days under fire, Fort Dalhousie, Tupelo, Fort Spanish, Fort Blakely and several others. During the second enlistment he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, May 1, 1864, and served in that capacity until February 15, 1865, then being commissioned First Lieutenant, served in that capacity until July 19, 1865, being then honorably discharged from the service of the United States Army. He was married February 4, 1864, to Mrs. Adaline Boothe, born June 28, 1843, in this county, and daughter of Greenberry and Lucinda Lemasters, who settled in Root Township, this county, about the year 1834, and were among the first settlers of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Wisner have had three children—Maggie, Lydia E. and William T. By her first marriage with John Boothe Mrs. Wisner had one child—Edward B. For about six years after his marriage Mr. Wisner resided in Indianapolis and vicinity, after which he returned to Adams County, making this his home ever since. He owns forty acres of land and has been fairly successful as a farmer. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH FOREMAN, one of the old and honored pioneers of Adams County, who is now deceased, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1817. He was taken to Butler County, Ohio, when four years old, and lived there until 1849, and from that time until his death lived in Indiana. He was married in Henry County, Indiana, in 1850, to Miss Rebecca Crandall, who was born in Clarke County, Ohio, and brought to Indiana when quite a small girl. To them were born eleven children, and of these nine are yet living—Elsie A., Amos, Robert L., Sarah M., James M., Frank, Seymour, Edward L. and Webster. Mr. Foreman came with his family to Adams County in 1857, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1884. His wife passed away two years later, in 1886. Mr. Foreman started in life a poor boy, but by hard work and strict economy, combined with good business management, he prospered in

all his enterprises, and at his death left for his family an estate of 702 acres, all of which he acquired by fair and honorable dealings. His son, James M., was reared on the home farm in Blue Creek Township, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He has purchased 160 acres of the homestead which he occupies, and his farm, which is under thorough cultivation, shows him to be a thorough, practical farmer. May 20, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Miranda Bebout, a native of Adams County, born in the year 1866. They belong to no church. Mr. Foreman affiliates with the Democratic party.

ROBERT A. DRUMMOND, farmer and cabinet maker, section 24, Root Township, was born in this county, December 9, 1841, and educated in the common schools of his father's district. He lived with his parents on the old homestead until the breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted, in July, 1862, in Company I, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, Captain Henry Banta, and served with his company until January 28, 1863, when Peter Litzel, the First Lieutenant, became Captain. He then served until May, 1865, when John J. Chubb was promoted to Captain, he being the last Captain of the company. The first Colonel of the regiment was Charles D. Murray. He was only the Colonel of the regiment, but he served in a higher capacity during the life of the regiment. Mr. Drummond was engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9, 1864, the regiment being under the command of C. D. Murray, of A. J. Smith's command. He was wounded by a minie ball, April 9, 1864, in the right foot. He went to the hospital at Grand Ecore, Louisiana, where the limb was amputated below the knee. The ball struck the inside of the right foot and passed through, breaking the bones of the foot. Mr. Drummond remained at this hospital but a short time, when he was sent to the United States barracks hospital at New Orleans, remaining there two weeks, then came up the Mississippi River in a hospital boat to Memphis, and there remained several weeks, and had the small-pox, that dread scourge breaking out on the boat while coming up the river. From Memphis he was transferred to St. Louis hospital, at Jefferson barracks, and was discharged April 30, 1865, when he came home to Adams County, where he has since resided. He was married November 13, 1866, to Miss Huldah J. Allen, who was born on the farm where Howard Shackley now lives. When she was seven years old her parents removed to Whitley County, this State, where they lived four years, then came to Root Township. Her parents were John and Adeline (Pierson) Allen. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, February 4, 1815, and died in Fulton, Indiana, November 5, 1881. He was a blacksmith by trade, and followed both farming and blacksmithing. Her mother was born in Ohio, March 1, 1819, where she was reared and married. She died in Whitley County, this State, May 20, 1859. Of their six children, only two are living—Mrs. Drummond, and Samuel M., who lives in Fulton, this State. Mrs. Drummond was born in Root Township, this county, March 15, 1843. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian church in early life, but later were members of the Methodist and United Brethren churches. At death the father was a member of the United Brethren church and the mother of the Presbyterian church. At the time her parents settled in Adams County there were but few settlers and times were hard. Their milling was

done at Fort Wayne. Deer, and even bears, were plenty. Mr. Drummond's father, Robert Drummond was born on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, in 1808. When he was quite young his parents removed to Ross County, Ohio, where he was reared and married. He lived in that county until two children were born, then came to Adams County and settled on a part of the farm now owned by the son, Robert A. They came to the county September 12, 1838. The father entered eighty acres of land from the Government, for which he paid $1.25 per acre. When the family came there were no roads, only the underbrush was cut out. They came with a one-horse wagon, bringing wife, two children, and all their worldly possessions. They had all the trials and discouragements of pioneer life. The father had just money enough to make the first payment on the place, and had to go to work among the older settlers to get supplies for his family, depending in a great measure on the game in the woods for a living. His mother, Mary (Rains) Drummond, was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 15, 1817. She is still living on the old homestead with her son John. Mr. Drummond's grandfather, Robert Drummond, was born in Scotland and died in Ross County, Ohio. His grandmother, Elizabeth (Case) Drummond, was born in Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather, Isaac Rains, was born in North Carolina, and came to Ross County, where he died January 1, 1842. His grandmother, Susan (Gregg) Rains, was probably born in North Carolina, and came to Ross County with her parents. She died in 1827, aged thirty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Drummond are members of the United Brethren church, and in politics Mr. Drummond is a Republican. Mrs. Drummond's grandfather, Samuel Allen, was born in England, and brought to America when a babe, his parents settling in Pennsylvania. He died in Root Township, this county, in 1854, aged about seventy years. Her grandmother, Margaret (Scott) Allen, was of Scotch-Irish descent. She died in Washington Township, in 1864, past seventy years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Drummond have only one living child —Mary Adeline, born October 14, 1870. Two sons are deceased—John N., born November 9, 1872, died November 25, 1873. Robert Aaron, born October 23, 1874, died March 31, 1875. Both are buried in Union Chapel cemetery at United Brethren church.

DANIEL P. TEETER, a prosperous agriculturist of Wabash Township, residing on section 1, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1819, a son of Abraham and Hannah (Paul) Teeter, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, born respectively in Lancaster and Chester counties. The Teeter family are of German descent, the name being originally Deitrick, afterward changed to Deeter, and subsequently to Teeter. The parents of our subject emigrated to Bedford County, Pennsylvania, in an early day, being among the first settlers of that county, where the father lived till his death, March 10, 1837, at the age of sixty-five years. In 1839 the mother removed to Randolph County, Indiana, where she spent the remainder of her life. The father was a tanner by trade, but in later life engaged in farming. His family consisted of twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Daniel P. Teeter, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood on the home farm, receiving but a limited education in the schools of that early day. Being the eldest son at home after his father's death, the care of the family devolved mainly on him, he remaining at home till

October 9, 1846, when he was married to Miss Mary Strait, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, September 14, 1827, a daughter of Jacob and Lettia (Bailey) Strait, the father born in Perry County, Ohio, and the mother in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. They removed to Darke County, Ohio, when Mrs. Teeter was a child, being one of the first families to settle there. The father died in 1877, aged about seventy-seven years, the mother surviving until July 11, 1885, when she died at the advanced age of eighty-one years. They were the parents of twelve children, three sons and nine daughters. Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Teeter, of whom only seven are living —Calvin, Susie E., Isaac N., John F., Hannah L., David M. and Samuel L. After his marriage Mr. Teeter engaged in farming in Darke County, Ohio, where he remained till April, 1870, when he removed to the farm in Adams County, where he still resides, which had been purchased by him prior to his settlement there. He has met with good success in his farming operations, and is now the owner of 275 acres of choice land, all in one body, but located in Wabash and Monroe townships. In his political views Mr. Teeter was originally a Whig, but now affiliates with the Republican party.

ALBERT P. FORD, engaged in farming on section 11, Wabash Township, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, June 8, 1842, his parents, John W. and Martha (Minehart) Ford, being born, reared and married in the State of Ohio. The father came to Indiana with his family in 1855, settling in Randolph County, where the mother died in 1862. In 1862 the father went to Edgar County, Illinois, where he lived till his death in 1882. They were the parents of six children. Albert P. Ford, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to manhood on his father's farm, remaining with his parents till attaining the age of twenty-two years, when he came to Adams County and bought a farm, which he sold soon after, and later purchased land in Mercer County, Ohio. He was married in Mercer County April 2, 1865, to Miss Sarah Ann Lehman, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, November 8, 1846. Five of the nine children born to this union are yet living—Charles B., William Perry, Julia M., Enos Melvin and Minnie V. Mr. Ford came with his family to Adams County, Indiana, in the year 1869, settling on his farm, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, where he has eighty acres of well-improved and cultivated land.

JOSEPH PRESTON WELDY, dealer in poultry, eggs, butter, etc., was born near Logan, Hocking County, Ohio, April 23, 1847. His parents, Samuel and Martha (Kennedy) Weldy, were also natives of Ohio, his father of Swiss and his mother of Irish ancestry. In 1857 they came to Adams County, Indiana, and located on a farm in Kirkland Township, where they still live. They are the parents of seven children, but two of whom are living—Joseph P. and Sarah Catherine, wife of James Snyder, of Kirkland Township. The mother is a member of the Brethren in Christ church. From his tenth year Mr. Weldy was reared in Kirkland Township on a farm, receiving the advantages of the common district schools. From 1868 until 1882 he was variously employed with varied success, but in the latter year embarked in his present business. In addition

to supplying the wants of the public in his line he buys large quantities of butter and eggs from the farmers, which he ships to the large cities. He was married March 9, 1881, to Miss Mary Jane Barnett, daughter of Henry and Jane (Haverfield) Barnett, both now deceased. They have three children—Wanda Diora, Fannie Arvilla and Samuel.

WILLIAM JACKSON is a native of Ohio, born in Wayne (now Ashland) County, January 16, 1823, a son of Henry and Emma (Hoch) Jackson, natives of Berks County, Pennsylvania, of English and German descent. His parents were married in their native State, and in 1822 moved to Ohio. They had a family of twelve children—Jacob, William, Isaac, Peter, Henry, Andrew, Daniel, Catherine, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah and Nannie. William remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age. When twenty-one years of age he started in life for himself, with the determination to live honestly and keep even with the world. One of his first efforts was to purchase eighty acres of land in Adams County, Indiana, of his father. December 30, 1846, he married Esther E. A. Spangler, who was born in February, 1828, a daughter of Jonas Spangler. Three years later, in 1849, they moved to Adams County, Indiana, where he bought another eighty-acre tract, adjoining the one he already owned. At that time there had been very little improvement made in his part of the county. There were no public roads, the highway that now runs east and west on the south side of his farm being cut out in 1851 by Mr. Jackson and four others, and all without remuneration. He has always been a public-spirited man, liberal with both his time and money, and none of the old settlers are held in higher esteem than he. He has been a hard-working man, and by good management and diligence has secured for himself and family a competence. He now has 539 acres of unincumbered land, all under cultivation, his farm being one of the best in his township. He has always been a temperate man, the only times he was ever intoxicated being once when a child, when he was given whisky in the harvest field, and another time by drinking cider. Mrs. Jackson died August 2, 1885. She was an estimable Christian woman, and a true helpmeet to her husband. They had a family of seven children born to them, three sons and four daughters—Sophia, born November 22, 1847, was married in 1868 to Ervin Carter; Sarah Ann married Philip Koose, in 1875, and died November 24, 1877, the youngest of her two children dying three days before; Henry, born May 26, 1854, was married in 1875 to M. Strickler; Andrew, born April 22, 1856, was married February 25, 1877, to Nancy J. Bay; Mary Miranda, born July 17, 1861; Daniel, born March 12, 1863; Irena, born January 28, 1867.

SYLVESTER WOLF, farmer, section 12, Root Township, Adams County, was born September 24, 1817, and when a year and a half old was taken by his parents to Richland County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and where he was married September 8, 1842, to Hannah Gladden. She was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and when six months old her parents brought her to Richland County, where she grew to maturity. Her parents were James and Jemima (Jennings) Gladden. Her father was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1795, and her mother in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1810.

They were reared at their birthplace. She married James Gladden, who had five children. Mr. and Mrs. Gladden had twelve children, of whom Mrs. Wolf was the oldest. Eight of the children are living, and the mother died March 10, 1887, in Ashland County, Ohio, where the father died May, 1863. Mr. Wolf was the son of Isaac and Nancy (Small) Wolf. The father was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1789, where he was reared and married, and where three children were born. They removed to Richland, Ohio, in 1819, where the father died in 1840, at the age of fifty-one years. He served in the war of 1812 nine months, for which his wife received a pension after his death. The mother was born February 20, 1796, also in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where she was reared. She died in Ashland County, Ohio, January 9, 1879, aged eighty-one years. After the marriage of Mr. Wolf he lived in Ashland County until 1852, when he came with his wife and four children and settled upon his present farm in Root Township. Not a stick had been cut on the place nor a house built. They stopped with Hiram Gladden until a cabin could be built, into which they moved and commenced to make a home. He lived in this round-log house, by adding a frame apartment, until he built his present house in 1871. He now has a good house and barn, and other farm buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf have nine children —Margaret C., born August 9, 1843; Sarah J., born March 25, 1846; Adamson R., born December 9, 1847; Isaac O., born January 4, 1850, died September 8 of the same year; Oliver C., born August 7, 1851; Martha E., born April 23, 1854; Laura A. E., born October 15, 1858; Ida I., born May 3, 1862; Mary E., born April 20, 1864. The five oldest were born in Ashland County, Ohio, and the others in Root Township, Adams County, Indiana. Mr. Wolf has served as school director for many years. In his father's family were ten children, of whom our subject was the third child. His paternal grandfather, John Wolf, was a native of Germany, and died in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandmother, Christena (Guy) Wolf, was a native of Holland, and was twice married, being a widow (Mrs. Myers) with two children when she married Mr. Wolf. By her second marriage she had seven children, Isaac being one of the younger. His maternal grandparents died in Southern Indiana.

RICHARD KENNEY ERWIN, attorney-at-law, Decatur, Indiana, is a native of Adams County, born in Union Township, July 11, 1860. He is the second of six sons and one of ten children of David and Mary Ellen (Need) Erwin, natives of Ohio, the father of Scotch-Irish and the mother of Irish descent. Richard was reared a farmer, remaining at home until nineteen years of age, when having received a good education, attending the district schools supplemented by one term at the Fort Wayne Methodist Episcopal College, Fort Wayne, he engaged in teaching, and followed that vocation a short time in Allen County and six years in Adams County, still, however, spending the summer months on the farm. In 1884 he was elected justice of the peace, but resigned his office after serving one year. In 1886 he began the study of law in the office of France & Merryman, and was admitted to the bar at Decatur in the spring of 1887, and at once engaged in practice at Decatur. He is a member of Kekionga Lodge, No. 65, K. of P. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married January 17, 1883, to

S. W. Hale

Luella Wass, of Monroeville, Indiana, daughter of W. I. B. and Lizzie (Pottoff) Wass. They have two children—Harry George and Mabel.

SILAS WRIGHT HALE, senior member of the firm of S. W. Hale & Brother, at Geneva, dealers in grain and produce, was born in Bluffton, Wells County, Indiana, September 18, 1844, the second in a family of four sons of Bowen and Mary A. (Deam) Hale. His father was of Scotch and his mother of German parentage. He was reared at Bluffton, where he received his education in the common and high schools, and graduated from the Bluffton High School in the class of 1864. In December, 1864, he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion as a private, to serve three years, and was assigned to Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Infantry. He was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, at the close of the war, in September, 1865, when he returned to Bluffton and entered the store of A. Deam & Co. as clerk, being thus employed until the winter of 1870. May 27, 1869, he was married at Bluffton to Miss Phœbe C. McFadden, a daughter of John and Elizabeth McFadden, who were pioneers of Wells County. Mrs. Hale was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, but was reared from childhood in Bluffton, and is a graduate of the high school of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Hale have three children living —William, clerking in his father's office, and Frank and Clara attending school. In the winter of 1870 Mr. Hale became associated with his brother, John D., dealing in grain and produce, under the firm name of J. D. Hale & Brother, until 1872, when they removed from Bluffton to Geneva, Adams County, where they continued in business until 1878. From 1873 until 1878 he was also engaged as telegraph operator in the office of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company, at Geneva, and during 1876 –'77 he was station agent of the same road at Geneva. In 1878 our subject retired from the firm of J. D. Hale & Brother, and engaged in the same business at Portland, Jay County, until 1883, when he returned to Geneva and again became associated with his brother, John D., in the grain and produce business, under the firm name of S. W. Hale & Brother. In politics Mr. Hale is a Democrat. From 1883 until 1886 he served as a member of the school board of Geneva. In the fall of 1886 he was elected State Senator by the district composed of Adams, Jay and Blackford counties, Indiana. Both Mr. andMrs. Hale are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN W. RAY, a pioneer of Adams County, Indiana, is a native of Cecil County, Maryland, born April 16, 1817, a son of Jonathan and Deborah Ray, also natives of Maryland. When he was six years of age his parents moved to Jefferson County, Ohio, and ten years later to Harrison County, the same State. He is the third of ten children, but two beside himself now living—Levi and Mary. He spent his youth and early manhood in Ohio, and in the fall of 1851 came to Adams County, Indiana, and settled on 160 acres of timber land in Monroe Township. He erected a log house, and began the work of clearing, and by hard work made of his land one of the finest farms in the township. He lived on his farm until 1884, when he moved to the village of Salem, where he now lives. Mr. Ray was married October 27, 1842, to Mercy Smith, a native

of Jefferson County, Ohio, and to them were born nine children—Catherine, wife of Baldwin Clark; Mary, wife of Joshua Day; Levi W., deceased; James H., of Willshire, Ohio; David S., of Jay County, Indiana; Margaret, wife of Pinkney Gilpin, of Jay County; Martha, wife of David Tricker; Rosa, wife of David Hendricks, and Lemuel, of Monroe, Indiana. Mrs. Ray died January 19, 1880, and January 24, 1884, Mr. Ray married Rebecca Campbell, widow of George Campbell, and daughter of Elijah and Etha Gilpin, early settlers of Adams County. She had seven children by her first marriage—Atha A., wife of John Beatty; Sarah J., deceased; William, George, Elijah; Cynthia, wife of Freeman Miller, and Roxana, deceased. Mr. Ray is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. In politics he is a Prohibitionist.

JOSEPH CLEM, farmer, section 3, Union Township, was born in Monroe Township, Allen County, Indiana, January 29, 1853, where he was reared and educated in the common schools. His parents are Noah H. and Magdalene (Ridenour) Clem. He was married October 25, 1876, to Miss Mary A. Baker, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, May 29, 1855. When she was a year and a half old her parents removed to Paulding County, where she was reared and married. Her parents were Henry and Anna (Kurshner) Baker. The father was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1818, and when a boy removed to Richland County, Ohio, and lived there until after his marriage. He afterward removed to Paulding County, where he still resides. The mother was born in Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1822, and when thirteen years of age removed to Richland County. The parents have six living children and five deceased—Oswald W., Samuel L., Catherine M., Mary A., Eliza J. and Leonard J. The five deceased died very young, the oldest one being but two years old. Mr. and Mrs. Clem have had four children—Charles A., born August 18, 1877, died when two weeks old; Melvin A., born May 13, 1880; Harry, born November 22, 1882, and Clarence C., born November 16, 1885. Mrs. Clem's grandfather, Christian Baker, died in Richland County, Ohio. Her grandmother, Margaret (Kissell) Baker, died in Paulding County, same State, in 1881.

HENRY MARTZ, one of the old and respected pioneers of Adams County, who is now deceased, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1792, his parents being natives of Germany. On coming to America they settled in Pennsylvania, where they lived till their death. The father was killed while assisting to raise the framework of a mill. Henry Martz, our subject, was reared on the home farm in Pennsylvania. He was first married to Julia A. Timberly, who was born in Frost-town, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and to this union were born seven children, three sons and four daughters. Mrs. Martz died in Pennsylvania in 1824. In 1828 Mr. Martz went with his children to Ohio, and after visiting different parts of the State, located in Knox County, where he was married to Catherine Lydick, a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, born November 10, 1807. Her parents were also natives of Pennsylvania, where they spent their lives, and her grandparents came from Germany. Six children were born to this union —Mrs. Lydia Wagoner, George H., Mrs. Catherine Whiteherst, Mrs. Ellen Swiger,

James K. and Mrs. Frances Hartnett. After living in different parts of Ohio Mr. Martz, in 1839, came with his family to Adams County, Indiana, and settled on section 11, Monroe Township. He first entered forty acres, and afterward purchased land until he had 140 acres. The surrounding country was then new and covered with timber. The family camped out three days and nights until Mr. Martz, assisted by his sons, erected their log cabin, in which they lived until their hewed-log house was erected, in 1852. Here the parents lived till their death, Mr. Martz dying May 20, 1870, and Mrs. Martz, February 3, 1884. Mr. Martz was a prominent man in his township, and took an active interest in all public affairs. In politics he was a Democrat, and voted at the first election held in Monroe Township, when he was elected justice of the peace. He held that office continuously for twenty-one years by re-election, and also fills other local offices, including trustee and clerk. He was a member of the Maryland militia during the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Baltimore Heights. For his services in that war he received two land warrants for 160 acres, and after his death his wife received a pension.

JOHN MEIBERS, proprietor of the Meibers Opera House, and general insurance agent at Decatur, where he is ranked among the leading citizens, is a native of Germany, born in the Kingdom of Hanover, January 6, 1822. In his seventeenth year he immigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia in July, 1839, and a few days later started over the Allegheny Mountains for Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained two weeks. He then went to Minster, Ohio, but not being able to find employment at that place, he went to St. Mary's, Ohio, where he was employed for one year on the reservoir then being constructed. In 1840 he went to Salina, Ohio, and found employment on the reservoir then being constructed at that place, remaining there until 1841. In the spring of the same year he came to Adams County, arriving at Decatur April 4, where he was principally engaged in farming until 1845. He then bought property in Decatur, and soon after purchased the mills, which became known as the Meibers & Shearer Saw-Mills, which he operated until 1847. In that year he returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed as clerk in a wholesale grocery until June, 1849, when he returned to Decatur. In the meantime he had disposed of his interest in the mills, and on his return to Decatur engaged in contracting and building, which he followed until 1858, and during this time he had again invested in property in Decatur. In 1859 he engaged in the grocery and dry goods business, which he followed at Decatur until 1866, when he sold out his business and became associated with William G. Spencer in the hardware business, this partnership existing until 1868, when, being elected treasurer of Adams County, he sold his interest in the hardware business to attend to the duties of his office. In 1870 he was re-elected to the same office, and served as treasurer two terms of two years each, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In 1871 he again engaged in the hardware business, forming a partnership with James H. Stone, with whom he was associated for three years under the firm name of Meibers & Stone. On retiring from the firm in 1874, he went to Geneva, Adams County, where he was engaged in general merchandising for two years, and from 1876 until 1877 he was

associated with his son-in-law, Joseph H. Voglewede, in the boot and shoe business, when he engaged in farming. He now devotes his attention to his insurance business, and attending to his property. In 1883 he erected the Meibers Block and Opera House on Second street, of which he is still proprietor. In 1868 he purchased his present farm of eighty acres, adjoining Decatur, a part of which is Meibers' addition to Decatur. Mr. Meibers was married in February, 1843, in the Catholic Cathedral at Fort Wayne, by Rev. Father Rodulph, to Miss Catherine Hideman, who was formerly a resident of St. Mary's, Ohio. She died at Decatur in 1856, leaving four children—Elizabeth, now the wife of Benedict Uhl, of Toledo, Ohio; Christine, now the wife of George W. Archbold, of Pleasant Mills, Adams County; Mary, now the wife of Joseph H. Voglewede, of Decatur, and Henry G., now living in Michigan. Mr. Meibers was again married February 17, 1859, at St. Mary's Catholic Church at Decatur, by Rev. Father Meyers, to Miss Margaret Smith, a daughter of Ludwig and Catherine (Miller) Smith, of Decatur. They have six children living—Ettie, wife of Joseph Tonellier, of Decatur; John W., of Chicago, and Anna, Charles, Rosa and Michael still at home. Mr. Meibers commenced life with a capital of $600 given him by his father, and from this small beginning he has by his persevering industry and excellent business management accumulated a large and valuable property. He is one of the public-spirited men of Decatur, and gives liberally of his means toward any enterprise which he deems of benefit to his town or county, and by his fair and honorable dealings and genial and accommodating manners he has made many friends, and gained the confidence and respect of all who know him. In 1874 he became a stockholder in the Adams County Bank, and soon after was chosen one of its directors, a position he still holds. Both Mr. and Mrs. Meibers and their children are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Decatur.

ABRAHAM MANGOLD, farmer, resides on section 24, Preble Township, where he owns 160 acres of land. He came to this county in 1863, with wife and seven children, settling upon his present farm, which was mostly improved. He was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, August 31, 1823, and was reared in his native county. He was also married there, August 13, 1844, to Mary C. Slabaugh, who was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1818. She remained at her birthplace until sixteen years of age, when the family removed to Fairfield County, Ohio. Her parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Brussman) Slabaugh, both natives of Berks County, Pennsylvania. The father was born September 20, 1796, and died in Fairfield County, Ohio, March 15, 1877. The mother was born in 1797, and died in Licking County, Ohio, May 1, 1870; both are buried at St. Jacob's Church. Mr. Mangold's parents were Frederick and Anna (Gunzenhauser) Mangold, natives of Switzerland. They came to America, bringing one child, and settled in Fairfield County, Ohio, where the father died, aged forty-five years. The mother died in this county, in 1872, supposed to be eighty-eight years old. Mr. and Mrs. Mangold have had seven children, five of whom are living—Jacob, born March 17, 1845; Noah, born April 22, 1853; Sarah, born March 12, 1855; Mary M., born May 25, 1857; William Henry, born May 23, 1860; Elizabeth A. died in 1868, aged twenty years and two months; Abraham E. died May 5,

1879, aged twenty-eight years. Mr. Mangold was elected justice of the peace in the spring of 1864, and served three terms, and was elected the fourth, but resigned before the last term expired. He is a member of the Reformed church, and in politics is a Democrat.

GEORGE F. COOK, engaged in general farming on section 13, Wabash Township, was born in Wabash Township, Adams County, Indiana, the date of his birth being June 30, 1842. He grew to manhood in his native township, receiving a fair common-school education. August 14, 1862, he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and was assigned to Company I, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, his regiment forming a part of the Sixteenth Army Corps. He participated in the battles of Munfordville, Kentucky, Fort de Russy and Pleasant Hills, Louisiana, Tupelo, Mississippi, Nashville, Tennessee, Fort Blakely, beside other battles and skirmishes of minor importance. He served until July 19, 1865, when he was discharged at Mobile, Alabama, when he returned to his home in Wabash Township. He was married March 28, 1869, to Miss Sarah E. Rumple, a native of Butler County, Ohio, born January 18, 1842, a daughter of John Rumple, an early settler of Jefferson Township, Adams County. They are the parents of seven children—James S., Thomas J., Daniel, William, Stella, Bertha and George. Mr. Cook bought his farm while in the army, which consists of forty acres, thirty acres under cultivation. Mrs. Cook has about fifty-four acres located in Jefferson Township. John Cook, the father of our subject, who was one of the old and honored pioneers of Adams County, was born in Trumble County, Ohio, January 28, 1814, and was of Scotch origin. He grew to manhood in his native county, and in 1834 was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Baker, who was born in Pennsylvania June 7, 1811, of German ancestry, a daughter of George F. Baker, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. They reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. John Cook followed agricultural pursuits in Hancock County, Ohio. In 1842 they came to Adams County, Indiana, and settled on section 23, Wabash Township, remaining there until the fall of 1856. They then removed to Henderson County, Illinois, and two years later returned to Adams County and purchased a farm on section 13, Wabash Township, where they made their home till their death, the father dying January 2, 1877, and the mother February 2, following. Both were members of the Protestant Methodist church and respected members of society.

SIMEON HAIN, farmer, Washington Township, was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 17, 1837, son of George and Mary Hain. He lived in his native country until seventeen years of age, when he immigrated to America, landing in New York City, and spent about six years in Saratoga County, New York. In the fall of 1860 he came to Adams County, and for fourteen months was employed by J. D. Nutman. Subsequently he was for some time engaged in the hack business. In April, 1862, he was married to Anna G. Muegenburg, who died July 18, 1881. Of their seven children six are living—Charles, Mary, Minnie, Lena, Simeon and Elizabeth. Mr. Hain was married the second time December 28, 1883, to Mrs. Louisa Smith, of Adams County, for-

merly of Ohio. They have one child, George. Mr. Hain settled upon his present farm in the spring of 1866. He commenced with forty acres in the woods and now owns eighty acres of excellent land, free from all incumbrance, worth $75 an acre. He is a Democrat in politics. He has served several terms as road supervisor.

JAMES M. ARCHBOLD, engaged in farming on section 6, St. Mary's Township, was born in Jefferson Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 27, 1841. He remained with his parents in his native county until 1851, when he came with them to Indiana, the family first locating in Jefferson Township, Wells County. The father then bought 205 acres in Preble Township, Adams County, the surrounding country at that time being in a wild state. The father built a hewed-log house on his land in Preble Township, in which he lived two years, then built a frame house, which he occupied until 1874, when he moved to Decatur, where he died, and in which his son is still living. James M. Archbold, our subject, was reared on his father's farm in Preble Township. He received his early education in the district schools, which he completed at the normal school at Middletown, Indiana, where he spent one term. After completing his education he taught school for two winter terms. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting October 3, 1864, in Company D, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, and served in the First Brigade, Third Division and Fourth Army Corps, under General Stanley. He joined his regiment and company at Bridgeport, Alabama, and was first engaged at Duck River, and also took part in the engagements at Franklin and Nashville. He was taken sick with bilious intermittent fever, and was sent to hospital, June 19, 1865, and after his discharge from the hospital he returned home. November 9, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Summers, who was born in Preble Township, Allen County, Indiana, April 1, 1849, where she was reared. She is a daughter of Abraham and Mary A. (Shenks) Summers, her father being a native of Virginia, born near Fredericksburg, May 22, 1813, and the mother born in 1813, also a native of Virginia. They were reared and married in Virginia, and to them were born nine children, five still living, Mrs. Archbold having been the seventh child. They came to Adams County and settled in Preble Township in 1837, where they were among the early settlers. They are now living in Jefferson Township, Wells County, at the age of seventy-four years. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Archbold, of whom only two are living—Mary E., born July 21, 1873, and Ada E., born April 19, 1880. Their only son, Allen, was born October 24, 1870, and died October 20, 1872. After returning from the army Mr. Archbold learned the trade of a plasterer, which he followed for fifteen years, and during this time made his home in Decatur until 1875. In that year he removed to his farm in St. Mary's Township, where he has since resided, where he has eighty acres of choice land, most of which is under fine cultivation, with a comfortable home and good farm buildings. Mr. Archbold is a son of John and Elizabeth (Gibson) Archbold, his father being a native of Harrison County, Ohio, born in February, 1809, and his mother born in Virginia, in 1808. Eleven children were born to them, all of whom yet survive, James M. being the seventh child. The father learned the shoemaker's trade, but never followed it, being

engaged in agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life. He died December 25, 1885. His widow still survives, and is making her home in Decatur, Adams County, Indiana. Patrick and Francina (McLain) Archbold, the grandparents of our subject, were born in the State of Pennsylvania, and were of Irish descent. Both died in Jefferson Township, Wells County, Indiana, the grandfather in the year 1856. He was with General Wayne when he came to Fort Wayne. Thomas Archbold, the great-grandfather of our subject, came from Ireland about the time of the Revolutionary war. He took part in that memorable struggle, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine.

JAMES K. MARTZ, engaged in farming and stock-raising in Monroe Township, where he resides on section 15, is a son of Henry Martz, one of the early settlers of Adams County, Indiana. He was born on his father's homestead in Monroe Township, Adams County, the date of his birth being May 1, 1846. He grew to manhood in his native township, receiving the benefits of a common-school education. He helped his father on the farm until 1866, when he went to Ohio, and for two years was engaged in the lumber business, and also spent two years in the pineries of Michigan. Mr. Martz was united in marriage, November 17, 1872, to Rachel A. Hahn, who was born August 22, 1852, a daughter of G. W. Hahn, who settled in Monroe Township, Adams County, in an early day. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Martz—Ida V., born May 22, 1874; Lillie F., born August 23, 1876; Mary J., born May 23, 1879; Daisy D., born December 4, 1881, and Webster C., born December 10, 1884. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Martz settled on his farm on section 15, Monroe Township, where he has since resided, his farm containing 160 acres of land under good cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat. He was elected by his party a member of the central committee in 1876, serving for six years in that capacity.

HENRY HOMER HART, miller at the City Flouring Mills, Decatur, Indiana, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, December 25, 1846, a son of Jacob S. and Elisabeth (Krick) Hart. When he was six months old his parents moved to Decatur, Indiana, where he was reared and educated. In 1862, when but fifteen years of age, although he was often taken for eighteen, he enlisted in the defense of his country and was assigned as musician to Company I, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was promoted to Drum-Major of his regiment. He was discharged at Mobile, Alabama, July 19, 1865. He participated in the engagements at Munfordville, Fort De Russy, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Marksville Prairie, Tupelo, Nashville, Mobile, and numerous skirmishes. At the battle of Munfordville he was taken prisoner and was in the Confederates' hands two days, when he was paroled, and was exchanged the following December. During the spring of 1863 his regiment was stationed at Fort Pickering, Tennessee, and while there he was taken sick and was off duty about ten weeks. After his discharge he returned to Decatur and worked in his father's flour-mill until 1874, when he left the mill for a year and engaged in the lumber business. From 1875 till 1883 he was employed in the mill, and then for two years engaged in the restaurant business at Columbus, Indiana. In 1885 he returned to Decatur and since then has been

at work in his father's mill. December 14, 1871, he was married at Kendallville, Indiana, to Frankie Burt. They have two children—Nellie and Jessie. Mr. Hart is a comrade of Sam Henry Post, No. 63, G. A. R., of which he is the present commander.

JACOB COOK, general farmer, section 13, Wabash Township, is a native of Ohio, born in Wayne County, May 10, 1840, a son of John Cook. He was brought by his parents to Adams County, Indiana, where he was reared to manhood on the homestead farm in Wabash Township, where he now lives. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting August 14, 1862, in Company I, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was discharged at Mobile, Alabama, July 19, 1865. He was in active service with his regiment except while in the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee. He was wounded while in the service, and was in hospital about six months, when he returned to his regiment, remaining with it until receiving his final discharge at the close of the war. He now draws a pension from the effects of his wounds. After the war he returned to his home in Wabash Township, and December 8, 1867, he was married to Miss Frances Abnet, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born November 8, 1843, a daughter of William and Maria (Miller) Abnet. Her father was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, February 12, 1808, and her mother was a native of Maryland, born March 21, 1817. They were married in Franklin County, Ohio, March 5, 1840, and in 1845 came to Adams County, Indiana, settling in Jefferson Township. They afterward removed to section 1, Wabash Township, where they lived till their death, the father dying in 1853, and the mother in 1855. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had a family of six children, two sons and four daughters. To Mr. and Mrs. Cook have been born seven children, whose names are as follows—Carrie M., John W., Rosa E., Mary E., Jesse L., Joseph M. and Jacob A. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are members of the Christian church. Mr. Cook has eighty acres of valuable land where he resides, which he has brought under a high state of cultivation, and is classed among the respected men of his township.

LEVI BARKLEY, of the firm of Barkley & Steele, Decatur, Indiana, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 19, 1838. When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to Adams County, Indiana, and in this county he was reared. When he was eighteen years old his father died, and he remained on the farm assisting his mother until of age. In 1859 he became associated with John H. Bender, and with him carried on a tannery in Union Township several years, when they moved to Monroeville, Allen County. In 1871 he withdrew from the firm and returned to Adams County, and with J. H. Steele formed the present firm of Barkley & Steele, dealers in all kinds of fresh and salt meats. They have a good trade, having one of the best markets in the city. Mr. Barkley was married November 6, 1865, to Margaret Jane Phipps. They have seven children—Lulu, Minnie, Nellie, Tessa, Brenton, Willie and Franklin. Mr. Barkley is a member of Decatur Lodge, No. 571, A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Barkley is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Barkley's parents, Jacob and Harriet (Dougherty) Barkley, were natives of Pennsylvania, of German and Irish descent. In an early day

they moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and thence in 1849 to Adams County, Indiana, locating on a farm in Union Township, where the former died in 1856. He was a Whig in politics, and served several years as justice of the peace. The mother died in 1876. They had a family of eight children.

LEWIS ANDREWS, one of the oldest settlers of Washington Township, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, March 1, 1829, son of Hazel and Martha Andrews, also natives of Ohio. About 1837 his parents removed to this county and settled in Washington Township, on section 29. The land was then in its original state. He first built his log cabin, then commenced to clear his farm, having entered eighty acres, and remained there until his decease. He was the father of ten children, six of whom are living—Mary, Thomas, Perry, Louis, Louisa and Lovina. He was universally respected, and in his demise Adams County lost one of her best citizens. Lewis Andrews was reared in Adams County, receiving a very limited education, as the school advantages of those days were very meager. He has experienced all phases of pioneer life. He used to pound corn to make bread, the nearest mill being at Fort Wayne. He was married April 13, 1856, to Miss Jane Quinn, born May 30, 1832, in Harrison County, Ohio, and daughter of James and Rachel Quinn, natives of Ohio, who came to Adams County in 1853, settling in Washington Township, where they remained until their decease. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have had ten children, nine of whom are living—Jose, Martha, Rachel, Hazel J., Inez, Hattie, James W., Addie and Osman P. Mrs. Andrews' parents had ten children, six of whom are living—Thomas, David, Jane, Mary, James and Barton W. Mr. Andrews owns a good farm of eighty acres, and resides on section 28. Politically he is a Republican.

SAMUEL MOSES, farmer, resides on section 23, Root Township, where he owns 100 acres of land. He came to Adams County with wife and four children, settling south of Alpha Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Seventeen-mile Creek, where he lived four years, then sold and bought forty acres on section 23, where he lived until March, 1869. The following summer he built his present frame house. The farm was partially improved; a log house had been built and about forty acres cleared. There was also an old log stable and shed. Mr. Moses was born in the township of Shade, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1825, and was seven years old when his parents removed to Carroll County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. In 1853 he left that county and came to this county. He was married November 20, 1845, to Miss Eliza Hunter, who was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1824, and when she was quite young her parents removed to Carroll County, Ohio, where she grew to womanhood and was married. Her parents were James Hunter and Jane Cochran. The father was born in Ireland, where he was reared and married, then came to America and settled in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his removal to Carroll County, Ohio. There were ten children in the family, and all lived to maturity and were married. Five of the children are living and five deceased. Thomas died in 1864 after his return from the army, and was between sixty and seventy years old. James and Sarah are

deceased. Mary is living in Decatur and is eighty-three years old. John lives in Carroll County, Ohio. Nancy died in 1885, aged seventy-seven years. Jane died in 1868 at an advanced age. William lives in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and George, in Ashland County, Ohio. Eliza, wife of Mr. Moses, is the youngest of the family. Mr. Moses' parents were John and Rebecca (Stoller) Moses. The father was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in October, 1800, and died May 10, 1873, in Carroll County, Ohio. He was reared in Somerset County, and was married there in 1824. In 1832 he removed to Carroll County, Ohio. The mother was born in 1799, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, where she was reared and married. She died in the fall of 1868. Both parents were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and lived in the hope of a blessed immortality. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are living—Samuel; Mary A., who died in 1853, in Carroll County, Ohio; Jacob, who lives on the old homestead in Carroll County; Catherine, who died in infancy; William W., United States Express agent at Decatur, this county; Rebecca E., who was drowned in her father's cellar when quite young; John S., who died of consumption when a young man; Martha Jane, who died in 1845; H. S., a hardware merchant and secretary and treasurer of the Canton Car Company, at Canton, Ohio, and Margaret A., who lives in Hamilton County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Moses have had seven children, five of whom are living—Rebecca J., born August 20, 1846, is the wife of A. E. Ferry, and lives in Portland, Indiana; Sarah died in infancy; John S., born January 27, 1851, is living at home; James C., a twin brother of the preceding; Clarissa, born May 8, 1853, died the following August; Clarinda, a twin sister of the preceding, is the wife of M. B. Knouse, and lives in Allen County, this State; Samuel E., born April 22, 1856, lives in Union Township. John S. was married September 23, 1875, to Miss Catherine L. Argo, who was born in Logan County, Ohio, December 3, 1847. Mr. Moses' grandfather, Jacob Moses, was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, and died in Somerset County, same State. His grandmother Moses also died in Somerset County. Their ancestry came from Switzerland. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Stotlar, also died in Somerset County, at the age of ninety-two years. Grandfather Stotlar's mother and a younger brother were taken prisoners in Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, by the Indians, and lived among them seven years, when they were exchanged. The brother was seven years old when taken, and died one year after they were exchanged, and the great-grandmother died in 1826.

WILLIAM E. READING, farmer, section 17, Blue Creek Township, is a native of Ohio, born in Guernsey County, October 26, 1850, a son of Charles and Martha Reding, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Ohio. When he was but three years old his father died and his mother afterward married again, and moved to Adams County, Indiana, in 1857. He remained with his mother until sixteen years of age, when he began to depend upon his own exertions for a maintenance, and was employed as a farm hand for several years. In 1878 he purchased and settled on the farm where he now lives. He owns eighty acres of good land, and is meeting with success in his chosen vocation. He is energetic and industrious, and is one of the representative young farmers of Blue Creek Township. He has held the office of school director and road

supervisor, serving with satisfaction to his fellow-townsmen. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Reding was married to Mary E. Davis, a native of Ohio, daughter of William and Nancy Davis. They have had three children—Francis A., Ola B. and Dora B. The latter two are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Reding are members of the Baptist church.

JOHN CHRIST STEINER, farmer, residing on section 13, Wabash Township, Adams County, is a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, born March 12, 1845. His parents, Jacob and Rosa (Steiner) Steiner, were also natives of Germany, living in that country till their death. Of their five children only two are living—John C. and an older son, Jacob, who still lives in Germany. John C., our subject, remained at home till attaining the age of twenty years, receiving a common-school education in his native country. He came to America in 1865, landing at New York August 12. After staying a short time at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he went to Grant County, Wisconsin, where he worked as a farm laborer, remaining there until 1868. In November of that year he went to Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio, where he was variously employed, his last employment in that city being in a foundry. November 5, 1868, he was married in Delaware County, to Miss Paulina Schrumm, who was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, June 15, 1842, a daughter of Gottleib and Rosa (Bauer) Schrumm, who lived in their native country, Germany, till their death. They were the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity. Mrs. Steiner came to America in 1866, and lived in Delaware County, Ohio, until after her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Steiner are the parents of two children—Polly, born April 6, 1870, and Albert, born June 20, 1875. In January, 1882, Mr. Steiner came with his family to Adams County, Indiana, and bought the farm in Wabash Township where he has since made his home, which contains eighty acres of choice land, twenty-five acres being under fine cultivation. When Mr. Steiner landed in America he had no money, and borrowed money to come West. By persevering industry, strict economy and good management he has acquired his present home, and surrounded his family with all the necessary comforts of life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Steiner are members of the Lutheran church.

JACOB P. CRIST, farmer, Washington Township, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, January 3, 1831, son of Samuel and Sarah Crist, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1845 he came to this county with his parents, who settled on section 19, Washington Township, which was then a wilderness. The father died in August, 1847, and the mother in August, 1886. Of their children six survive—Jacob P., Samuel L., Elias, Jonathan, George and Elizabeth. After the death of the father the care and support of the family devolved mainly upon our subject. He attended the early district schools, which gave him only a rudimentary education. He was married January 15, 1857, to Nancy A. Parish, born May 26, 1837, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and when fourteen years of age came with her parents to this county, where she was reared to maturity. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Crist three survive—Addie M., Emma J. and Tefrona L. Mrs. Crist's parents were John and Margaret Parish, and they were the

parents of eleven children, of whom seven survive—Joshua, Nancy A., Mary J., Joseph, Abner, James and Margaret. Mr. Crist owns 133 acres of good land, and is meeting with fair success. Himself and wife are members of the Protestant Methodist church, and he has served as steward in that church. Politically he is a Democrat.

JAMES QUINCY NEPTUNE, D. D. S., Decatur, Indiana, was born in St. Mary's Township, this county, August 9, 1859, a son of James I. and Isabel (Flagg) Neptune, his father a native of Ohio, of German and Scotch ancestry, and his mother of Maryland, of English descent. Both were brought in childhood by their parents to Adams County, and were here reared. James I. Neptune has lived in Adams County fifty years with the exception of two years spent in California during the gold excitement. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving three years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Willshire, Ohio. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving a good education in the common schools. January 1, 1884, he began the study of dentistry with Dr. C. C. Scott, at Celina, Mercer County, Ohio, and in the winter of 1884–'85 attended the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati, and again in 1885–'86, graduating as D. D. S., in March, 1886. In June, 1886, he located at Decatur, and has since been in the practice of his profession at that place. He was married December 7, 1886, to Miss Clara Counterman, daughter of A. M. and Anna E. (Bollenbaugher) Counterman, of Willshire, Ohio. She is a native of Mercer County, Ohio, and for seven years prior to her marriage was a prominent teacher in the public schools. Her parents are natives of Ohio, her father of German and Irish and her mother of German descent.

JOHN HENDRICKS, farmer, residing on section 3, Monroe Township, is a native of Ohio, born in Tuscarawas County, June 24, 1839, a son of Thomas Hendricks. When he was nine years old, in the fall of 1848, his parents removed with their family to Van Buren County, Iowa, remaining there almost five years. In the spring of 1853 they returned to Ohio, locating in Henry County, but not liking the country they left there six weeks later for Adams County, Indiana, where they arrived in June of the same year. Here the father made his home for a period of almost thirty-four years, remaining in Adams County until his death. John Hendricks, our subject, was fourteen years old when he came with his parents to Adams County. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, and in the fall of 1860 went to Ottawa County, Ohio, where he worked in a saw-mill until the fall of 1861. Returning to his home in Adams County, he worked on a farm during the summer, and in the fall went on a visit to Harrison County, Ohio. In the spring of 1862 he commenced working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed until harvest time. August 9, 1862, he enlisted as a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and was assigned to Company H, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry. He was in all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment participated; among which may be mentioned battle of Munfordville, Kentucky, September 14–15, 1862; on the march to the sea, under General Sherman, from February 2 until March 4, 1864; Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864; Bayou Lamore, May 7, 1864; Yel-

low Bayou, Louisiana, May 18, 1864; Tupelo, Mississippi, July 14, 1864; Nashville, Tennessee, December 15–16, 1864, and siege of Mobile, Alabama, April 9, 1864. In October and November, 1864, he traveled about 700 miles through Missouri. During his term of service he traveled in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Missouri and Arkansas. He traveled on foot with his regiment 2,363 miles; by steamer, 7,132, and by rail, 1,212 miles. He was with General Banks on his Red River expedition. He served his country until August 9, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge, returning to his farm in Adams County. The same fall he went on a visit to Harrison County, Ohio, remaining there until February, 1866. August 19, 1866, he was married to Miss Margaret E. Ray, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, July 7, 1845, a daughter of George W. and Eleanor Ray. Her parents came to Adams County, Indiana, in 1848, and have since made their home here with the exception of three years spent in Ottawa County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks are the parents of four children—Levi N., James V., George A. and William A. Mr. Hendricks is still engaged in farming, and is the owner of eighty acres of choice land located on sections 3 and 10 of Monroe Township. He is a comrade of Sam Henry Post, No. 63, G. A. R., at Decatur. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and respected citizens of Monroe Township.

A. B. BAUGHMAN, an active and enterprising business man of Blue Creek Township, engaged in mercantile pursuits at Salem, is a native of Richland County, Ohio, born in Lexington, March 26, 1855. He is a son of William and Elizabeth Baughman, who were also born in the State of Ohio, and of German descent. The father has been a successful teacher for many years. Our subject was brought by his parents to Adams County, Indiana, in 1867, and after residing a short time in Decatur, the family removed to Salem, where A. B. was reared to manhood. When a young man he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed several years. He was married in Adams County, in 1881, to Miss Rachel Porter, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 29, 1853, a daughter of William and Margaret Porter. They are the parents of two children, named Lanta V. and Leroy G. In 1884 Mr. Baughman established his present mercantile business at Salem, and carries a stock consisting of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes and notions valued at about $15,000. By his genial and accommodating manners, and strict attention to business, he has succeeded in building up a good trade, and has gained the respect of his many customers. In politics Mr. Baughman affiliates with the Democratic party.

ELIAS CRIST, a farmer of Washington Township, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, June 22, 1836, son of Samuel and Sarah Crist, natives of Pennsylvania, who were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living—Jacob P., Samuel L., Elias, Jonathan, George and Elizabeth. In the fall of 1845 he came to this county with his parents, who located for a short time in Kirkland Township, then removed to Washington Township, where the parents passed the remainder of their days. Elias assisted largely in the support of the family after the death of his father. He was reared to man-

hood in this county, and has been a lifelong farmer. His education is necessarily limited, as his advantages were poor. He had all the experiences of pioneer life. He was married October 27, 1859, to Elizabeth Dunaphin, born June 25, 1840, in Fairfield County, Ohio, and daughter of David and Elizabeth Dunaphin, early settlers of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Crist have had six children—Samuel D., Sarah C., John F., Hattie M., Charles W. and Elmer L.; the latter is deceased. Mr. Crist is a Democrat in politics, and has served as assessor and constable of Washington Township. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity at Decatur.

THOMAS P. HOLLINGSWORTH, farmer, residing on section 13, Wabash Township, where he has forty acres of choice land, was born in Randolph County, Indiana, March 11, 1840, a son of Pierce and Martha (Massey) Hollingsworth, natives of South Carolina and North Carolina respectively. They were married in North Carolina, and subsequently went to South Carolina. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, the father being a minister of that denomination for nearly fifty years, or until his death. The family were of English descent. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Hollingsworth was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving from its beginning until its close. Her father, William H. Massey, and the grandfather of our subject, was a soldier during the war of 1812. He afterward accumulated a large property in Texas, where he was extensively engaged in stock-raising. His death occurred about 1840 Pierce Hollingsworth, the father of our subject, immigrated with his family to Randolph County, Indiana, in 1819, and entered 160 acres of land south of Winchester, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. Thomas P. Hollingsworth, whose name heads this sketch, was reared on his father's farm in Randolph County, receiving his education in the common schools. He was united in marriage September 26, 1861, to Miss Sarah Odell, who died May 10, 1877, leaving six children —William, Ella, Maggie, Frank, Oran and Charles. For his second wife Mr. Hollingsworth married Miss Margaret Mann, a native of Randolph County, Indiana, born August 18, 1851, and to this union have been born six children—Wilson, James, Della, Harlan, Netta and Alice. Mrs. Hollingsworth is a member of the Disciple church. Mr. Hollingsworth was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting at the first call for 75,000 volunteers, and was assigned to Company E, Eighth Indiana Infantry. He participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, West Virginia, and at the expiration of his term of service he returned after his discharge to his home in Randolph County. In 1862 he reenlisted in Company E., Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the Western Department, Thirteenth Army Corps, under General Grant the greater part of the time. He took part in the battle at Richmond, Kentucky, where he was taken prisoner. He was paroled and returned to Camp Wayne, Indiana, where he remained until exchanged about two months later. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and the battle of Arkansas Post, besides other battles and skirmishes, participating in eleven hard-fought battles. At Thompson's Hill, Mississippi, he sustained injuries, dislocating his hip, and now draws a pension. While in the service he was promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant of his company. After

receiving his discharge he returned to Randolph County and engaged in farming. In February, 1874, he came to Adams County, and after buying two farms which he afterward sold, he bought his present farm, to which he removed in February, 1886, and has since been engaged in general farming. Mr. Hollingsworth is a member of John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R., and of the Odd Fellows order.

HENRY CHRISMAN, farmer, section 25, Wabash Township, Adams County, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, July 28, 1849, a son of Adam and Catherine (Hottle) Chrisman. The father was a native of Germany, where he grew to manhood, and before coming to America was twice married, both of his wives dying in their native country. By his first marriage he had two children, and to his second marriage was born one child. On arriving in America the father settled in Virginia, where he was married to Catherine Hottle, who was a native of Virginia. They immigrated to Ohio, about 1853, and lived in Licking, Franklin and Delaware counties. In the fall of 1861 they came with their family to Adams County, Indiana, and after living in Wabash Township for a time, they removed to Jay County, where the father died a short time afterward, at the age of sixty-one years, his death taking place in 1865. The mother then returned to Wabash Township, Adams County, and purchased the farm on which the subject of this sketch now resides, where she lived till her death in 1874, at the age of fifty-three years. She was a member of the Disciple church. The father, in his religious views, was a Lutheran. By his third marriage he had a family of ten children. Henry Chrisman, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits, his father being a farmer, and in his youth received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He has always followed farming and now has fine farm in Wabash Township containing eighty acres of land, forty acres being under a high state of cultivation. He was united in marriage March 4, 1880, to Miss Anna Dickerson, who was born in Vinton County, Ohio, September 8, 1855, a daughter of George R. and Lucinda (Winters) Dickerson, who were born in the State of Ohio, but are now residents of Wabash Township, Adams County, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman are the parents of three children—Catherine L., Minnie and Lulu. Mrs. Chrisman is a member of the Disciple church.

STEPHEN HOFFMAN, an old settler of Adams County, engaged in farming on section 26, Kirkland Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Northampton, now Lehigh, County, February 14, 1810, his parents, Peter and Julia (Hoffman) Hoffman, being born in the same State, and of German descent. The father died in his native State in October, 1837, aged sixty-six years. The mother afterward removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, where she died in January, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. They had a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters. Both parents were members of the German Reformed church. The father followed the avocation of a farmer through life. The grandfather of our subject, William Hoffman, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1752, and when four years of age was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Pennsylvania. He

was married to Elizabeth Gerber, a native of Switzerland, and to them were born five sons and six daughters. The grandparents died in the State of Pennsylvania, the grandfather in 1824, and the grandmother in 1840. The former was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. They were members of the German Reformed church. Stephen Hoffman, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to the avocation of a farmer. In 1834 he went to Seneca County, Ohio, where he purchased eighty acres of land and engaged in farming for himself. September 16, 1838, he was married to Mary Daubens Peck, who was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1820, and to them were born eleven children —Reuben, William, Solomon, Paul, Lydia, Jacob, James, Leah, Noah, Lewis and Jonas. Mr. Hoffman subsequently sold his land in Seneca County and returned to Pennsylvania, and purchased his father's farm, on which he resided until 1866. In April of that year he came to Adams County, Indiana, and settled on land on section 26, Kirkland Township, entered by James Russell, on which he has since made his home, becoming a prominent man in his township. Mrs. Hoffman died June 7, 1865. She was a member of the German Reformed church, of which Mr. Hoffman is still a member. In politics Mr. Hoffman is a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren.

WILLIAM R. SMITH, of the firm of Smith & Rice, Decatur, Indiana, is a native of Adams County, born in Washington Township, September 25, 1855, a son of Franklin B. and Catherine (Rawley) Smith, his father a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Ohio. In his youth F. B. Smith came to Adams County. From 1857 until 1868 he lived in Wabash Township, and then moved to Root Township, where he died in 1872, aged forty years. His widow afterward married J. Rugg, and still lives in Root Township. W. R. Smith was reared a farmer, and when twenty years of age started in life for himself. He followed agricultural pursuits until December, 1886, when he rented his farm and moved to Decatur, and in company with Joseph M. Rice opened a meat market, which they still operate, having built up a good trade, their aim at all times being to please customers. Mr. Smith was married October 28, 1875, to Nancy J. Rice, daughter of W. P. and Frances (Robbet) Rice. They have had four children; but three are living—Francis Pendleton, Harvey Martin and Richard Earl. A daughter, Ethel Pearl, died August 30, 1877, aged over one year. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

EDGAR S. MOSES, farmer, section 33, Union Township, was born in Root Township, Adams County, April 22, 1856, son of Samuel and Eliza (Hunter) Moses. He was reared in his native township, attended the common schools, and completed his education at Wabash College, attending there two years. Since leaving school he has worked on the farm during the summer season and taught school during the winter, and by so doing is now in possession of a very handsome farm, well stocked. His special pride is in raising fine horses. [See sketch of Samuel Moses.] He was married April 8, 1880, to Miss Maggie Dailey, who was born in St. Mary's Township, Adams County, July 22, 1858. She was reared at her birth-place, and completed her education at the Northern Indiana Normal School,

situated at Valparaiso. She followed teaching both before and after marriage. Her parents were James and Mary (Johnson) Dailey. Her father was born in Maryland, and when six years old went with his parents to Athens County, Ohio, where he was reared, and came to Adams County, Indiana, a year or two before marriage, which occurred October 14, 1841. Mrs. Dailey was formerly Miss Mary Johnson. She was born in Hardin County, Ohio, September 22, 1822, and April 26, 1837, removed to Van Wert County, Ohio, where she lived until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Dailey came to St. Mary's Township immediately after their marriage, where Mr. Dailey had entered eighty acres of land from the Government. Their outfit for housekeeping consisted of one bed, an ax, a mattock and one skillet. They also had a cook-stove, which was a great rarity for a pioneer. Thus they commenced life in this primitive way, but before the husband died they were the possessors of 600 acres of land, and had erected good buildings. The father died in 1864, leaving a wife and twelve children. The mother died December 6, 1885, upon the old farm where she and her husband had commenced their married life together. She was a member of the Baptist church, having united with that church when forty years of age. At the time of her death there were ten of their children living. Since that time one more has joined her in the "beautiful beyond." Their children were—Nimrod, who died two months after, aged forty-three years; Mary, wife of B. Jones; Davis, Joseph, Rebecca, who died after reaching young womanhood; Amy, wife of John Cowan; Emily, wife of James C. Moses; Maggie, wife of our subject; Samantha, living at home; Almina, who died soon after her father; James T. and E. W., twins. Mr. and Mrs. Moses have one child—Eliza Gertrude, born June 6, 1882. The grandfather of Mrs. Moses, James Dailey, was born in Cork, Ireland, and died in Athens County, Ohio. Her grandmother, Mary (Majors) Dailey, was probably born in Maryland, and died in Athens County, Ohio, at the age of ninety-two years. Their children were—Nimrod, Eliza, Julia, Matilda, Mary, Robert, Esais, James and William. Her maternal grandfather, Joseph Johnson, was born in Virginia May 23, 1776, and died in Van Wert County, Ohio. Her grandmother, Mary (Davis) Johnson, was born January 3, 1783, also died in Van Wert County. They were married April 13, 1806. Their children were—Benjamin, Anne (Johnson) Wager, Rebecca (Johnson) Foster, Able, Davis, Amy (Johnson) Baxter, died in Colorado; Catherine, who died in young womanhood; Mary (Johnson) Dailey, Joseph and Benjamin.

SAMUEL SMITH, farmer and cattle dealer, residing on section 3, Wabash Township, is a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania, born September 17, 1843, a son of Morgan Smith. When four years of age he was brought by his parents to Adams County, where he grew to manhood on his father's farm, assisting his father with the work of the farm until his death. He received a fair common-school education, and subsequently taught school for two terms. He is now engaged in general farming, and for the past several years has been buying and shipping stock. His farm consists of 150 acres, and its entire surroundings prove the owner to be a thorough, practical farmer. Mr. Smith was first married March 17, 1864, to Mary A. Abnet, who was born in Ohio, July 22, 1846, and came with her parents to Adams County, Indiana, before her marriage.

Of the four children born to this union two are living, named Laura and Ida. Mrs. Smith died February 14, 1871, and August 7, 1873, Mr. Smith married Mary L. McClain, born in Licking County, Ohio, July 18, 1851. She died March 5, 1875, leaving one child—Lillian S. Mr. Smith was again married January 18, 1877, to Caroline L. McClain, who was also born in Licking County, Ohio, December 6, 1854, and to them were born four children, three of whom are living—Clement N., Carl McClain and Floyd S. Mrs. Smith died February 18, 1887. In politics Mr. Smith affiliates with the Democratic party. He takes an active interest in the public affairs of his township, and has served four years as justice of the peace.

BALDWIN H. CLARK, an active and enterprising farmer of Blue Creek Township, was born in Mercer County, Ohio, January 24, 1841, a son of George and Mary Clark. His parents were natives of Vermont, and were among the early settlers of Mercer County, Ohio. Of a large number of children born to them six are still living—Melissa, Marion, Harriet, Helen, Herbert and Baldwin H. The mother is deceased, and the father is now a resident of Cloud County, Kansas. Baldwin H. Clark, the subject of this sketch, grew to maturity in his native county, being reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools of his neighborhood. He was a soldier during the late war, enlisting in October, 1861, in Company E, Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and participated in the following engagements: Battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, Mission Ridge, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea and through the Carolinas and battle of Bentonville. He was wounded at the battles of Shiloh and Bentonville, North Carolina. He was a gallant and faithful soldier, serving until July, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. After the war he returned to Mercer County, Ohio, where he was married in September, 1866, to Miss Emily Fisher, her father, Peter Fisher, being an old settler of Mercer County. Mrs. Clark died March 2, 1881, leaving four children—Walter S., Elnora B., Charles A. and Mary E. Mr. Clark was again married in September, 1881, to Mrs. Catherine (Ray) Davy, a daughter of John W. Ray, an old settler of Adams County. To this union was born one child, a daughter, named Della A. By her marriage with George W. Davy Mrs. Clark had one child, named Emma G. Mr. Clark settled on his present farm in Blue Creek Township in 1882, where he has eighty acres of choice land, and is meeting with success in his farming pursuits. In politics Mr. Clark affiliates with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and respected members of society.

EMANUEL NEADERHOUSER, proprietor of the Buena Vista Flour Mill, is a native of Switzerland, born in the year 1816, and was reared to manhood in his native country. He learned his trade from his father, who was a miller and millwright. He immigrated to America in 1844 and settled in Wells County, Indiana, where he worked at his trade. He was married in Wells County in 1848 to Miss Mary Rapp, a native of Germany, who died in June, 1871. Of the ten children born to this union only four are living—Fred, John, Emma and Sarah. Mr. Neaderhouser was again married in 1871 to Miss Mary Baumgartner, who was

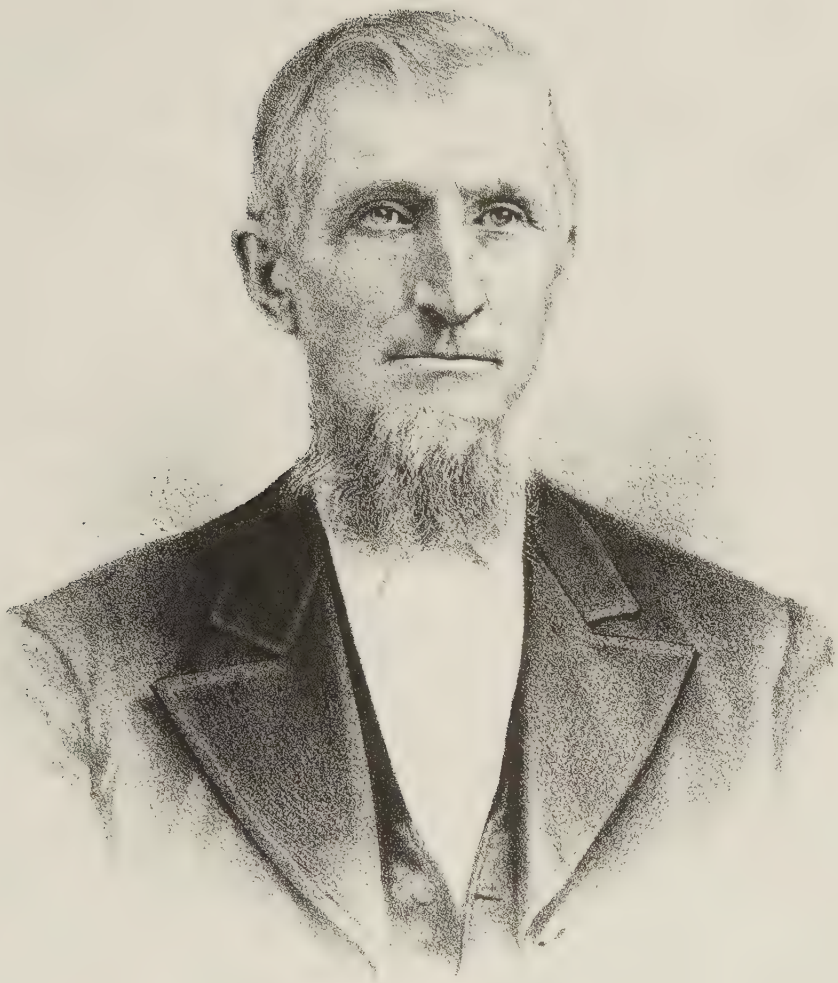
born in Wells County, Indiana, in 1840, and to this union were born ten children, of whom five are living—Cora, Effie, Maley, Teresa and an infant unnamed. Mr. Neaderhouser remained in Wells County until 1858, when he came to Adams County and erected a flouring mill, which he operated until 1886, when he put in a new set of machinery, of the roller process, at a cost of about $6,000. The mill was run by water power until 1870, since which time it has been run by a forty-horse power steam engine, the mill having a capacity of about fifty barrels of flour per day. Both Mr. and Mrs. Neaderhouser are members of the Evangelical Association. Their son, Fred Neaderhouser, was born in Hartford Township, Adams County, March 9, 1859, and here he grew to manhood, receiving in his youth the benefits of a common-school education. He learned the miller's trade of his father, and in 1884 became a partner in his father's milling business, which has since continued. He was united in marriage March 27, 1886, to Miss Mary Lehman, who was also born in Hartford Township, the date of her birth being January 21, 1866. She is a member of the Evangelical Association.

ADAM J. SMITH, of the lumber firm, Smith & Bell, of Decatur, is a native of Whitley County, Indiana, born near Churubusco, February 20, 1857, a son of Henry and Catherine Elizabeth (Leppla) Smith, natives of Bavaria, Germany, where they were married, and in 1840 came to the United States and located in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and in 1856 moved to Whitley County, Indiana. They lived on a farm until 1886, when they moved to Churubusco, where the father died three months later, aged eighty-five years, and the mother still lives, aged seventy-four years. Both were members of the Lutheran church. They were the parents of six children—William, of Coesse, Indiana; Henry, of Churubusco; John, a farmer of Whitley County; Philip W., of Decatur; Catherine, wife of James Roach, of Coesse, and Adam J. Adam J. Smith was reared in his native county, where he had good school advantages, completing his education at the Valparaiso Normal School. When twenty-one years old he began teaching, which he continued for some time in Whitley County, and in 1884 moved to Decatur and engaged in manufacturing and dealing in lumber. In the fall of 1886 he formed a partnership with A. R. Bell, under the firm name Smith & Bell. Mr. Smith was married June 5, 1884, to Miss Willie Fonner, a native of Adams County, daughter of John A. and Elizabeth (Pillars) Fonner. They have one child—Edith May, born April 15, 1885. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SAMUEL FINK was born in Perry County, Ohio, December 7, 1823, a son of William and Magdalena (Garber) Fink, the father being a native of Maryland, born January 9, 1795, and the mother February 3, 1798, a native of Pennsylvania, both being of German descent. They were married in Perry County, Ohio, February 28, 1823, and shortly after settled in Perry County, Ohio. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for his services received a pension. He received a land warrant with which he entered 120 acres in Vernon County, Missouri. He left Perry County in 1829 and

settled with his family in Seneca County, Ohio. The mother died in Ottawa County, Ohio, July 4, 1863, the father dying in Sandusky County, Ohio, November 2, 1876. Both were members of the German Baptist church. They had a family of eight children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. His father being a farmer he was reared to the same occupation. He attended the schools of his neighborhood, receiving a common-school education. He learned the carder and fuller's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of three years, after which he worked one summer in a factory. May 14, 1854, he was married to Julena Salome Clark, who was born in Crawford County, Ohio, July 21, 1834, a daughter of Benjamin A. and Sarah (Swally) Clark, natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in Schuylkill County, July 13, 1813, and the mother born in Mifflin, now Juniata County, July 23, 1813. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were members of the German Baptist church. They were the parents of nine children. Mr. Clark was a weaver when a young man, but later in life engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Fink have six children, whose names are—Ardella E., Clarkson F., George E., Martha B. M., Phebe E. and Elles O. Mr. and Mrs. Fink are members of the German Baptist church, Mr. Fink having passed the first degree of the ministry October 9, 1875, and since that time has been in the ministry. He came to Adams County, Indiana, in 1883, settling on the farm where he now resides, March 23 of that year. He takes a great interest in the culture of bees, in which he is remarkably successful. He is a natural genius, and can make almost anything he sets out to do, and has received a patent on a bee hive. He is a man of strict integrity, honorable in all his dealings, and during his residence in Wabash Township has gained the confidence and respect of the entire community. His church believes in and carries out temperance in all things.

WILLIAM SNYDER, a prominent farmer of Hartford Township, Adams County, was born in the State of New Jersey, November 28, 1826, a son of Peter and Catherine (Horner) Snyder, who were also natives of New Jersey and of German descent. They removed from their native State to Montgomery County, Ohio, where the father lived till his death, at the age of seventy-two years. The mother is also deceased, she dying in Darke County, Ohio. They had a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters. The father worked at carpentering for several years, but in later life engaged in farming, and in his agricultural pursuits met with good success. He united with the Baptist church in New Jersey, and later joined the United Brethren church, but at the time of his death he was a member of the Baptist church. William Snyder, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He was married September 18, 1847, to Miss Christina Mundhenk, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born May 21, 1827. To this union were born eleven children—Amelia C., Mary A., Sarah E., Philip L., Martha C., William A. (deceased), Amanda E., Lucinda J., John G. (deceased), George E. and Samuel C. Mrs. Snyder died October 11, 1876, and Mr. Snyder was again married in Winchester Indiana, August 15, 1878, to Miss Mary Watts, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1836. In 1848 she with her parents, Samuel and Martha (Paxton) Watts, removed to Wells County, Indiana. In her



Wm Snyder

sixteenth year she commenced teaching school in that county, and continued for about twenty-five years. Her name has become a household word in Wells County, through her avocation as a teacher. Mr. Snyder followed farming on his father's farm for five years, after his marriage, when, in February, 1853, he came to Adams County, Indiana, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 21, Hartford Township, which had been entered by his wife. To his original tract of land he has since added until he has now a fine farm of 520 acres. Mr. Snyder takes an active interest in any enterprise which he deems for the advancement of his township or county, and it was mainly through his influence that the first turnpike in Adams County was built. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party he has voted that ticket.

THOMAS HENDRICKS, deceased, was born in the State of Ohio, November 22, 1811, a son of John and Susannah (Custer) Hendricks, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They were among the early settlers of Harrison County, Ohio, where they lived on the farm entered by them from the Government until their death. They were the parents of ten children, four sons and six daughters. Thomas Hendricks, whose name heads this sketch, grew to manhood on the home farm in Harrison County, Ohio, being reared to agricultural pursuits. He was married in July, 1834, to Lydia Rennecker, who was born in Maryland, October 12, 1812, coming to Ohio with her parents when six years of age. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks, of whom only four are now living. After his marriage Mr. Hendricks lived for a short time in Jefferson County, Ohio, removing thence to Tuscarawas County, where he entered eighty acres of land. He improved this land, on which he made his home until 1848. He then removed with his family to Iowa, and settled in Van Buren County, where he bought a farm and engaged in farming, remaining there until May, 1853, when he sold his farm, and in June of the same year came to Adams County, Indiana. He then settled on section 3 of Monroe Township, where he lived till his death January 13, 1883. Mrs. Hendricks still resides with her son on the old homestead in Monroe Township. She was formerly a member of the Lutheran church, but now belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Hendricks was also a member. In politics, like his father before him, he was a Democrat.

MORGAN SMITH, deceased, was born in the State of Pennsylvania in 1807, where he grew to manhood. He learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in his native State. His parents, Sooy and Mary (Luzader) Smith, were also natives of Pennsylvania. They went to Ohio in an early day and settled in Guernsey County. They afterward removed to Pickaway County, where they lived till their death. Mr. Smith was twice married, marrying for his second wife a lady named Wheeler, by whom he has had six children. Five children were born to his first marriage. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a prominent man of Pickaway County, and at the time of his death held the office of county judge. Morgan Smith, whose name heads this sketch, learned his trade from his father, who was a shoemaker by occupation. He went to Ohio with his parents, remaining there till sixteen

years of age, when he returned to Pennsylvania. He was first married to Elizabeth Mitchener, by whom he had four children, of whom only one is now living—Eliza J., wife of Jasper Beazell, of Cincinnati, Ohio. For his second wife he married Mary A. (Barclay) Hook, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, born June 16, 1811, a daughter of Stephen and Maria (Reid) Barclay, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, where they lived till their death. Six children were born to this union—Carrie, Samuel, Barclay, Lucy (deceased), Mary and Job. By her former marriage with Thomas Hook Mrs. Smith had two children, one of whom is living—Ignatius, now at Guilford, Indiana, engaged in the ministry. Mr. Smith remained in Pennsylvania until he came with his family to Adams County, Indiana, in December, 1847. He had come to the county in 1837 and entered 160 acres, and after settling in the county he bought land until he had 720 acres lying in Monroe and Wabash Townships, the result of persevering industry and good management. His widow now resides with her son Samuel in Wabash Township. She is a member of the Protestant Methodist church. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of New Orleans, for which he receives a pension from the Government.

PERRY McDANIEL, engaged in farming on section 19, Blue Creek Township, was born in Greene County, Ohio, October 8, 1835, a son of John and Mary McDaniel, who were natives of Delaware and Ohio respectively, and early settlers of Greene County, Ohio. Of a large number of children born to them only three survive—Eliza A., Sarah and Perry. In about the year 1836 the parents removed with their family to Adams County, Indiana, and settled in the woods in the east part of Blue Creek Township, where the father entered eighty acres of land. He first built a log cabin for his family, after which he began to clear his farm. He remained in Adams County until his death, which occurred May 10, 1850. He was one of the representative pioneers of the county, and did much toward advancing the interests of his township and county. He was a man of strict integrity, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. In his religious views he was a Baptist. Perry McDaniel, the subject of this sketch, was but an infant when brought by his parents to Adams County. He was reared amid pioneer scenes, and experienced some of the hardships and privations incident to the early pioneers. His educational advantages were limited, receiving only a rudimentary education in the district schools of that early day. August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, as a private. He took part at the battle of Munfordville, where he was captured, but shortly afterward was paroled, and participated in the battles of Nashville and Mobile, beside numerous others of minor importance. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865, after which he returned to his home in Adams County, Indiana. Mr. McDaniel was married December 31, 1859, to Sarah Shepherd, who was born in Delaware County, Indiana, January 13, 1839, a daughter of David and Bethsheba (Draper) Shepherd, and of Quaker origin. Mr. McDaniel settled on his present farm in 1881, where he has eighty acres of fine land, and is meeting with success in his farming operations. With the exception of seven years spent in Kansas Mr. McDaniel has resided in Adams County since 1836, and by his fair and honorable dealings he has

gained the confidence and respect of all who know him. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

BYRON H. DENT, farmer, section 35, Washington Township, was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 20, 1836. In October of that year he came to this county with his parents, who settled on the farm now owned by our subject. Jeremiah Roe lived a half mile northwest of them, and Zachariah Smith lived four miles southeast of where the Dents settled. Mr. Huffer lived on the west side of the river, where the bridge now spans it. The father entered the farm from the Government, paying $1.25 per acre. His son has been offered $150 per acre for it. There was a log cabin on the place, built by Jonathan Roe the spring before the family came, and he had a claim on forty acres of it, which Mr. Dent purchased. The father lived in this cabin until 1844, when he was elected county auditor, and removed to town. He was the first auditor of Adams County. After serving four years he went back to the farm and lived on it until it was cleared, then returned to Decatur, where he died in February, 1878. He was born in Otsego County, New York, in 1809. His parents were George A. and Martha A. (Welch) Dent. He went to Licking County, Ohio, when a young man, and there was married. He was an honest and strictly temperate man. He never engaged in speculations, and was a very careful man in his business. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and afterward a Republican. The mother of our subject was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1813, where she was reared and educated. She removed with her parents to Licking County, Ohio, and died in February, 1872, at the age of fifty-nine years. Both parents were buried at Decatur. The grandfather of our subject, Joseph Dent, was born in Lincolnshire, England. He was reared at his birth-place, and probably settled in Otsego County, New York. He died in that State. The grandmother died while her son was quite young, and he was reared by a step-mother, of whom he was very fond. His maternal grandmother Welch died in Licking County, Ohio, and very little is known of her. Byron H. was reared on the old farm and in Decatur village. His education was obtained in the common schools. He taught school fourteen winters in the same district, thirteen terms before the war and one afterward. He enlisted in August, 1862, and was made Adjutant of the Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, serving until the war was nearly closed. He was captured at the battle of Munfordville, Kentucky, which was his first engagement. He was soon after furloughed and returned home on a thirty days' visit. He was then exchanged and returned to duty at Memphis, Tennessee. The regiment was almost wholly captured. He was in Grant's Vicksburg campaign, thence to Shreveport, Louisiana, with General Banks. The right then went east of Memphis, thence to Missouri. Mr. Dent went to the hospital at Memphis, where he was confined about six months. He was discharged there on account of physical disability, and returned home, where he has since resided. He was married April 24, 1856, to Miss Mary J. Hoagland, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Luckey) Hoagland, and she was born in Medina County, Ohio, in September, 1838. She died October 15, 1884, leaving two children—Allen and Ella. Both are married and living in this township. Mrs. Dent's parents were natives of Ohio; the father is deceased, and the

mother is living in Root Township. Mr. Dent was again married in June, 1886, to Miss Theresa Baltzell. Mr. Dent's parents had four children—Byron, our subject; Mary L., wife of David Crabbs, living at Moscow, Ohio; Henry Clay, who died in 1879 at Decatur, at the age of thirty-five years, and Helen A., who died in childhood. Mr. Dent has held the office of county clerk, and clerk of the circuit court four years. He was the second mayor of Decatur, holding the office two years. Politically he is a Democrat.

THOMAS H. HOUSE, farmer, residing on section 12, Root Township, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1825. He was reared on a farm, and remained at his birthplace until 1850, when he went the overland route to California, in company with four companions. They started March 10, and went by water to St. Louis, at which place they bought their outfit—team and wagon, etc. At Salt Lake their provisions became exhausted, and they stopped there and worked awhile until their supplies were replenished. Before they crossed the Nevada Mountains they again ran out of provisions, and traded a span of horses for twenty pounds of flour, which lasted them until they reached California. They landed in Sacramento, where they engaged in mining for a few days, but their success was so poor that they went to work for a contractor and builder, who was building a levee on the river. The contractor left suddenly, and they were left without their pay. About that time the cholera broke out, and when it was at its height one of Mr. House's companions died with it. He himself was also stricken with it and was sick three months. He was taken to the hospital at Sacramento, and all supposed he would die. He has no recollection of being taken to the hospital, or of anything that occurred for some time. After his recovery he again went to work in the mines, but the young men who had accompanied him had gone away and left him to his fate. He followed mining with varied success, and brought away with him about the same amount that he carried with him. He was absent about two years, returning by the Isthmus. While on a steamer it sprung a leak during a violent storm, and they ran into harbor. He landed in New York City, then went to his home in Pennsylvania, where he remained six months, then went to Ashland County, Ohio. June 30, 1853, he was married to Susanna Shaffer, who was born in Ashland County, March 25, 1835. Her father, Peter Shaffer, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and died in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1882, aged seventy-nine years. He was formerly a Methodist, but in later life was an Allbright, and lived the life of a Christian. His wife, Sarah (Black) Shaffer, was also born in Cumberland County, and died in Ashland County, in 1841, when Mrs. House was six years old. She was also a Christian woman, being a member of the Methodist church at her death. The father of Mr. House, John House, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1833, when his son Thomas was eight years of age. He was a school-teacher during his mature years, being partially crippled by a white swelling. The mother, Susan (Hagan) House, was also born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where she died when Thomas was two years old. Thus was our subject left at an early age to depend upon himself, never experiencing anything of home influences. Mr. and Mrs. House have had five children, two of whom are living—Angeline, born May 16, 1854

is the wife of Hiram W. Smith, and is living in Allen County, Indiana; Josephine, born February 14, 1856, married J. D. Stultz, and died July 18, 1886; Theodore, born July 16, 1858, died September 7, 1861; Elizabeth, born September 13, 1862, died March 27, 1863; Morton E., born September 10, 1866, was married to Miss Emma Brown, December 26, 1886. Mr. House is a Republican in politics, and himself and wife are members of the United Brethren church. His grandfather, Thomas House, was born in Germany, as was also his grandmother House. They immigrated to America and settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where they both died on the farm they first occupied. Mrs. House's grandfather, Charles Shaffer, was a German by birth, and died in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on the farm where he first settled. The grandmother, Charlotte Shaffer, also died in Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. House came to Marion Township, Allen County, in the spring of 1854, settling in the woods, where he lived about three years. He built a log cabin and cleared about forty acres of ground which he had bought. He sold this farm and rented three years in Allen County, then bought his present farm in 1859, which was partially improved, having a log house and a log stable. Forty acres were also partly improved. The farm is now in an excellent state of cultivation. He has a good frame house and frame barn. January 29, 1862, Mr. House enlisted in Company E, Nineteenth United States Infantry, and served three years. He was in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Mission Ridge, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, going to Atlanta with General Thomas under General Sherman, and returning to Lookout Mountain, where he was discharged. He was taken prisoner after the battle of Chickamauga while acting as teamster. He was taken up by General Wheeler, and was soon paroled and went to Nashville, where he remained until he was exchanged. Mr. and Mrs. House are rearing a grandchild, Bertha May Stultz, who was born December 3, 1881. She is a child of their daughter Josephine.

WILLIAM HENDRICKS, an active and public-spirited citizen of Monroe Township, and son of Thomas Hendricks, an early settler of Adams County, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 28, 1835. He was taken by his parents to Iowa in 1848, where they resided about five years, and in 1853 came with them to Adams County, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. He was married, in Monroe Township, November 8, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Ray, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born March 9, 1838, and a daughter of George W. Ray. Eight children were born to this union—George T., Joseph D., Eli W., Lydia E., William P., Charles E., Josiah A. and James H. Mrs. Hendricks died October 3, 1885. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Hendricks is a member of the same church, of which he has served as trustee for nine years. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving from March, 1865, until August 17, 1865, and was a member of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry. He is now a comrade of Sam Henry Post, No. 63, G. A. R., of Decatur. Mr. Hendrcks settled on his present farm in 1863, where he has since resided with the exception of six years, having spent three years in Bartholomew County, and the same length of time in Jackson County, Indiana. He has always followed farming, and has now eighty acres of

choice land, the greater part of which is under cultivation. In politics Mr. Hendricks is a Democrat. He has held the office of assessor, was supervisor for four years, and was township trustee for one term. He is one of the enterprising men of Monroe Township, and a most hospitable gentleman.

JONAS LIBY, deceased, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, September 3, 1838, where he grew to manhood, and was educated in the common schools. He was a carpenter by occupation, learning his trade in his native State. May 31, 1863, he was married to Miss Catharine A. Fulk, who was also a native of Mahoning County, Ohio. Her parents, Jacob and Susanna (Kale) Fulk, were natives of the State of Ohio, the mother born in Springfield. They removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, when Mrs. Liby was quite young, and there she was reared. Her parents still reside in Trumbull County, where the father follows agricultural pursuits. The father is a member of the German Reformed church, and the mother is a Lutheran in her religious views. Nine children were born to them, five sons and four daughters. To Mr. and Mrs. Liby were born twelve children, as follows—William F., Charles W., Jacob H. (deceased), Harvey E. (deceased), Eliza S., Adam P., Seymour F. (deceased), Tiby A., Jonah A., Rosa O., Susannah S. and Grover C. Mr. Liby came to Adams County, Indiana, in 1867, and the following spring he settled on his farm on the southwest quarter of section 34, Kirkland Township, where he followed farming till his death, which occurred May 27, 1885, his death causing universal regret throughout the community in which he had made his home for so many years. His widow and family still live on the home farm in Kirkland Township, and are respected citizens of the county.

JEREMIAH TRICKER, deceased, was a native of England, born in February, 1831, and was a son of James and Sarah Tricker. In 1846 he immigrated with his parents to America, they settling near Toronto, Canada, and there he grew to manhood. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he has made his life-work, and in his youth received but a limited education in the district schools. He was married in Canada, October 31, 1849, to Frances Grafton, who was born near Toronto, and was a daughter of James and Frances Grafton, her father being a native of the State of Kentucky, and her mother of Ireland. Nine children were born to this union, of whom six are living—Amy, wife of Marion Buffenbarger, of Adams County; Andrew, of Chattanooga, Tennessee; George, of Adams County; Millie, Cora and Stewart. In the fall of 1849 Mr. Tricker came to Adams County, Indiana, and bought eighty acres of heavily timbered land located on section 17 of Blue Creek Township, and soon erected a log house, and here he experienced many of the hardships and privations which usually fall to the lot of settlers in a new country. He was one of the representative pioneers of Adams County, and did his share toward developing its interests. He died April 22, 1870, leaving his widow and family and a host of friends to mourn his death. He was an active member of the United Brethren church, of which he served as steward and class-leader. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party. He commenced life entirely without capital, but was successful through life, and at his death left 160 acres of land. His widow still re-

sides on the home farm, and is the owner of fifty acres of choice land.

ANDREW IDLEWINE, farmer, section 30, Wabash Township, is a native of Ripley County, Indiana, born in July, 1842. His parents, Andrew and Susannah (Beckman) Idlewine, were natives of Germany, where they were married. They immigrated to America about the year 1836, and after stopping a short time at Louisville, Kentucky, they came to Indiana and settled in Ripley County, where they followed agricultural pursuits until their death, the father dying in 1880, at the age of sixty-nine years, and the mother in 1882, aged sixty-six years. Both were members of the German Methodist church. They were the parents of eight children, seven sons and one daughter. Andrew Idlewine, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on the home farm in Ripley County, where he received but limited educational advantages, he being obliged from an early age to assist with the work of the farm. He remained at home until August 22, 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, and served his country until June 15, 1865. He was under Stoneman and Phil. Sheridan, and participated in many of the battles of the command, and was mustered out in East Tennessee. He now draws a pension on account of rheumatism contracted while in the army. He is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to John P. Porter Post, of Geneva. After his discharge he returned to his home in Ripley County, where he was engaged in manufacturing and shipping staves for two years. He then went to Missouri, where he remained from 1868 until 1870, when he returned to Indiana, spending one summer at Indianapolis. In the spring of 1872 he went to Vermillion County, where he remained on a farm until the fall of the same year, when he bought his present farm in Wabash Township, Adams County. He was united in marriage September 4, 1873, to Catherine Shingledecker, a native of Germany, born January 1, 1846. Her parents came to America when she was a year and a half old, settling in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they remained until about 1857. They then removed to Ripley County, Indiana, where the father died of cholera shortly after. The mother of Mrs. Idlewine is still living, making her home in Wabash Township, Adams County. They had born to them nine children, four sons and five daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Idlewine have five children—Susie E., Charles H., Estella L., Ruby J. and Carrie E. F. Mr. Idlewine has resided on his present farm since his marriage. His farm now contains eighty acres of choice land, forty-five acres under improvement and good cultivation, with comfortable residence and out-buildings for the accommodation of his stock. Mr. Idlewine has filled several local offices since becoming a resident of Wabash Township. In his political views he affiliates with the Democratic party.

JAMES G. BURK, proprietor of livery stable at Geneva, is a native of Ohio, born in Tuscarawas County, June 4, 1850, a son of William and Mary J. (Gordon) Burk, with whom he came to Jay County, Indiana, when about three years of age, living there until 1861 or 1862, and then moved to Adams County, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, in Wabash Township, where he received a common-school education. His father being a farmer he was reared to the

same avocation, which he followed until he engaged in his present business. His stable is well fitted up with vehicles of various kinds, and his horses are kept in good condition, and by his genial and accommodating manners he has established a good business. Mr. Burk was united in marriage May 31, 1877, to Mary Josephine Vining, who was born in Portland, Jay County, Indiana, December 11, 1855. To this union have been born three children—William Waid, born May 2, 1878; Byron Blaine, born June 19, 1883, and Nora Netha, born March 5, 1886, and died April 16, 1886. Both Mr. and Mrs. Burk are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and respected members of society. Mr. Burk is thirty-six years old and has his first glass of whisky to drink; he does not use any intoxicating drink, nor coffee, or tobacco in any form. He thinks it pays to be temperate in all things.

"Come all young men take warning,
Reflect while you have time;
'Tis folly to be jolly,
In drinking too much wine."

WASHINGTON STEELE, farmer, section 35, Washington Township, is the owner of 200 acres of land. He was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1830. In 1837 he was taken by his parents to Richland County, Ohio, and in 1848 removed to Kirtland. When he had reached his majority the family came to this county and settled in the wild woods, where the father built a hewed log house. Here our subject lived three years, then went to work in a saw-mill for Samuel L. Rugg, for whom he worked three years sawing plank for the roads, Mr. Rugg having the contract for sawing and furnishing the plank for the road between Fort Wayne and St. Mary's. Mr. Steele was married April 3, 1853, to Miss Polly Zimmerman, who was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1832. When she was two years old her parents and six other children settled in an old log house up the river, about half a mile from David Studabaker's. The father bought a squatter's claim, besides entering land from the Government, and kept adding more land, until at his death he had 900 acres in a body. He also owned 700 acres in Mercer County, Ohio. He could neither read nor write, but could cast interest and make a good bargain. He was born near Harper's Ferry, Maryland, March 19, 1802, and when a young man went to Fayette County, Ohio, where two of his brothers were living, and was married there September 2, 1823, to Miss Polly Smith. In 1834 they came to Adams County, bringing with them four children. Four more were born after they came here. The father died October 29, 1878, lamented by all who knew him. The mother was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1804, where she was reared and married. She died in 1872, and both are buried in Decatur. She was a very industrious, frugal woman, and in early life was a regular attendant at church; but in later years she became crippled from a fall, and could only walk a short distance. Mr. Steele's father, George Steele, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1799, where he was reared and married, and where five children were born. They removed to Richland County, Ohio, where they lived until they came to this county in 1848. The father died in Kirkland Township February 3, 1878, and is buried in Steele's cemetery. The mother was also born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, in September, 1802. She is now living at Pleasant Mills, with her son Henry. The parents had eleven children,

nine of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Steele have four children—Mary F., born June 27, 1854; Eli W., born March 11, 1857; John D., born January 27, 1860, and Elizabeth E., born June 23, 1862. All are married except Eli, who lives at home. In politics Mr. Steele is a Democrat, and in religion a member of the Methodist church. He has been a Mason since 1872, and belongs to Decatur Lodge, No. 571. He had three brothers in the late war; John and James were volunteers, and Samuel was drafted. James died in hospital, of chronic diarrhœa, at St. Louis. Mrs. Steele remembers when her father had to go to Fort Wayne to mill with an ox team, and sometimes in a keel-boat down the St. Mary's River. When building his first house he bought his hardware at Piqua, Ohio, going for it with an ox team. Before his death he gave his son Eli 900 acres of land. He left an estate valued at $50,000.

JESSE SMITH, deceased, who was one of the old and respected pioneers of Adams County, was a native of the State of Delaware, born November 29, 1814. When he was seven years old his father died, and his mother subsequently removed with her family to Fairfield County, Ohio, and in that county he was reared to manhood, and received a good common-school education. He afterward engaged in teaching school, and followed that vocation in Ohio, and Adams County, Indiana, teaching in all twelve terms. He was married December 15, 1836, to Miss Eliza Nutter, who was also a native of Delaware, born December 15, 1815, and was afterward taken by her parents, Thomas and Mary J. (Covedel) Nutter, to Fairfield County, Ohio, where she was living at the time of her marriage. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, as follows—Isaiah, Jesse H., Christiana C., William, Mary E., Nancy J., Enoch N., Eliza M., Sarah E. and James M. In the fall of 1852 Mr. Smith settled with his family on section 36, Kirkland Township, Adams County, Indiana, on land which he had entered in 1840. He had previously come to Adams County, and built a log cabin, 18 x 20 feet, with puncheon floor and clapboard roof, in which the family made their home for several years, when they erected a commodious frame residence, which is still occupied by Mrs. Smith. In politics Mr. Smith was a Democrat. He was a prominent man in his township, and served as trustee, clerk, assessor and school director. At the age of thirteen years he joined the United Brethren church, of which he was a member until the war of the Rebellion. He then united with the Christian church, of which he remained a faithful member until his death. He was licensed to preach in the United Brethren church, which he followed about twenty years, and at the time of his death he was a class-leader in the Christian church. Mr. Smith commenced life in limited circumstances, but by hard work and industry, assisted by his excellent wife, he made for his family a comfortable home, leaving his farm of 120 acres under a high state of cultivation. Two of his sons, Isaiah and Jesse, gave their lives for their country during the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company I, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry. They were taken prisoners at Munfordville, Kentucky. They subsequently returned home, and were exchanged when they rejoined their regiment. Isaiah died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the hospital, February 9, 1864, and Jesse died in the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, April 20, 1863. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Christian

Union denomination, but was formerly a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Smith died of typhoid pneumonia, February 5, 1884, after an illness of only nine days.

JOHN JACOB SCHEER, son of John Scheer, was born in Seneca Township, Seneca County, Ohio, December 27, 1838. In 1851 his parents moved to Springfield Township, Williams County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and received a common-school education. He followed farming until April 23, 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, for three months. The regiment was sent to West Virginia and participated in the engagements at Beverly and Phillippi. August 13, 1861, he was discharged at Toledo, Ohio, and returned home, and December 14, 1861, again enlisted for three years, and was assigned to Company D, Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and was in the engagement at Mill Springs, where he was detailed teamster. He was disabled and sent to the hospital at Somerset, Kentucky. He rejoined his regiment at Pelham, Tennessee, and with Buell's army looked on at the battle of Perryville, and participated in the battle at Stone River. He became disabled through fatigue, and was sent to Nashville and discharged on account of ill-health, February 19, 1863. He returned home, and worked at the carpenter's and joiner's trade until June 18, 1863, when he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, for a term of six months. His regiment was detailed to intercept Morgan on his raid through Indiana and Ohio, and were then sent to Cumberland Gap, where they remained until their term expired, when they were discharged, February 10, 1864, and returned home. He then went to farming and also worked at his trade in Ohio until 1879, when he was employed as engineer in Shafer & Van Buren's mill. October 15, 1881, he moved to Geneva, Adams County, Indiana, where he is now employed as engineer in Scheer's planing-mill. Mr. Scheer was married at Bryan, Williams County, Ohio, December 22, 1870, to Delilah Whetstone, a native of Crawford County, Ohio, born January 27, 1849, her parents being natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Scheer have had five children—Emelia Adenia, born October 2, 1871, died August 17, 1872; Mary Elizabeth, born August 8, 1872; Larurea Carolina, born September 25, 1876; John James, born December 6, 1879; Earlie Calvin, born January 29, 1885, died May 6, 1886. Mr. Scheer is a member of John P. Porter Post, No 83, G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH FREEMAN, M. D., son of Dr. William and Elizabeth (Randolph) Freeman, was born in Hamilton, Ohio, June 3, 1844. In 1849 he was brought to Indiana by his parents, they locating at Camden, where he remained until 1856. He then attended school at Hamilton until August, 1861, when he returned to Indiana, and enlisted as a private in Company C, Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry. After serving eight months he was promoted to Commissary Sergeant of his regiment, and about six months later, was appointed Hospital Steward. In February, 1864, he re-enlisted as Hospital Steward, in the same regiment, serving as such until his final discharge at the close of the war in August, 1865, when he returned to Camden, Indiana. De-

cember 24, 1865, he was married to Miss Margaret A. Johnson, a daughter of David and Margaret Johnson, of Jay County, Indiana. They are the parents of three children—Clara B., Willie, and Benjamin R. After his return from the war he attended Liber College several months, when in January, 1866, he began the study of medicine at Camden, under his father. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, in March, 1873, after taking three courses of lectures. He then practiced medicine with his father at Camden, until 1875, when he located at Geneva, Adams County, and practiced there until September, 1876. From Geneva he came to Decatur, and became associated with Dr. T. T. Dorwin, with whom he practiced until April, 1878. In April, 1883, he formed a partnership with Dr. James S. Boyers, with whom he has since been associated under the firm name of Drs. Freeman & Boyers, and both being well skilled in the knowledge of the profession, have established a good practice, and become well and favorably known. Dr. Freeman has taken three post-graduate courses in the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, Illinois; first in 1880, second in 1882, and again in 1885. He is employed as surgeon of the Chicago & Atlantic, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway companies. He is a member of the county, district, State and national medical societies. He is a comrade of Samuel Henry Post No. 63, G. A. R., of Decatur; also Assistant Surgeon Third Indiana Legion, with captain's commission. Dr. William Freeman, the father of our subject, was born, reared and educated at Lockport, New York. He studied medicine, and graduated from the Geneva Medical College of Geneva, New York, and in 1840 located at Hamilton, Ohio, where he practiced medicine until 1849. He then came to Indiana, and practiced his chosen profession at Camden, Jay County, until his death in 1884, at the age of seventy-five years. In 1862 he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, and a few months later was made Surgeon of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, which position he resigned in 1864, on account of failing health. For many years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The mother of our subject was his first wife, whom he married at Hamilton. She died at Camden, Indiana, in 1854. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ANDREW JACKSON GOULD, deceased, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 21, 1815. When ten years old he went with his parents to Jefferson County, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood on a farm, and subsequently learned the tinner's trade. He was married December 28, 1843, to Rosamond Erwin, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born April 13, 1824. Her parents were born in the State of Pennsylvania, but removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where they resided until their death. Robert Hill, Sr., maternal grandfather of Mrs. Gould, removed from Pennsylvania before the war of 1812, where he purchased a section of land and settled his children around him. To Mr. and Mrs. Gould were born—Mary E., James, William, Jonathan H., John L., Robert, Lavinia and Sarah J. Mr. Gould followed farming in Jefferson County until October, 1861, when he came to Adams County, Indiana, and settled on section 11, Monroe Township, on land which he had purchased in November, 1853. His first purchase was eighty acres, and by persever-

ing industry and good management he added to this until his farm contained 120 acres. He resided on this farm until his death, which occurred July 21, 1865, and was numbered among the prominent men of his township. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and during his residence in Adams County held local offices. He was in his religious faith a Presbyterian. Mrs. Gould was also a member of the Presbyterian church, but in the fall of 1883 she united with the Society of Friends, of which she is still a member. She still resides on the old homestead in Monroe Township.

JACOB BRENEMANN, one of the active business men of Berne, Adams County, is a native of Switzerland, born April 26, 1835. He grew to manhood in his native country, and there followed the butcher's trade. He came to America in 1868, landing at Boston August 2, and from there went to Chicago, Illinois, and there he worked at his trade, which he also followed in other States. He came to Adams County in 1875, and in May, 1876, he opened a butcher shop at Berne, which was the pioneer butcher shop of this place. In May, 1878, he opened a saloon, which he carried on in connection with his butcher shop until the fall of 1881, when he disposed of his business and returned to Switzerland on a visit. He remained in Switzerland until the spring of 1882, when he returned to Berne, Adams County, Indiana, and erected a building, and resumed the occupation at which he had previously been engaged. In 1886 he erected the building in which he now carries on his liquor trade. His buildings are among the most substantial in the place, and are valued at $3,000, besides which he owns several lots within the corporation. Mr. Brenemann was unfortunate in business in his native country, and lost several thousands of dollars, this being the main reason of his coming to America. He began his business career in Berne on the sum of $25, and from this small beginning he has become one of the prosperous citizens of the place. Mr. Brenemann has been twice married. He was first married in Switzerland in February, 1862, and by his first marriage had four children. He was married a second time in the spring of 1882, to Miss Anna Kohler, a native of Switzerland, born in the year 1845, and of the three children born to this union only one, a son named Edward Herman, is living.

WILLIAM RAWLEY, a successful farmer, residing on section 2, Wabash Township, a son of Tilmon Rawley, of Adams County, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, the date of his birth being January 27, 1846. When nine months old he was brought by his parents to Adams County, Indiana, and here he was reared to manhood on the homestead farm in Wabash Township, receiving his education in the common schools of his township, and subsequently taught one term in the school of his district. He was united in marriage May 6, 1875, to Miss Emma E. Patterson, a native of Ohio, born March 31, 1853. Her parents, Thomas and Margaret (Shamp) Patterson, were natives of Ohio, and came to Adams County about the year 1859, settling in Root Township, where they lived till their death, the mother dying in 1862, and the father in 1877. They were Presbyterians in their religious belief. They had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. To Mr. and Mrs. Rawley have been born six children, of whom

five are living—Orra D., Thomas T., Lizzie E., Maggie P. and Jessie M. Orva G., a twin of Orra D., is deceased. Mr. Rawley has always resided on the old homestead in Wabash Township, with the exception of three years spent near Decatur, where he was engaged in the manufacture of brick. He now devotes his entire attention to his farm, which contains 100 acres of good land, of which seventy acres is under a high state of cultivation.

MARION SYLVESTER ELZEY, jeweler, and one of Decatur's active and enterprising business men, is a native of Decatur, Indiana, the date of his birth being November 27, 1849. His parents, John and Maria (Pyle) Elzey, were natives of Clinton County, Ohio, and Pennsylvania respectively, and were reared principally in Ohio. They were married in Ohio in 1842, and to them were born eight children, all of whom are living in Adams County—Thomas J., Aquilla and Alexander are farmers by occupation; Marion S., the subject of this sketch; John Douglas, a farmer; Sarah Jane, wife of William Baker; Hannah, wife of John Kibler, a farmer, and Mary Emily, wife of Frank Sanders, engaged in the butcher trade at Decatur. The father came with his family to Adams County, Indiana, in 1844, and purchased land in the vicinity of Decatur when that now prosperous town was a hamlet of three houses, and at once began to improve his land, on which he lived until 1868. He was a natural mechanic, and although he never served an apprenticeship he could work at almost any trade. On coming to Adams County he worked on his farm during the day-time, and at night worked at the shoemaker's trade, which he followed some fifteen years. In 1862, while carrying on his farm, he began working at the jeweler's trade at Decatur, and in 1866 engaged in the same business for himself, carrying on that business at Decatur till his death in 1868. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party. His widow still survives, and is now making her home on the homestead where they first settled when coming to the county. Marion S. Elzey, whose name heads this sketch, was reared on the home farm till attaining the age of eighteen years, when he began to learn the jeweler's trade under James Lallie, of Decatur, with whom he worked almost two years. He then traveled as a journeyman jeweler two years, when in 1871 he established his present business at Decatur, in which he has met with success. October 22, 1871, Mr. Elzey was married at Decatur to Miss Cornelia, daughter of Justin and Rachel (Reynolds) Mann. They have two children —Fayette Raymond and Oliver Dosson, students at the Decatur High School. Both Mr. and Mrs. Elzey are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Decatur. He is a member of St. Mary's Lodge, No. 167, I. O. O. F. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Democratic party.

ROBERT SIMISON, one of the old and honored pioneers of Adams County, Indiana, was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 7, 1811, a son of John and Elizabeth (Fisher) Simison, who were natives of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and of Scotch descent. John Simison, Sr., was born in Scotland, and came with his brother, Andrew Simison, to America, about the year 1765, settling in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, where he was married. He died in

Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. John Simison, the father of our subject, grew to manhood in Pennsylvania, living there until after his marriage. He removed to Ohio in 1808, when he settled in Warren County, and in 1818 settled near Fort Recovery, in Darke County, where they made their home till their death, both dying in 1822. Both were members of the Presbyterian church. Their family consisted of eight children, four sons and four daughters. The father was a farmer, which avocation he followed through life. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, joining the army in 1813. He served one year, and participated in the battle of the Thames under General Harrison. Robert Simison, our subject, remained at home until the death of his parents, after which he lived at different places until he became old enough to work for himself. Being left an orphan when but a lad of eleven years he was early inured to hard work, and being industrious and economical, he saved enough to enter the land in Monroe Township where he now resides. He was married November 17, 1836, to Miss Rebecca Davis, in Wells County, Indiana. She was born in Greene County, Tennessee, June 24, 1818, a daughter of George and Margaret (Scott) Davis, her father being a native of Virginia. Both of her parents had been married before. They settled in Union County, Indiana, in an early day, where they lived till their death. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Simison—George, John, Margaret, Mary (deceased), Sarah A. (deceased), Samuel, Eliza A. (deceased), and Catherine. Mr. Simison came to Adams County, and entered his land about 1835, on which he settled March 4, 1837. He erected a log cabin nineteen feet square, with puncheon floor, in which not a nail was used in its construction. His land when he first settled on it was heavily covered with timber. Many were the trials and hardships endured by this brave pioneer and his family, but they have lived to enjoy the fruits of their years of toil, and have seen the wilderness change into well-cultivated fields and prosperous villages. After living in their humble log cabin several years, the father built a more commodious frame dwelling, which they occupied until 1874, when their present substantial residence was erected. Mr. Simison was the owner of the town site of Buena Vista, which he platted in 1856, the sale of lots beginning January 1, 1857. He has always followed farming, in which he is still engaged. In politics he is a Democrat, and has always taken an active interest in the public affairs of his township or county.

NANCY ROBISON, of Washington Township, widow of the late Abraham Robison, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, November 5, 1824, daughter of Eli and Polly (Smith) Zimmerman, who came to Adams County when Mrs. Robison was ten years of age. She was educated in the log cabin school-house of the early day, and has been reared in this county. She was married to Abraham Robison September 17, 1843, who was born March 15, 1818, son of Ephraim and Fannie A. Robison, with whom he came to this county when a young man. Her parents were among the pioneers of this county, having located here when the country was a dense forest, and remained until their decease. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five survive—Jane, Polly, Nancy, Elizabeth and Eli. Mr. and Mrs. Robison had ten children, six of whom are living—Andrew J., Jasper W., Isaac M., Darius E., Samantha and Sarah J. Mr.

Robison was a man highly respected by all who knew him. He was a kind and loving father and husband, and an obliging neighbor. He was a strong advocate of temperance, and in politics a Democrat. He died January 3, 1867. His wife resides on the old homestead, and is the owner of 300 acres of land.

WILLIAM TROUT, M. D., deceased, a pioneer physician of Adams County, practiced longer than any other physician who has made the county his home, and none of the old settlers are more prominently and respectfully remembered. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Oley Township, Berks County, March 14, 1817. There he lived until about twenty years of age, obtaining a good education in the common district schools of his vicinity. Coming West in 1837, he located near Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Gabriel Miesse. He remained there about three years, the last year beginning the practice of the profession to which he devoted his life. He lived a short time in Delaware and Piqua, Ohio, and in August, 1840, fixed his residence permanently at Decatur, Indiana, where he practiced until his death, July 2, 1884. Not only did his acquaintance and practice extend throughout Adams County, but reached into adjoining counties, and even at Fort Wayne he had an extensive patronage. During the latter years of his life he made few visits, giving his attention to his office practice, and the street near his residence was at times lined with patients and their conveyances, come from the country around to get the benefit of his skill. The simple mention of this fact is sufficient evidence of the place he held in the hearts of the people, and no greater tribute could be paid to his memory. Dr. Trout's learning was not confined to his profession. He was familiar with the whole range of thought, and science, and literature. His conversational powers were wonderful and inexhaustible, and were his chief charm. He was perfectly familiar with the German language, speaking and translating it with ease. March 22, 1842, Dr. Trout was married at Decatur, to Miss Mary Welsh. Her parents were originally from Anne Arundel County, Maryland, but were among the pioneers of Newark, Licking County, Ohio. To Dr. and Mrs. Trout were born six children, but one of whom is living—Dallas G. M., a physician of Decatur. A daughter, Mary F., died aged sixteen years, and four died in infancy. Dr. Trout amassed a competence during his long and successful life, and Mrs. Trout is now leading a quiet, peaceful life at Decatur.

FARLO MANN, senior member of the firm of Mann & Burkhead, grocers of Decatur, is a native of Ohio, born near Cleveland, September 15, 1835, and in April, 1836, he was brought to Adams County, Indiana, by his parents, Enos and Sarah (Crawford) Mann. They settled in Preble Township on the bank of the St. Mary's River, and there he grew to manhood, being reared to the avocation of a farmer, receiving his education in the district schools. On becoming of age he learned the plasterer's trade. He was married February 11, 1858, to Miss Winifred A. McAlhaney, a daughter of Hamilton and Sarah McAlhaney, old settlers of Blue Creek Township, Adams County. They have four children living—Sarah Margaret,

wife of Charles H. Lammiman, of Monroe Township; James F., an attorney of Decatur; Nora Esther and Matie Agnes, attending the high school at Decatur. One daughter, Rosa Belle Jane, died in 1867, aged eight years. In 1861 Mr. Mann located at Decatur, where he worked at plastering until 1865. He then engaged in the grocery business with Emanuel Woods, with whom he was associated under the firm name of Mann & Woods until 1867, when the business was discontinued. In 1870 Mr. Mann again embarked in the grocery business, and in 1876 his son-in-law, C. H. Lammiman, became associated with him, the firm of Mann & Lammiman continuing until 1883, in which year John B. Burkhead succeeded Mr. Lammiman, when the present firm of Mann & Burkhead was formed. In politics Mr. Mann is a Democrat. He served six years as assessor of Washington Township, and was township trustee for four years. He is a member of St. Mary's Lodge, No. 167, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs. Mr. Mann is a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, his wife being a member of the same church.

WILLIAM McCONNEHEY, deceased, came to Adams County in May, 1837, with his wife and seven children, settling on the Hill farm, now owned by W. P. Rice. He remained there only a short time, having built a cabin on his land that he entered after reaching Adams County. This land was the west half of section 36, Root Township, where he lived until his death, which occurred March 14, 1851; he is buried in the Pillars cemetery. He was born, reared and married in Pennsylvania, then removed to Darke County, Ohio, where he lived until he came to this county. He was the sole contractor to furnish plank for the road that was built between Willshire and Decatur. He worked at this road almost day and night, and by these exertions brought on the sickness that terminated in his death. He was a zealous member of the United Brethren church, and his residence was freely given to hold meetings for several years, until the church was built. He was a local preacher, and often officiated in that capacity. The names of children are—Sarah, Rebecca, David, Josiah, John, Susanna, Mary, Andrew and William. The father lived to see all his children growing up around, the youngest being eight years old. Susanna, Mary, Rebecca and William have died since the death of the father. David McConnehey was born in Darke County, Ohio, March 23, 1829, and came to Adams County when eight years old, with his parents. He now lives in Decatur. He was married June 5, 1850, to Miss Mahala Harden, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1856, aged thirty years. The father of William McConnehey was born in Scotland, and came to America with his wife and settled in Pennsylvania, where he remained until his death. The wife of William was born in Pennsylvania, and was of German ancestry. Her name was formerly Catherine Clever. The Hardens are also of German origin, and came to this county about the year 1845; both died in Adams County. William Henry McConnehey was born in Root Township, this county, March 20, 1851, on the farm his grandfather entered from the Government. With the exception of three years spent in Mercer County, Ohio, he has lived all his life in Adams County. He was married March 12, 1874, to Miss Margaret E. Lee, who was born in Wabash County, Indiana, October 26, 1855, where she was reared until sixteen years old, then came

to this county with her parents, and was soon after married. Her parents were William and Eve (Misner) Lee. Mr. and Mrs William H. McConnehey have had six children, three of whom are living—Mabel, born December 2, 1874, died December 5, 1874; Charles B. C., born February 26, 1876; Christian L., born September 4, 1879; Derusa E., born February 13, 1884. William H. has been a school-teacher for thirty-three terms, making eleven years. His education was finished in the public and Normal school of Decatur. During the summer he follows other occupations. Politically he is a Democrat, as was his father and his grandfather.

HENRY STACY, an old settler of Blue Creek Township, is a native of the State of New York, born April 26, 1822, a son of John and Mary Stacy, natives of Vermont. In the fall of 1837 his parents moved to Mercer County, Ohio, near the Indiana State line, where they passed the remainder of their lives. He was reared a farmer, and early learned those lessons which, well practiced, make agriculture one of the successful industries of the world. His educational advantages were somewhat limited, but he made good use of his time and acquired a practical education, fitting him for intelligent business life. In the fall of 1844 he removed to Adams County, Indiana, and settled on section 27, Blue Creek Township. He now owns 205 acres of good land, his homestead containing 140 acres. He has cleared his land from a thickly settled tract and has, with his own hands, improved it, and now has one of the best farms in the township. He is one of the representative pioneers of the county, and has always favored and assisted to promote any project that promised benefit to the community. He has held some of the minor offices of the township, and whether in private or public life his actions have been characteristic of the man. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married March 27, 1845, to Lucretia Douglass, and to them have been born six children, but three of whom are living—Mary E., Arminda D. and Minerva E.

DIEDRICH BUUCK, section 10, Preble Township, came to Adams County, Indiana, from Prussia, Germany, with his parents in 1836, arriving in Preble Township September 16. They were accompanied from Germany by several families, one of whom, that of Louis Kase, settled in the same neighborhood, and two others, those of Christian Muesing and George Conrad, came the next year. His parents were Frederick and Margaret (Kleinsmidt) Buuck, the father born in October, 1800, and the mother March 10, 1802. The father died June 21, 1871, and the mother February 16, 1887. Diedrich Buuck was married May 25, 1858, to Mary Werfelmann, a native of Hanover, Germany, and a daughter of Diedrich and Margaret (Oestmann) Werfelmann, who came to America in 1846. Her father was born December 23, 1796, and died January 23, 1880, and her mother was born January 27, 1800, and died April 7, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Buuck have had twelve children, eleven of whom are living — Sophia, wife of William Jaebker; Louisa, wife of Albert Huser; Frederick, Mary, Anna, Henry, August, Otto, Albert, Adolph and Charles. Their fifth child, Mina, died January 11, 1871, aged two years. Mr. Buuck is a prominent citizen of Preble Township, and one of the leading business men of Friedheim, where he is the present postmaster. He carries on a general store, and also

deals in and manufactures lumber. He owns a good farm of 115 acres where he resides, which is well cultivated. He has served as trustee of his township four years, and has been postmaster since 1881, appointed by President Arthur.

JOEL WEAVER, residing on section 15, Wabash Township, was born in Darke County, Ohio, about the year 1846. His parents, Joel and Mary M. (Shull) Weaver, were natives of Virginia, where they were reared and married. They subsequently settled in Darke County, where they made their home until about 1858, removing thence to Woodford County, Illinois. From Woodford they went to Fulton County, Illinois, where the father died, after which the family returned to Darke County, Ohio, where the mother still lives. They were the parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters. The father being a farmer, our subject, Joel Weaver, was reared to the same avocation, which he has made his life-work. When old enough he was sent out to work, and was employed as a farm laborer until the spring of 1862, when he enlisted in the First Ohio Sharpshooters, and for a time was attached to the Tenth Ohio Infantry Regiment. He was in the Sixteenth Army Corps, under Rosecrans and Sherman, and participated in many of the engagements in which that corps took part. He was wounded in the hip and in the breast by bushwhackers, and with seven others was taken prisoner, but he escaped the same night, thus avoiding the fate of his comrades, who were confined almost seven months in Andersonville prison. Mr. Weaver spent two months in hospital, when he rejoined his company at Stephenson, Alabama. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, through the Carolinas, and was on guard at Sherman's headquarters when Johnston surrendered. His company was detailed as body guard for General Sherman about a year after its organization. Mr. Weaver was at the grand review at Washington, and received his final discharge at Columbus, Ohio, in 1865. He now receives a small pension for his services while in the army. After his discharge he returned to his home in Ohio, and turned his attention to farming. He was united in marriage, October 1, 1866, to Miss Charlotta Rape, who was born in Darke County, Ohio, May 1, 1851, a daughter of Lewis and Maria (Wycoff) Cummings. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Weaver—Rosetta J. M., Christopher C., Albert E., Minnie E. G., Vera Martinez De French, Jasper Vivian Ainsley and Daisy Leah. Mr. Weaver came with his family to Adams County, Indiana, in September, 1876, where he has since followed farming. He bought and removed to his present farm in Wabash Township in the fall of 1883, which he has brought under good cultivation. He is a member of John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R.

JACOB RUMPLE, general farmer, section 8, Jefferson Township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 25, 1842, a son of John and Julia A. (Yeakle) Rumple. He was brought to Adams County, Indiana, by his parents when about seven years of age, they settling on section 7, Jefferson Township, where the father lived till his death. The mother is still living, and is making her home with our subject. He grew to manhood on the home farm, remaining at home with his parents till his marriage. His educational advantages were limited, he

having no chance to attend school before reaching the age of fifteen years; then he obtained only such education as the district schools of that day afforded. He was married May 31, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Cook, a daughter of John and Lydia Cook. October 13, 1864, Mr. Rumple enlisted in Company H, Twenty-third Indiana Infantry, and joined his regiment at Louisville, Kentucky. He was discharged July 23, 1865, the war being ended. He now draws a pension for disability contracted while in the army. After receiving his dscharge he returned to his home in Jefferson Township, and shortly after removed to his farm on section 8, where he has since been engaged in general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Rumple have had born to them ten children—John, born August 10, 1864; George F., June 12, 1866; Julia Ann, August 4, 1868; Lydia, October 28, 1870; Laura A., November 13, 1872; Amanda Jane, January 6, 1875; Andrew Perry, May 18, 1877; an infant unnamed, deceased; Amy, born March 5, 1881, died in January, 1882, and Bessie E., born March 9, 1884. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rumple are members of the Disciple church. Mr. Rumple is meeting with fair success in his agricultural pursuits, and has now a well-cultivated farm containing sixty acres of choice land.

FRANK ARNOLD, farmer, section 11, Kirkland Township, Adams County, was born in Saxony, Germany, November 14, 1841, a son of August and Augusta (Jan) Arnold, also natives of Saxony. The father was a tailor by trade. He immigrated with his family to the United States in 1850, landing at New York City, going thence to Wayne County, Ohio, where they remained six months. They then removed to Wells County, Indiana, settling at Vera Cruz, where the father worked at his trade. He purchased forty acres of land in Kirkland Township, Adams County, in 1856, which was heavily covered with timber, and on which a log cabin was built, with clapboard roof and puncheon floor. They lived in this cabin until their hewed-log house was built, in which the father resided until his death, which occurred in February, 1865, at the age of forty-five years. His widow afterward married Jacob Mosselman, and to this union one child was born. By her first marriage she had a family of ten children, of whom two are deceased. The parents of our subject were members of the German Reformed church, but since her husband's death the mother has united with the Albright church. She is now living at Vera Cruz, Indiana. Frank Arnold, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Adams County, being reared to agricultural pursuits, and receiving but limited educational advantages. October 11, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Infantry. He was with the Twentieth Army Corps, being a part of the time on detached duty. He was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, July 14, 1865, after which he returned to his home in Adams County and resumed farming. He also ran a threshing machine for eleven seasons. Since 1879 he has been engaged in saw-milling, being a member of the firm of Spade & Arnold. Mr. Arnold purchased the interest of the heirs to the family homestead on which he now resides, his farm now consisting of 160 acres. He has been twice married, his first wife being Polly Liby. She was born in Ohio, September 24, 1838, and died February 14, 1872. They had two children—Albert, born May 2, 1867, and Stephen, born November 22, 1869, died November 10, 1884. March 10, 1873, Mr.

Arnold was again married to Susannah Catherine Berger, who was born in Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, February 24, 1850, a daughter of Nicholas Berger. Five children have been born to this union—William W., born December 15, 1873; Charles C., born August 19, 1875; Sarah M., born August 30, 1880; Rosetta C., born August 26, 1882, and Edward L., born November 23, 1884. Both Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are members of the German Reformed church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and has held several local offices in his township. He is a comrade of Sam Henry Post, No. 63, G. A. R., of which he was a charter member.

MARSHALL P. VANCE, farmer, section 23, Hartford Township, was born in Darke County, Ohio, May 9, 1833, a son of William Vance, who was one of the pioneers of Adams County, settling in Wabash Township with his family in 1835, where he lived till his death. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Wabash Township, being reared on his father's farm, and in his youth attended the district school, where he obtained a fair common-school education. He was married July 1, 1857, to Miss Arabella Deffenbaugh, who was born in Maryland, May 1, 1835, a daughter of John and Ellen (Martin) Deffenbaugh. Of the seven children born to this union, only three are living—Mary, now the wife of Vernon Snow; William H. and Fred. John, Charles E., Rufus and an infant unnamed are deceased. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Vance served about seven months as a member of Company E, Thirty-second Indiana Infantry, receiving his discharge May 12, 1865, at the close of the war. He was principally engaged in camp duty at Camp Carrington at Indianapolis, Indiana. After his discharge he returned to his home in Adams County and engaged in farming, which he has since followed. He settled on his present farm in 1867, where he has eighty acres of well-cultivated land. Both Mr. and Mrs. Vance are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a comrade of John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R.

GEORGE H. MARTZ, a prominent farmer of Monroe Township, where he has a fine farm of 100 acres, was born in Knox County, Ohio, October 22, 1838, a son of Henry Martz. When an infant he was brought by his parents to Adams County, Indiana, and here he grew to manhood, and is still living on the family homestead in Monroe Township. He attended the common schools of the county until he was of age, after which he attended Huntertown and Perry Central high schools, in Allen County. After completing his education he engaged in teaching school, which he followed for four years, or until his marriage, June 5, 1862, to Sarah J. Riley. She was born in Licking County, Ohio, July 22, 1834, and died September 4, 1875, leaving four children—Gerry R., Cora A., Walter C. and Minnie M. April 26, 1877, Mr. Martz was again married to Mrs. Amelia (Martin) Stogdill, born in Union Township, Adams County, December 26, 1850, a daughter of Benjamin Martin, an old settler of Union Township. Four children have been born to this union—Charles E., Victoria, Mary F., and Drusilla. By her marriage with William Stogdill Mrs. Martz has one child, a son, James. In politics Mr. Martz affiliates with the Democratic

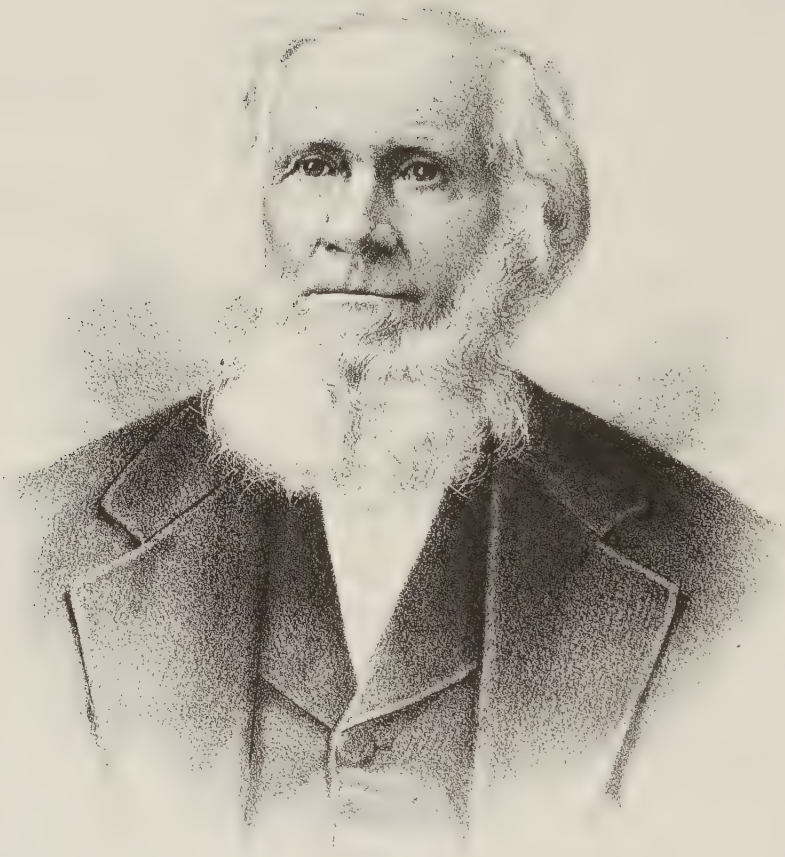
party. He takes an active interest in all public affairs. He has served six years as trustee of his township, was deputy land appraiser one year, and for four years was township assessor, beside holding other local offices. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, uniting with that order in 1873, and belongs to Decatur Lodge No. 254, at Decatur.

GEORGE W. GLADDEN, farmer, Root Township, was born in Island Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, May 20, 1826, and was reared on a farm until seventeen years of age, at which time he went to learn the carpenter's trade of Dukes & Dolvin, in Tuscarawas County, same State. He followed his trade until 1862, when he became engaged in manufacturing tar lubricating oils and elastic roofing. This he continued until 1882, when he sold out and came to Adams County, settling upon a farm which he had purchased in 1873. A log house had been built, which is still standing and is used as a tenant house. In the summer of 1873 he built a fine frame house, and he now has a large, commodious barn. Mr. Gladden was a son of James and Sarah (Shively) Gladden. The father was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and was twice married. Our subject was the son of the second marriage, and was the only child. September 15, 1848, he was married to Martha L. Risher, who was born in Steubenville, Ohio, January 7, 1826, and was reared within one mile of the place where she was married. Her parents were Frederick F. and Mary (Long) Risher. The father was born in Lexington, Kentucky, October 31, 1801, and when six years old his father died, and he went to live with Frederick McDonnell, with whom he lived until twenty-one years of age. The mother again married, her second husband being Richard Lee, and they had three children—Wilson, Delilah and Martha. Mrs. Gladden's father died December 6, 1883, in Steubenville, Ohio. He was a farmer in early life, and in later years he followed sawmilling. He commenced life with nothing but his head and hands. When he was twenty-one years old he was employed by Bazabeel Wells, who was in the milling business. He remained with him five years, when his health began to fail and he was compelled to stop work and take a rest. He recovered and purchased a farm. Eight years afterward he bought the adjoining farm, and later, sold the first farm, and bought a saw-mill and a merchant-mill for manufacturing flour. He continued in this business as long as he was able to attend to it. He was a local Methodist minister and preached all over that country, and for more than forty years preached to the county poor at Steubenville. His wife, Mrs. Gladden's mother, was born in Pennsylvania, October 15, 1803, and when four years of age was put into the care of the poormaster, her father having left home suddenly, leaving the mother without an income. She was afterward taken out of the poor-house by Richard Fulton, by whom she was reared, and at nineteen years of age she was married. They had twelve children, of whom ten grew to maturity. Wilson L., born August 3, 1824, was killed by the bursting of a locomotive on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, in 1863; Martha L., now Mrs. Gladden, born January 7, 1826; Bazaleel W., born October 18, 1827; Asa S., born January 7, 1830; Mary J., born November 4, 1831; Anna E., born August 1, 1834, died at the age of eleven months and fifteen days; Marguerretta, a twin of Anna E.; Frederick, born June 1,

1837, died in the regular army; John W., born March 20, 1840; George H., born July 3, 1842, died at the age of four years; Emeline, born March 28, 1845; James M., born May 7, 1848, died July 16, 1884, from the amptutation of a limb, having been injured by falling from a car and the wheels running over him. The mother united with the Methodist church in early life, and was a devoted Christian woman. She was without enemies, and died lamented by all who knew her. Mr. and Mrs. Gladden have six children—Altha, born June 23, 1849, was married February 24, 1870, to David Flanders, and they have had two children, one living; James L., born October 29, 1850, died February 17, 1876; Mary R., born November 3, 1853, died September 3, 1855; Emma P., born February 20, 1857, died August 17, 1860; Charity, born January 25, 1860, died February 11, 1862; George G., born October 2, 1867, died April 12, 1869. Mr. Gladden was a delegate to the convention at Pittsburg that organized the Republican party in that place. He was raised a Democrat, but in 1840, during the tariff agitation, he became a Whig. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Gladden was converted when twenty years of age, and is a great reader of religious and political literature.

OSCAR ELLSWORTH, deceased, was born in Michigan, June 6, 1832, son of Joseph and Lucinda Ellsworth, early settlers of Michigan. He married, in Wells County, Angeline Quackenbush, born in Medina County, Ohio, near Cleveland, August 10, 1833, daughter of William and Mary (Allen) Quackenbush, the father a native of New York, and the mother of Rhode Island. After marriage they came to Ohio, thence to Indiana, settling in Jefferson Township, Wells County, where they passed the remainder of their days. The father died August 12, 1851, and the mother February 15, 1867. They had each been previously married, the father having four children and the mother three. By the last marriage there were eight children. The mother was a member of the Baptist church. After the marriage of Mr. Ellsworth he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in Ceylon, May 18, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth were members of the Christian church. They had a family of four children.

DALLAS G. M. TROUT, M. D., was born in Decatur, Indiana, October 8, 1846, and is the only living child of William and Mary (Welsh) Trout. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Decatur, where he laid the foundation for an academic course, which he pursued in the colleges at Berea and Haysville, Ohio. On his return from Berea, in 1866, he commenced the study of medicine with his father and continued his readings until 1869, interrupted only when absent at college in Chicago, Illinois. In the fall and winter of 1867 he attended the Rush Medical College, returning home in the spring of 1868, and the next winter took his second course, graduating in the spring of 1869 with honors. Immediately after his return from college he became associated in practice with his father, the partnership continuing until his father's death, in 1884. His career as a physician has been marked with success, and his time is now almost entirely taken up with his office and city practice. He stands at the head of his profession in Adams County, and



Josiah Crawford

by his honorable and upright life has gained the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He was married in 1876 to Miss Flora B. Blackmond, at Otsego, Michigan. They have four children—William, Mariam, Emilio C. and John A.

JOSIAH CRAWFORD, farmer, section 2, Wabash Township, is one of the pioneers of the township, having lived within a few rods of his present residence since 1839. His first habitation was a log cabin, 16 x 18 feet. He afterward moved into a house built by a brother, John Crawford, of Decatur, with whom he was in partnership in farming and stock dealing. They were the first to bring stock into the county in large numbers, having brought 140 head from Darke County, Ohio. They brought the first short-horn cattle into this part of the State. They usually sold to drovers. Mr. Crawford made a specialty of stock-raising as long as his health and age permitted. He was born in Waynesburg, Greene County, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1811. His father, William Crawford, was a native of Waynesborough, Lancaster County, same State. His paternal grandparents, Josiah and Margaret (Kincaid) Crawford, were born in Donegal, Ireland, and immigrated to America when young, settling in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where they were married, and afterward removed to Franklin County, where they passed the remainder of their days. He accumulated quite a property, but, owing to the depreciation of Continental currency, lost heavily. William Crawford was reared in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and married Jane Alexander, who was born in Maryland, and came with her parents to Pennsylvania. His father, William Crawford, was a native of Pennsylvania, and followed the mercantile business in Waynesburgh, Pennsylvania, from 1803 until 1815. In this business he secured a competency. Mrs. Crawford's mother, Mary (Curswell) Alexander, was born in Wales, and of Scotch parentage. The parents of our subject had six children, of whom he is the second child. The mother died in 1821, and the father afterward married Nancy Hayes, and to this union were born six children. The father died January 29, 1837. The family were good Christian people, having been members of the Presbyterian church. The father was well educated for those days, and held the position of associate judge, besides other offices of trust. Josiah Crawford received a good common-school education. In 1832 he became his father's partner in the mercantile trade, which he continued a few years, and in October, 1839, he came to Adams County, as previously stated. He had been here the year before and purchased and entered 560 acres of land, in company with his brother. Mr. Crawford was married, March 25, 1841, to Rosanna Abnet, born in Virginia April 10, 1816, and a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Baker) Abnet, who settled in Jefferson Township in 1839, where they lived until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford had one child—Mary J., wife of Abram Rawley. She was born January 1, 1842, and died December 10, 1881. Mrs. Crawford died in November, 1884. Mr. Crawford is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first Presidential vote for General Jackson, in 1832. He was elected a member of the board of county commissioners in October, 1856, and held the office eighteen years. He had the honor of shaking hands with General Jackson, and has heard Henry Clay and William Henry Harrison speak; has also seen David Crockett. He has 260 acres of land and a comfortable home. His granddaughter keeps his house for him.

Mr. Crawford is one of two, now residing in the township, who voted at the Presidential election in 1840. He was no hunter, although game was very plenty when he settled here. He has always been a popular man, is liberal in all his views and a good converser. He served as justice of the peace five years.

NICHOLAS BERGER, one of the early settlers of Kirkland Township, where he is numbered among the successful agriculturists, is a native of Switzerland, born July 20, 1820. His parents, Nicholas and Elizabeth (Nueschwonder) Berger, were also natives of Switzerland, and died in their native country. Both were members of the German Reformed church. They were the parents of ten children, two dying in childhood. Nicholas Berger, whose name heads this sketch, learned the cooper's trade, which he followed in his native country until 1847, when he came to America and for a time stopped at Bethlehem, Stark County, Ohio, where he worked at his trade. From there he went to Vera Cruz, Wells County, Indiana, where he resumed working at his trade, remaining there until 1867. In April of that year he bought and removed to his present home on section 3, Kirkland Township. His first purchase here was 120 acres, of which only twenty acres were under cultivation. By persevering industry and good management he has added to his original purchase until he now has 243 acres, after giving forty acres to his son. He is now devoting considerable attention to stock-raising in connection with his general farming. Mr. Berger was married at Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, in the fall of 1849, to Rosanna Smith, who was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, in February, 1827, and to this union were born ten children, as follows—Susan C., William N., Rosanna, Sophia, Edward, Samuel A., Lucinda E. (deceased), Jacob F., Mary A. and Caroline (deceased). Mrs. Berger died April 22, 1870. She was a member of the German Reformed church. Mr. Berger is a member of the same denomination. Mr. Berger is a self-made man, having acquired his present fine property by his own efforts, he having but $3 when he landed in Stark County, and by his strict integrity and honorable dealings he has gained the confidence of all with whom he has had business intercourse.

JOSEPH WHERRY, farmer and stock-raiser, Union Township, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, December 17, 1837. When he was about fifteen years old he and his parents came to Indiana, first settling in Monroe Township, Allen County. There were seven children besides himself in his father's family. They lived in Allen County two years, on rented land, and then the father bought a farm. He built his own log house, which was 18 x 20 feet in size, and a story and a half in height. He afterward added a kitchen, and lived in that house until his death. The father, Adam Wherry, was born in Pennsylvania, January 27, 1814, and when a young boy removed to Carroll County, Ohio, with his parents, and was there reared to manhood. He died April 26, 1881, and is buried in Clark's Chapel, Union Township. His mother was Eve (Umbaugh) Wherry. His paternal grandparents were born in Pennsylvania, and died in Carroll County, Ohio. His maternal grandfather, George Umbaugh, was born in Pennsylvania and died in Carroll County, Ohio, and his grandmother Umbaugh also died in Carroll County. Mr. Wherry was married November 21,

1861, to Miss Elizabeth H. Rice, who was born in Union Township, Adams County, May 16, 1844, where she lived until her marriage. She is a daughter of William P. and Frances (Rabbett) Rice. Mr. and Mrs. Wherry have nine children — William P., Mary E., Frances E., Joseph A., Alice E., Hulda E., Warren A., Bessie V. and Hannah. Mr. Wherry owns 168 acres of land. He built his house in the summer of 1881, at a cost of $2,500. Politically he is a Democrat.

DANIEL W. MYERS, of Washington Township, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, July 2, 1849, son of Frederick and Christina Myers, pioneers of Adams County. In 1851 he was brought by his parents to this county, where he was reared to manhood. He received a liberal education, and was engaged in teaching about six years, having taught in the high school at Decatur two terms. In 1872 he engaged in the lumber trade, at Decatur, with his brother, David L. Myers, as partner, under the firm name of Myers Brothers. This partnership existed about nine years. He then removed to his present farm on section 12, Washington Township, where he owns a well improved farm of 300 acres. He was married November 23, 1880, to Miss Annie Gwinner, born March 3, 1856, in Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gwinner, with whom she removed to Ashland County, Ohio, when about fourteen years old, where she grew to maturity. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Myers — Harry F. and Jesse N., both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Myers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both are respected members of society. Mr. Myers is a Democrat in politics, and belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge at Decatur. He has been successful in business, and this enables him to contribute largely to any enterprises which will benefit the community.

JAMES FRANKLIN MANN, attorney-at-law, Decatur, the only son of Harlo and Winifred (McAlhaney) Mann, was born in Decatur, Adams County, Indiana, February 9, 1861, and is of German and Irish ancestry. He was reared in his native city, and in his youth attended the public schools. When old enough he began clerking in his father's store, and was engaged in clerking and attending and teaching school until 1880. In that year he began reading law in the office of Heller & Hooper, of Decatur, and in 1881–'82 he spent two terms in the law department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, graduating from that institution March 29, 1882. In January, 1883, he began the practice of law at Decatur, forming a partnership with John P. Quinn, with whom he was associated until the death of Mr. Quinn, eight months later. In November of the same year, L. C. Devoss became his law partner, which continued under the name of Devoss & Mann until January, 1886, when Mr. Mann retired from the firm. He is at present city attorney of Decatur. Mr. Mann was united in marriage November 12, 1884, at Decatur, to Miss Tina Teague, a daughter of Rev. Martin A. and Maggie Teague. She was born in Wheeling, Delaware County, Indiana, and was reared and educated in the various places where her parents resided, her father being a Methodist minister. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Mann is a member of the Presbyterian church and is superin-

tendent of its Sabbath-school. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and is past grand of St. Mary's Lodge, No. 167, at Decatur. Mr. and Mrs. Mann have one daughter—Maggie T., born March 7, 1887.

GEORGE R. DICKERSON, engaged in farming on section 15, Adams Township, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, the date of his birth being March 20, 1830. His parents, Thomas and —— (Russell) Dickerson, were also natives of Ohio, both their families coming from New York State. They died when our subject was quite young, and he was reared by an aunt, with whom he remained till nineteen years of age. He then began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed until August 5, 1862, when he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and was assigned to Company B, Ninetieth Ohio Infantry. He first served under General Crittenden, and was also under General Palmer in the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in many of the battles of the war. He left his command at Dallas, Georgia, on account of disability contracted in the army, and now draws a pension. He was afterward placed on detached service for some time. He served his country until June 3, 1865, and after his discharge returned to his home in Ohio. He remained in Ohio until 1868, when he went to Mercer County, making his home there until 1876. In that year he came to Adams County, Indiana, and settled on section 23 of Wabash Township. He bought and moved to his present farm in Adams Township, which contains eighty acres of land, thirty acres being under fine cultivation. Mr. Dickerson was united in marriage, June 26, 1851, to Miss Lucinda Winters, who was born in Athens, now Vinton County, Ohio, June 12, 1833. Her parents, John and Nancy (Barns) Winters, were natives of Virginia. They were married in Vinton County, Ohio, where the mother died. The father was a member of Company K, Fortieth Ohio Infantry, and died while on sick furlough, at Ironton, Ohio. They had a family of five children, two sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson are the parents of eight children—Henry R., Annie, Minnie, Carson, McLellan, Sadie, Thomas and America. McLellan Dickerson, of Wabash Township, was born April 9, 1862, in Vinton County, Ohio, and came with his parents to Adams County, Indiana, where he was reared and educated in the common schools. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he still follows. He is a member of McPherson Camp, No. 11, S. of V., at Geneva, of which he has been Orderly Sergeant.

SAMUEL SIMISON, an active and enterprising citizen of Monroe Township, and a member of the firm of Allison, Marrow & Co., of Berne, Adams County, was born at Linn Grove, Adams County, Indiana, January 10, 1855, a son of Robert Simison, an early settler of Adams County. Samuel grew to manhood on the home farm, and received his education in the common schools of Adams County. He was united in marriage December 28, 1878, to Miss Grace Howard, who was born April 11, 1854, and of the three children born to this union only one is now living, a daughter, Nellie, who was born October 11, 1881. Mr. Simison followed agricultural pursuits until 1881, in which year he removed to Berne and engaged as clerk for R. B. Allison. In September, 1885, he was admitted as a partner,

and still remains in the business, having by his fair and honorable dealings gained the confidence and respect of all with whom he has had business or social intercourse.

WILLIAM H. PARR, an enterprising farmer of Blue Creek Township, is a native of Licking County, Ohio, the date of his birth being May 5, 1847. His parents, Rev. John H. and Catherine Parr, were natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania respectively, and were among the early settlers of Licking County. They had a family of five children — Thomas J., Margaret A., William H., Mary H. and Horace G. William H. Parr, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in his native county, where he was educated in the common schools. He was reared a farmer, and has followed that vocation through life. October 1, 1867, he was married to Margaret J. Foster, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, July 24, 1848, a daughter of Daniel and Miranda Foster, who settled in Licking County in an early day. The father of Mrs. Parr was born in the State of Vermont, and her mother was a native of Virginia. They were the parents of twelve children, six of whom are deceased. The names of those yet living are—Mary, Alice, Margaret J., James W., Harriet and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Parr are the parents of five children—Bertram, Cora L., John M., Mary A. and Thomas M. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Parr came with his family to Adams County, Indiana, when he settled in Blue Creek Township on section 33. He began life without means, but by persevering industry and good management he has met with success in his farming operations, having by his own efforts acquired his present fine farm, which contains 200 acres of valuable land. Mr. Parr was a soldier during the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guards, but was not mustered into the service until May, 1864. He participated in the battle of John Brown's School-House, in Virginia, and received an honorable discharge from the United States service at Columbus, Ohio, May 1, 1866. In politics Mr. Parr affiliates with the Republican party. Mrs. Parr is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DR. PETER A. SPRUNGER, homœopathic physician, residing at Berne, Adams County, is a native of Switzerland, born October 23, 1839, a son of Abraham B. Sprunger. He lived in his native country until fourteen years of age, when he came with his parents to the United States, and after stopping a short time in Ohio came to Adams County, Indiana. Peter A. was reared to the avocation of a farmer, and received his education in the common schools of his native country, and after coming to America attended the schools of his district. He subsequently engaged in teaching school, which he followed twelve years, becoming a successful and popular instructor. At the age of eighteen years he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Rev. Dr. Daniel Neuenschwander, of Berne, Indiana, and for about twelve years has been engaged in the practice of medicine. The doctor has a large practice, especially among citizens of his own nationality, and is noted for the reasonableness of his charges. He is well skilled in the knowledge of his profession, and is widely known and respected throughout the community where he resides. Dr. Sprunger was first married November 22,

1862, to Catherine Amstutz, who was born in Switzerland, March 10, 1844. She died August 24, 1869, leaving two children—Dinah, who was born March 15, 1864, and died June 1, 1884, and William J., who was born October 17, 1867. The doctor was again married December 28, 1871, to Miss Catherine Sprunger, a native of Adams County, Indiana, born November 3, 1853, and to this union have been born nine children—Bertha, born May 28, 1874; Reuben, born October 27, 1875; Ann E., born January 20, 1877, died November 11, 1879; Jeremiah, born August 9, 1878; Rosina, born November 27, 1879; Christina, born February 3, 1881; Jonas, born October 13, 1882; Ernest, born August 6, 1884, and Elmer, born September 30, 1886. The doctor and his family are members of the Mennonite church.

JOHN RUMPLE, deceased, who was one of the early settlers of Adams County, was born in Butler County, Ohio, the date of his birth being December 18, 1816. His parents, Jacob and Catherine Rumple, were both natives of South Carolina, and were among the first settlers of Butler County, Ohio, locating there in 1811, where they lived till their death. They had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters, They were both members of the Presbyterian church. They were of German descent. John Rumple, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits, his father being a farmer by occupation, and his education was such as could be obtained in the common schools of that early day. He remained on the home farm until attaining the age of twenty-four years, when he was married to Julia A. Yeakle, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 18, 1824, her parents, John and Julia (Schaffer) Yeakle, being natives of Pennsylvania, but early settlers of Butler County, where they spent their last days. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rumple two are living—Sarah E., wife of George Cook, and Jacob, with whom the mother makes her home. Mr. Rumple came with his family to Adams County, Indiana, about the year 1849, when he settled on section 7, Jefferson Township, living there till his death, which occurred in December, 1875. In his religious views he was a Presbyterian, being a consistent member of that church. His wife is a member of the same denomination.

JOHN M. GIDEON, a farmer of Union Township, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, November 21, 1848, and when he was seven years old his parents moved to Van Wert County, living there one year, then came to Root Township, this county, settling on a farm owned by his brother Frank, where the parents remained until their death. The father, Henry Gideon, was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania. He was married in Erie County, to Miss Lydia Bevelheimer, then removed to Medina County, thence to Franklin County. He was reared a farmer and followed that occupation all his life. He died in 1868 at the age of forty-eight years. The mother was born in Pennsylvania and died in Root Township, October, 1880, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. Gideon's grandparents were born and died in Erie County, Pennsylvania. His paternal and maternal grandparents were of German origin. John M. was reared in this county, and his education was obtained in the common schools. February 9, 1873, he was married to Miss Maria E. Steele, who was born in Ashland

County, Ohio, January 31, 1857, and when a child her parents brought her to this county, where her mother is still living. Her father died June 3, 1886, aged sixty-nine years, and is buried at Union Bethel church cemetery. Mrs. Gideon died May 2, 1886, leaving three children—Leota, born September 29, 1873; John W., born April 19, 1876; Orpha, born July 4, 1878. Mrs. Gideon is buried in Union Bethel cemetery. She was a member of the Church of God. Mr. Gideon is a Democrat.

SAMUEL DEIHL, a prominent farmer of Kirkland Township, was born in the same township in Adams County, Indiana, the date of his birth being November 16, 1843. His parents, William and Hannah (Billman) Deihl, were natives of Ohio, the father born in Trumbull County, of German descent, and the mother born near Harrisburgh, where she was reared and married. They came to Adams County, Indiana, in 1842, when they settled on the land in Kirkland Township on which they have since resided, being old and honored pioneers of the county. Samuel Deihl, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on his father's homestead in Kirkland Township, and received his education in the schools of his neighborhood. September 20, 1864, he was married in Kirkland Township, to Miss Lucinda Klinn, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Klinn. Mrs. Deihl died in 1873, leaving five children—William, Franklin, Mary Ellen, Hannah Rosa and Amos. In 1865 he was married to Miss Clarissa A. Stultz, of Kirkland Township, and to this union have been born seven children—Samuel, Martha, Adam and Lillie D., and three who died in infancy. Mr. Deihl has always followed farming in Kirkland Township, in which he has been very successful. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He has served as supervisor of his township for several years, and for a number of years was school director. Both Mr. and Mrs. Deihl are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Zion.

JAMES J. LEE, farmer, section 13, Wabash Township, was born in Delaware County, Indiana, the date of his birth being June 27, 1852. His parents, Aly and Emeline (Shamley) Lee, were natives of Virginia and among the early settlers of Delaware County, Ohio, the mother living in that county till her death, which occurred about the year 1857 or 1858. The father settled in Adams County, Indiana, during the war of the Rebellion, and died in Wabash Township, April 27, 1877. He was three times married, and by his first wife had three children, two sons and one daughter, the subject of this sketch being the eldest child. For his second wife he married Lucinda Ausborn, who died in Delaware County, leaving one child. He was again married to Rachel C. Reed, and to this union were born three sons and three daughters. She still survives her husband, and is residing in Delaware County. James J. Lee, whose name heads this sketch, was reared in Delaware County and in Adams County, Indiana, receiving in his youth the benefits of the common schools. His father being a farmer, he was reared to the same avocation, which he has made his life-work. January 14, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary A. Johnson, who was born in Monroe Township, Adams County, September 25, 1854, a daughter of Benjamin S. Johnson, deceased, who was an old settler of Adams County. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have four chil-

dren—Carrie A., Lula B., Chancey D. and Clifford A. Mr. Lee has filled several local offices, serving in all to the best interests of his township. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Lee purchased his present farm in Wabash Township in January, 1886, which contains forty acres of choice land.

WILLIAM A. WETTER, farmer, section 36, Root Township, owns forty acres of land in that township. He was born in Switzerland, September 12, 1836, and was nineteen years of age when he came to America. He settled in Seneca County, Ohio, living there one year, took a tour through the Northwestern States, was absent two years, then returned to Switzerland. After six months' sojourn in his native country he came back to America, accompanied by his father and two sisters, the mother being deceased, and purchased eighty acres of land in Union Township. The farm is now owned by John Speeler and Andra Niblick. The father returned to Switzerland in 1860, and died there in 1869, aged about seventy-two years. The parents of our subject were Andrew and Mary (Myers) Wetter. The mother was born in Switzerland in 1795, and died in 1851. The two sisters who came to America were Elizabeth and Fanny. Elizabeth was married in 1859 to Jacob K. Myer, and she died in California, whither they had removed soon after marriage. Fanny was married in 1859 to George Speeler; her husband died in hospital at Jeffersonville, Indiana, during the war. For a second husband she married Joseph Speeler, who is also deceased. William A. was first married to Anna E. Struby, October 6, 1858, who was born in Switzerland in 1837, and came to America in 1855. She was married in Tiffin, Ohio, and died in Union Township January 9, 1879, leaving one child, Mary E., born March 20, 1871. Immediately after the death of his wife, Mr. Wetter went to California, taking his child with him. He remained there three years engaged in farming, and in 1882 returned to Adams County, leaving his daughter with Jacob K. Myers, who is a farmer there. September 12, 1882, he was married to Mrs. Anna Heiptley, widow of Rudolph Heiptley, who was born in Biberstein, Switzerland, December 31, 1838, and came to America when twenty years of age, settling in Attica, Ohio, where he learned the trade of blacksmith. He was married January 30, 1866, and died September 23, 1877, in New Washington, Crawford County, Ohio, of consumption. He left one daughter, now the wife of Wesley Stults. Mrs. Wetter was born March 23, 1845, in Philadelphia, and when four years of age removed with her parents to Seneca County, Ohio, where she was reared and twice married. Her parents were Henry and Anna (Myers) Werder. Both parents were born in Switzerland, the father in 1812, and died in 1870. The mother came to America when nine years old, and died February 28, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Wetter have one child, Letta, born October 2, 1883. Both families are of German origin.

JOHN P. GASS, an old settler of Washington Township, was born in France November 24, 1813, son of Catherine and Henry Gass. In 1828, with his parents, he immigrated to America, coming over in a sailing vessel and being thirty-eight days on the ocean. They landed in New York City, and first located in Oswego County, New

York, where they lived about nine years, then removed to Wayne County, Ohio, residing there nine years. Our subject was married in Wayne County in April, 1846, to Miss Catherine Moine, and they had three children, only one living—Mary C., wife of Michael Miller. In the fall of 1847 he came to this county and settled in the woods on section 33, Washington Township. He first built a log cabin, then began clearing his land. His first crop was five bushels of wheat. The next year he raised three acres of wheat and three acres of buckwheat. This year's crop gave him a good start, as he had about forty bushels of wheat and thirty bushels of buckwheat. In later years he was quite prosperous and built his present residence, which gives his family a comfortable home. Mrs. Gass died January 12, 1883. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Catholic church. He has served as road supervisor, and also as administrator of estates. When he came to the county he had a team, wagon and $20 in money. All he has he has earned by hard work and good management. His daughter, Mrs. Miller, resides on the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have one child—Bertha E. Both Mr. Gass and Mr. Miller are Democrats.

DANIEL HINES, farmer, section 17, Union Township, came to this county in the fall of 1839, and entered 160 acres of land on the southeast quarter of section 9, Union Township, which was then attached to Root Township. He was the first white settler in the township and made the second entry of land, the first having been made by James McCrumb, an Irishman, who never settled on his land. It was afterward sold to William May. Mr. Hines cut his own road from Monmouth to his land. He came with a two-horse team and covered wagon, accompanied by his wife and three children. The family camped at Sampson's while the father was building the round-log shanty. Mr. Hines hired William P. Rice to assist in building the shanty, and he was employed two months in building house, stable, and splitting rails and digging a well. He lived in that house until 1870, when he traded it for his present property, consisting of eighty acres of land, and received $2,000 besides. Mr. Hines was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, January 9, 1804, where he was reared and educated. He was married in Fredericktown, Maryland, in 1826, to Sarah McCimmey, who was also born in Loudoun County. Mr. and Mrs. Hines lived in that county until four children were born, then removed to Harrison County, Ohio, near Cadiz, where Mr. Hines bought eighty acres of improved land. He lived there about one year, then sold and removed to Carroll County, where he purchased eighty acres of improved land within five miles of Centerville, the county seat, and lived there five years, when he sold and came to Adams County, where he has since resided. He came with a good two-horse team and wagon, plenty of bed clothes, and $700 in money. The family experienced all the toils, cares, and privations incident to pioneer life. Mr. Hines' father, John Hines, was born in Georgetown, Virginia, and died in Loudoun County, same State, past sixty years of age. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother, Hester (Wine) Hines, was born in Loudoun County, and died in Perry County, Ohio. His grandfather, Phillip Hines, was born and died in Georgetown, Virginia. Mrs. Hines died February 8, 1878, and a granddaughter, Elizabeth Miller, kept house

for him until his second marriage, which occurred August 8, 1880, to Sarah J. Rauer. She was born in Union Township, this county, April 1, 1854. They have one child, Catherine, who was born December 28, 1880. By his first marriage Mr. Hines had ten children—Rosanna, Mary C., Ann C., Sarah W., Elizabeth, Virginia, Lucinda L., Margaret F., Jane, who died at the age of two years, in Carroll County, Ohio, and Hester A., who died in 1882, after her marriage, leaving four children. Mrs. Hines is a daughter of John G. and Catherine (Welty) Raner; the mother was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1828, and both are living in Union Township. The father was born near Canton, Ohio, in 1828. He served three years in the late war and now draws a pension.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, an active and enterprising farmer of Wabash Township, residing on section 21, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1826, a son of James and Sarah (Allison) Anderson, natives of Pennsylvania, the father of German and the mother of Irish origin. The parents of our subject removed with their family to Fairfield County, Ohio, and afterward went to Licking County, where the mother died. The father died in Franklin County, Ohio. They were the parents of thirteen children. The father being a farmer, Joseph, our subject, was reared to the same avocation. As soon as he was old enough he began working out on farms by the month, and after a time engaged in farming on his own account. He was married in Adams County, Indiana, December 25, 1857, to Miss Jane Linton, a native of Darke County, Ohio, born March 13, 1834, a daughter of Samuel Linton, an old settler of Adams County. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson—Samuel H., James P. (deceased), Joseph H., William S. (deceased), John A. and Margaret E. Mr. Anderson has been a resident of Adams County since 1856, and September 1, 1884, settled on his present farm. Both Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and among the respected citizens of Adams County.

WILLIAM VANCE, deceased, who was one of the pioneers, as well as a prominent man of Adams County, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, about 1793, a son of William Vance, an early settler of Darke County, Ohio, where he lived till his death. His wife died in Wells County, Indiana. William, our subject, was reared to agricultural pursuits, his father having been a farmer by occupation, and in his youth he received a good common-school education. He was twice married, first to a Miss Mills, by whom he had a family of four sons and one daughter. For his second wife he married Miss Sarah Miller, in Darke County, Ohio, where she was born in 1803. To this union were born seven children, five sons and two daughters. Mr. Vance came to Adams County, Indiana, in the spring of 1835, locating on section 17 of what is now Wabash Township. He came to Indiana a poor man, giving his coat to pay for moving his family. David Studabaker loaned him money to enter his first land, which consisted of thirty-three acres. He afterward entered 160 acres more, and by persevering industry and strict economy he was able to add to his original tract of land till at his death he owned 233 acres. In connection with his gen-

eral farming he was quite extensively engaged in stock raising. In his political views he was a Whig and took an active interest in the political affairs of his township, and believed in a protective tariff. He was the first assessor of Adams County, and assessed the whole county. He represented several counties in the State Legislature, was also county commissioner for some time, and for many years served as school trustee. In his religious views he was a Universalist. His death occurred in 1848 or '49. His widow survived until January 4, 1864.

JEFF LEHMAN, secretary and treasurer of the Hoosier Roller Milling Company of Berne, Adams County, Indiana, was born in Monroe Township, Adams County, the date of his birth being June 8, 1860. His parents, Peter S. and Verena (Sprunger) Lehman, were natives of Switzerland, where they were reared and married, and to them were born one son and seven daughters. They came to America in the spring of 1852 and settled on section 32, Monroe Township, Adams County, where the father purchased land and engaged in farming. He remained on this land until April 1, 1868, when he sold out and removed to Hickory County, Missouri, where he bought a farm on which he has since resided. He is a member of the Mennonite church, and has been in the ministry about forty years, which calling he still follows. Jeff Lehman, whose name heads this sketch, was eight years old when his parents removed to Missouri, and there he grew to manhood on the home farm, receiving his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. In 1880 he came to Berne, Adams County, Indiana, and for one year found employment in the grain elevator of J. J. Hirschy & Co. He then engaged in the general mercantile business in partnership with J. A. Sprunger, with whom he was associated until the spring of 1886, when he disposed of his interest to his partner. Mr. Lehman now represents the Continental Insurance Company of New York, and also the Red Star Line steamship line to Europe, besides holding the position of secretary and treasurer of the Hoosier Roller Milling Company. February 7, 1883, he was married to Elizabeth Neuenschwander, who was born in Monroe Township, Adams County, August 20, 1864, a daughter of Christian P. Neuenschwander. They are the parents of two children—Rosa Mina, born April 3, 1884, and Gustav Adolph, born July 20, 1886. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lehman are members of the Mennonite church. In politics Mr. Lehman is a Republican, and has filled several local offices. He is one of the self-made men of the county. On coming to Berne he was $10 in debt, but by persevering industry and good management he has become one of the well-to-do citizens of his town. He owns one of the many fine residences of Berne, which he erected in the summer of 1885, at a cost of $1,600, the lot and house together costing $2,000.

MOSES LOUTHAN, an early settler of Adams County, and a prominent citizen of Monroe, is a native of Ohio, born in Columbiana County, August 14, 1817. He was reared in Wayne County, Ohio, after his sixth year, and there learned the blacksmith's trade from his father. He was married in Wayne County, August 9, 1838, to Mary Nicholas, a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, born July 5, 1812, and to this union were born three children—

George W., Reason B. (deceased), and Eliza J. After his marriage Mr. Louthan removed to Greensburgh, Summit County, Ohio, and later settled in Stark County. In 1846 he came to Indiana, arriving at Fort Wayne October 14. From there he went to Wells County, locating near Lancaster, and from there removed to Ossian, Wells County, where he engaged in blacksmithing until the fall of 1856. He then went to New Haven, Allen County, and in November, 1857, he came to Decatur, Adams County, where he worked at the blacksmith's trade, remaining at that place until the spring of 1871. He then removed to Monroe Township, where he built a shop and worked at his trade, when he was elected constable, which office he held for four years. Mr. Louthan lost his wife by death June 20, 1878, and August 17, 1879, he was married to Mrs. Sarah J. (Brandeberry) Kanabal, who was born in Hocking County, Ohio, June 13, 1837, and to them has been born one child, named Howard T. Mrs. Louthan has been three times married. Her first husband, Lawrence McCune, died one month after his marriage. Her second husband, Henry Kanabal, died in Washington Township, Adams County, leaving four children—John A., Mary E., Edward H. and Effie M. In 1878 Mr. Louthan went to Kansas, remaining one year, when he returned to Adams County, and has since resided in Monroe Township with the exception of one year spent at Fort Wayne, and is at present serving as constable of Monroe Township, being elected to fill that office in the spring of 1886. Mr. Louthan was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting February 14, 1864, in Company G, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, and soon after his enlistment was promoted to Sergeant, serving as such until his final discharge, September 6, 1865. He participated in several important engagements, including Franklin, Tennessee, and the battle of Atlanta. He was placed on detached service doing provost duty six months. He received his final discharge at Indianapolis, and now draws a pension of $8 a month for disability contracted while in the army. He is now a comrade of Sam Henry Post, No. 63, G. A. R., at Decatur. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1857. Both Mr. and Mrs. Louthan are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN CRAWFORD, of the mercantile firm of Niblick, Crawford & Sons, was born in Waynesburg, the county seat of Greene County, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1816, where he was reared in no particular calling. He was given an ordinary common-school education. During his boyhood he clerked for a time in his father's store, and at the age of twenty years was employed as clerk in the collection office of the Pennsylvania Canal Company at Allegheny City, and was so employed for one year; then during the year 1840 he was engaged clerking on the steamer Marion on the Ohio and Wabash rivers. In the fall of 1852 he came to Adams County, Indiana, and located on land that he had entered when on a previous visit in 1838, and engaged in raising and dealing in stock. In 1858, having discontinued the stock business, he engaged in the mercantile business with John D. Nutman, under the firm name of Nutman & Crawford, the firm continuing until 1866, when Mr. Jesse Niblick became the successor of Mr. Nutman, and the firm was named Niblick & Crawford. The firm has since been changed to Niblick, Crawford & Sons, a son of each becoming members of the firm. Politically he is Democratic. After holding numerous town-

ship offices, he in 1851 was elected a Representative in the Indiana Legislature. This was during the session known as the long term, being the first term after the new State constitution was adopted. In 1852 he was elected treasurer of Adams County, and was re-elected in 1854 and served the full four years. Since then, with the exception of holding the position of school trustee for the village and city of Decatur for some twenty-five years, he has devoted his time to his mercantile business. September 14, 1843, he was married in Wabash Township to Miss Mary A. Abnett, daughter of Jacob Abnett, one of the pioneers of Adams County. Her mother's parents were originally from Virginia, where she was born, but reared in Ohio. She died in Decatur. They had eight children, four of whom are living—Caroline, wife of Miller Burns, in the harness business in Decatur; Mary A. Congleton; Frank, a member of the firm of Niblick, Crawford & Sons, and William H., living in Decatur.

GIDEON BROTHERS.—Frank, John and Henry Gideon, farmers and millers, were born in Franklin County, Ohio, and came to this county in 1857 with their parents and other children, who settled on the farm where Frank now lives. The father, Henry Gideon, was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, where he lived until twenty-four years of age, when he went to Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, where he was married to Mrs. Lydia Turner (maiden name Bevelhimer). They removed to Franklin County, Ohio, from there to Van Wert County, and from Van Wert to Adams County, Indiana, where they lived until their death. The father died December 17, 1868. Their mother was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, in 1813, and died in Adams County, Indiana, October 12, 1880. They are buried in Bethel cemetery. Their mother had two sons by her first marriage—Conrad and William D. Turner. They grew to manhood and started to California. Conrad died on the way, and William was gone nine years, came home, married, and is now living in Mount Cory, Ohio. By her second marriage there were eight children. The oldest daughter, Mary, married John Knittle, of Van Wert County, and is now living in Adams County, Indiana. She has three children. The second daughter, Susan, married Charles C. Slack, and removed to Kansas, where they are still living. She has one son. One daughter, Louisa, died at the age of two years. The fourth, Martha E., married R. C. Baxter, and is living at Wolfcale, Ohio. The fifth and youngest daughter, Emma Rosetta, married Z. T. Coleman, and is living in Mount Cory, Ohio. They have two children. Henry C. Gideon married Miss Hannah Stevens, and is living in Paulding County. John M. Gideon married Miss Eva Steele, who died May 21, 1886, leaving three children. John and his children are now living in Decatur, Indiana. Frank, the youngest son, married Miss Kate Muma, and is living on the old home place. They have two boys—Roland V., born August 1, 1878, and Glenn G., born August 12, 1880. Henry, John and Frank Gideon have followed saw-milling since they went in business for themselves in 1872.

THOMAS C. BIXLER is a native of Adams County, Indiana, born in Root Township, May 11, 1854, a son of Henry and Penelope (Johnson) Bixler, natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in

1829, and the mother in 1836. His mother died when he was thirteen years old, and from that time he has depended on his own exertions for his support. His school days ended when he commenced life for himself, but being naturally observing and having a retentive memory he has acquired a practical business education, which places him in the front rank of the young men of his county. Mr. Bixler was married June 16, 1881, to Miss Anna C. De Lerey, a native of Seneca County, Ohio, born July 12, 1860, daughter of Francis and Sophia (Omlor) De Lerey, natives of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, the father born June 26, 1826, and the mother in 1836. Her paternal grandparents, Adam F. and Barbara (Hape) De Lerey,were natives of Germany, where they passed their lives, the latter dying when her son was but six weeks old. The father was a soldier in the German army, serving from his twenty-first to his twenty-seventh year. Mr. and Mrs. Bixler have three children—Lewis E., born November 16, 1882; Mary H., born May 14, 1884, and John H., born June 17, 1886.

CHRISTIAN BURGHALTER, one of the prosperous agriculturists of Wabash Township, residing on section 19, is a native of Switzerland, born February 5, 1833, a son of Christian and Emily (Wurst) Burghalter. His parents immigrated with their family to America in 1852, first settling in Wayne County, Ohio. They subsequently came to Adams County, Indiana, and resided on the farm of our subject till their death, the father dying in May, 1872, and the mother in April, 1875. Both were worthy members of the German Reformed church. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are living. Christian Burghalter, whose name heads this sketch, was reared and educated in his native country, coming to America when about nineteen years of age. He served an apprenticeship of two and a half years at the carpenter's trade, which he followed till he came to Adams County, in October, 1859. he was united in marriage July 5, 1858, to Miss Mary Hartman, a native of Wayne County, Ohio, born November 30, 1835, and to them have been born eight children—Emma, born May 29, 1859, Emily L., December 19, 1860; Mary A., March 31, 1862; Elias, born July 20, 1865, died February 4, 1869; Daniel, born October 16, 1867; Sarah A., April 5, 1870; Lydia, September 14, 1873, died in February, 1874, and Ida M., born July 27, 1875. On coming to Adams County, Mr. Burghalter settled on eighty acres of his present farm, which he had previously purchased, living in the log cabin, 18 x 20 feet in size, which was on his land, until his present fine brick residence was completed in the summer of 1883. Mr. Burghalter sawed the lumber and burned the brick for his house, which was built at a cost of about $2,500. His out-buildings are large and commodious,and all have been painted, presenting an attractive appearance. He has one barn 36x60 feet in size, and another, built in 1881, 45x100 feet. He commenced life for himself with but little means, and his success in life is due to his own exertions, his fine farm,which now consists of 404 acres, having been acquired by years of hard work and persevering energy. In connection with his general farming he devotes considerable attention to stock raising, and was one of the first in his neighborhood to engage in the raising of blooded stock, commencing with short-horn cattle. he is now making a specialty of Holstein cattle. Mr. Burghalter takes an active interest in educational affairs, and is now educating his son

Christian Burghalter

Mary Borghalter

Daniel, who is at present attending a mission house at Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

SOLOMON MOSSER, a prominent agriculturist of Hartford Township, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 20, 1843, a son of Abraham and Catherine (Eicher) Mosser, natives of France and Germany respectively, the father born in 1793, and the mother in 1800. The father was a weaver by trade. He traveled in different parts of Europe, and was married in Germany. He came to America with his wife and two children, one child having died in Germany, and settled in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1827, where he engaged in farming. He removed his family to Adams County, Indiana, in 1854, and made his home on section 22, Hartford Township, till his death, which occurred March 25, 1876. The mother died in November, 1870. Fourteen children were born to them, seven sons and seven daughters. The parents were members of the Mennonite church. The father had but $100 when he landed in America, and with this he bought eighty acres of timber land, which he improved and added to it, and sold it in 1853. He then bought land in Adams County to which he removed his family the following year, as before stated. Solomon Mosser, the subject of this sketch, was but a lad when his parents came to Adams County, and here he grew to manhood on the old homestead, and in his youth received but limited educational advantages. On attaining his majority he began working the farm on shares for one year. March 9, 1865, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Schlatter, who was born in French Township, Adams County, October 28, 1846, a daughter of Joseph Schlatter, an old settler of French Township. He was born in Germany, coming to America with his parents when about twelve years old. After his marriage he came to Adams County, Indiana, and settled in French Township, where he lived till his death. He and his wife in their religious faith were Mennonites. Their family consisted of five daughters. To Mr. and Mrs. Mosser have been born fourteen children—Mary, David (deceased), Joseph, Catherine A., Lydia, Franna, Abraham (deceased), Solomon, John H., Elizabeth E., Barbara Rebecca, Christian C., Noah, and an infant unnamed. After his marriage Mr. Mosser bought the old homestead of his father on which he still resides, and cared for his parents till their death. He has improved his farm, making it one of the finest in the township, and in connection with his general farming he is extensively engaged in raising stock. He was the first man in his township to engage in raising thoroughbred stock, commencing this enterprise in 1877, and has now on his farm several head, some of which were brought from Kentucky. Mr. Mosser, like his parents, is a member of the Mennonite church.

JACOB B. MOWERY, farmer, section 19, Jefferson Township, Adams County, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, April 23, 1840, and is a son of Daniel and Phœbe (Fortney) Mowery, natives of Union County, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, respectively, and of German descent. They were married in Union County, Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio, settling first in Wayne County, removing thence to Seneca, and in 1833 settled in Sandusky County, being among the early settlers of that county. There the father entered land from the Government, on which they lived till their death, the father

dying in 1870, aged seventy-three years, and the mother dying at the age of seventy-three years in 1874. Both were members of the Lutheran church. They were the parents of thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters. At the first election held in his township, after settling in Sandusky County, only three votes were cast, he casting the only Democratic vote. Jacob B. Mowery, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Sandusky County, Ohio, receiving but limited educational advantages, his youth being spent in assisting his father with the work of the farm, remaining at home until twenty-five years of age. He was married August 27, 1863, to Miss Jane Smith, who was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, January 19, 1846, a daughter of Eli and Matilda (Hisenhour) Smith, the father being a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and the mother of Sandusky County. The parents of Mrs. Mowery settled in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, where the mother died, and after her death the family returned to Sandusky County, and later removed to Michigan, where the father still resides. He had a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Mowery are the parents of six children—Matilda C., Daniel E., Edward E., Some R., Samuel C. and Della B. M. Mr. Mowery was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting February 5, 1864, in Company G, Third Ohio Cavalry. He was attached to the Twenty-third Army Corps under General Thomas, and later to the First Cavalry Corps under General Wilson. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and in the battle of Atlanta, besides other battles and skirmishes. He served until August 16, 1865, when he was discharged at Edgefield, Tennessee, by reason of the close of the war. He contracted deafness while in the army and now draws a pension. After his discharge Mr. Mowery returned to his home in Sandusky County, and engaged in farming and teaming. October 20, 1881, he came to Adams County, Indiana, and settled in Jefferson Township, on the farm where he now resides, where he has eighty-two acres, seventeen under cultivation. In politics Mr. Mowery was formerly a Democrat, but now affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R. Both he and his wife are members of the German Baptist church. The parents of Mrs. Mowery were Lutherans in their religious faith.

WILLIAM BERGER, farmer, residing on section 9, Kirkland Township, is a son of Nicholas and Susanna (Smith) Berger, who were early settlers of Adams and Wells counties, Indiana. He was born at Bethlehem, Stark County, Ohio, April 18, 1851, where he passed his early life on the home farm, and when old enough began working out on neighboring farms. He was united in marriage September 18, 1879, to Miss Emelina Billman, who was born on her father's homestead in Kirkland Township, Adams County, May 17, 1857, and to them have been born two children—Catherine A., born September 23, 1881, and Elizabeth M., born December 7, 1885. They settled on their farm in Kirkland Township in January, 1884, which contains 120 acres of good land, and here he has since been engaged in general farming. He erected his present comfortable and commodious residence in the summer of 1886, at a cost of about $1,000. In his political views Mr. Berger is independent, voting for the man whom he deems best fitted for office. He is a prominent man in his township, and has

filled several local offices. Henry Billman, father of Mrs. Berger, was one of the pioneers of Adams County, settling in Kirkland Township as early as 1855. He was born December 19, 1829, in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and there he was reared to manhood, and was married November 13, 1853, to Mary Zimmerman, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, born in Berks County April 28, 1831. Seven children were born to this union, two sons and five daughters. Mr. Billman came to Adams County, Indiana, immediately after his marriage, and settled on his farm on section 13, Kirkland Township, where he lived till his death. His farm at that time was heavily covered with timber, with no roads leading to it. He first built a log cabin and commenced improving his land, and here he and his family experienced many hardships and privations incident to life in a newly-settled country. They lived in their pioneer log cabin several years, when they built a hewed-log house, in which they spent the rest of their days. He died February 26, 1880, much respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His wife died November 9 of the same year. Both were members of the Dunkard church.

BENJAMIN RICE, section 21, Root Township, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, November 17, 1817, a son of Sampson and Elizabeth (Ferguson) Rice, natives of Virginia, his father born in Loudoun County, February, 1789, and the mother in Culpeper County, in 1792. The former died in Adams County, Indiana, January 21, 1848, and the latter July 20, 1854. Mr. Rice accompanied his parents to Carroll County, Ohio, when ten years of age, and in 1836 to Adams County, Indiana, arriving here December 25. He was married September 6, 1838, to Elizabeth Pillers, who was born April 18, 1817, and died April 23, 1846, leaving four children—William, Mary, Elizabeth and Rachel. August 29, 1847, Mr. Rice married Mary Pillers, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, February 19, 1820. They have six children—Benjamin P., John B., Nancy A., James M., Millard F. and David M. In politics Mr. Rice is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ELI M. RAY, farmer and carpenter, residing on section 9, Monroe Township, is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, born September 22, 1843, and is the third son and fourth child of George W. and Eleanor (Williams) Ray. When five years of age he was brought by his parents to Adams County, Indiana, remaining on a farm in Monroe Township until he reached the age of fifteen years. The parents then removed with their family to Ottawa County, Ohio. Three years later Eli M., our subject, returned to Adams County. August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, serving until the expiration of his term of service, when he was discharged August 9, 1865. He participated in fourteen battles and skirmishes, including Munfordville, Kentucky, Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, Nashville, and Tupelo, Mississippi. At the battle of Munfordville he was taken prisoner, but was afterward exchanged. He now draws a pension from the Government. October 29, 1865, he was married to Ellen Everhart, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, April 19, 1846, and to them have been born eight children—Elmer J., Eliza J., George A., Edward K., Cyrus

W. (deceased), Ella I., Eli M. M. and Pearle. After his return from the army Mr. Ray resumed farming on his farm in Monroe Township, which he has since followed with the exception of two and a half years spent at Decatur at carpenter work and teaming. He settled on his farm on section 9, Monroe Township, in April, 1875, where he has forty acres of fine land. Mr. Ray is a strong temperance man. He is a comrade of Sam Henry Post, No. 63, G. A. R., at Decatur. Mrs. Ray's parents, John and Rebecca (Hendricks) Everhart, were natives of Ohio and Virginia respectively, the father born May 6, 1803, and the mother October 7, 1809. They were married August 3, 1826, and to them were born twelve children, six sons and six daughters. They came to Indiana in 1847, and settled on section 5, Monroe Township, where they lived till their deaths, the mother dying in 1853, and the father in 1854. He made farming his principal avocation through life, and was one of the best farmers in his township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ray are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

AMOS S. GILLIG, who is a member of the lumber firm of Robinson & Gillig, of Decatur, is a native of Adams County, Indiana, born in Union Township, August 5, 1851, his parents, Joseph and Theresa (Spooler) Gillig, being natives of Germany and Switzerland, respectively. Amos S., our subject, was reared principally in Washington Township, receiving his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, working on the homestead farm until reaching manhood. In his twenty-first year he began learning the bricklayer's trade, which he followed in Decatur as a journeyman and contractor. He was united in marriage in February, 1880, at Ashland, Ashland County, Ohio, to Miss Sadie Minker of that place. They have one son, named John. In 1881 Mr. Gillig discontinued bricklaying and began dealing in lumber at Decatur, and was engaged in buying and shipping lumber until 1883. In that year he formed a partnership with Perry Robinson, with whom he has since been associated under the firm name of Robinson & Gillig, and in 1883 they built their band saw-mill at Decatur. In politics Mr. Gillig casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. Mrs. Gillig is a member of the Disciple church at Decatur.

PERRY ROBINSON, an enterprising business man, and a member of the lumber firm of Robinson & Gillig, of Decatur, was born in Root Township, Adams County, Indiana, the date of his birth being January 22, 1847. His parents, James and Elizabeth (Dowder) Robinson, were natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively, and to them were born six children, four of whom are living in Adams County. The father came to Adams County about the year 1840, and settled in Root Township, where he followed farming until his death in 1856. The mother still lives in Root Township. She is a member of the Baptist church. Perry Robinson remained on the homestead in Root Township until reaching maturity, being reared to the avocation of a farmer. He was married in August, 1874, to Miss Ellen Rice, who was born and reared in Root Township, and is a daughter of Pendleton and Frances (Robbit) Rice, pioneers of Adams County. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, of whom four are yet living—

William Pendleton, Jesse David, Frances Elizabeth and Calvin Cleveland. Thomas James died in infancy. In 1876 Mr. Robinson built a saw-mill in Root Township and engaged in the lumber business. In 1883 he sold out his business in Root Township, and came to Decatur and became associated with Amos Gillig under the firm name of Robinson & Gillig. They erected a saw-mill the same year, and have since been engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Decatur. Mr. Robinson is an attendant and his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Decatur.

GEORGE B. CLINE, farmer, section 31, Union Township, is the owner of a fine farm of 160 acres on the northeast quarter of the section. He is a native of Adams County, born in Root Township, March 26, 1842, a son of Jacob and Barbara (Robison) Cline. He was reared a farmer, receiving his education in the schools of his father's district. February 23, 1865, he enlisted in defense of his country and was assigned to Company C, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, joining his regiment at Fort Blakely, Alabama. He participated in the battles at Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort, and in numerous skirmishes, and was discharged October 23, 1865. September 1, 1867, he was married to Lovina E. Luckey, who was born in Union Township, Adams County, December 21, 1849, a daughter of George W. and Drusilla (Arnold) Luckey, natives of Wayne County, Ohio, her father born May 14, 1822, and her mother May 21, 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Cline have two children—Martha D., born October 13, 1870, and Jacob, born May 21, 1881. They are members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Cline has served as justice of the peace of Union Township twelve years. The parents of Mrs. Cline came to Adams County in their youth, and were here married in 1842. They were much respected by all who knew them, and had many friends. Mr. Luckey was quite successful in his early life, but by an investment made in the Piqua and Fort Wayne plank road he lost a large share of his property. He died November 16, 1886, and his wife March 6, 1885.

HON. DAVID ELEY, of Washington Township, was born in this county February 27, 1841, son of Michael and Rachel Eley, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. The parents came from Ohio to this county about 1836 or 1837, settling in Monroe Township, and were among the early pioneers of that section of the county. David was reared in this county and assisted his father on the farm during the summer season, while laying the foundation for a thorough education during the winter. At the age of eighteen years he commenced teaching, and for several years thereafter he attended school, teaching at intervals to acquire means to defray his expenses. After attending several institutions of learning he graduated at the Indiana State University at Bloomington, with the title of Bachelor of Law. He then returned to Adams County, and entered the law office of France & Heller, at Decatur, where he remained two years, then began the practice of his profession. His success has been marked from the beginning. He was first elected justice of the peace, serving four years, then served five years as deputy prosecutor. In the fall of 1882 he was elected to represent Adams and Jay counties in the State Legis-

lature, serving two years, and was re-elected in 1884. Finding that close confinement to his office was likely to impair his health, he decided to abandon the practice of law and engage in agricultural pursuits. In October, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-third Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the Seventeenth Army Corps under command of General Logan. He was engaged principally in guard duties in various States, and was discharged in June, 1865, after which he returned to Adams County. He has been a resident of this county since, with the exception of two years spent in Knox County, Ohio. He was married June 1, 1876, to Mary C. Carlisle, also of this county. He owns 120 acres of land in Washington Township; is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Grand Army Post at Decatur.

B. J. MEIBERS, a merchant of Monmouth, came to Adams County in 1844, with his parents and five other children, who settled in Decatur and lived there till B. J. reached his majority. He was born November 11, 1839, in Hanover, Germany, and when six years of age came to America with his parents, who first settled in Decatur. The parents were born in Hanover, the father in 1800. He died in July, 1863. When he settled in Decatur he bought a lot with a log house right where the center of business now is, and he bought eighty acres of land where the mill stands that is now owned by Patterson & Pillers. The father built a saw-mill in partnership with Jacob Shearer, but the dam was afterward torn down and the mill abandoned. The mother was born in 1797, and died in 1882. Both parents are buried at Decatur. They were members of the Catholic church, and the father was a Democrat. When our subject was sixteen years old he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed ten years. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Decatur, and two years later sold out, on account of ill-health, and went to work at his trade. He followed his trade several years. In 1865 he bought a farm, which he rented out until 1879, then went on it himself, and worked the farm till the spring of 1886, when he was appointed postmaster. He then opened a small stock for farmers' supplies. He was married March 12, 1861, to Miss Distena M. Kerber. Her father died in Germany, and her mother again married, when the family came to America. Mrs. Meibers was born in 1842. Her mother died in Union Township, November 22, 1886, and is buried at Decatur. Mr. and Mrs. Meibers have four children—Titus I., Maggie M., Charles O. and Mary L. S. Both are members of the Catholic church, and politically Mr. Meibers is a Democrat. His parents, John and Christina (Drake) Meibers, were born in Germany. His grandfather, John Meibers, was born in Hanover, Germany, and died at the age of seventy-nine years. His grandmother Meibers died before the father of B. J. left the old country. His maternal grandfather, Nicholas Brake, and his grandmother, Mary Brake, were born in Germany, and both died in that country. Mr. Meibers owns a farm of 100 acres in Root Township.

JOHN A. WALSER, M. D., engaged in the practice of medicine at Buena Vista, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, October 3, 1852, a son of Rannals Walser, who was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, but is now a resident of Nottingham Town-

ship, Wells County, Indiana. John A., the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the common school and the high school at Bluffton, Wells County. He was united in marriage February 14, 1875, to Miss Harriet A. Eckrate, who was born in Hartford Township, Adams County, Indiana, February 14, 1856, her father, David Eckrate, being a prominent farmer of Hartford Township. Four children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Walser, as follows—Oliver P., Ernest D., Eva M. and Alta P. Dr. Walser began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. B. Fitzpatrick, with whom he read two and a half years. He then attended the medical department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the winter of 1879–'80, graduating from that institution in 1881. After his graduation he located at Buena Vista, Adams County, and engaged in the practice of medicine, and is still engaged in the practice of his chosen profession at this place, where he has established a good practice, and gained the confidence and respect of all who know him. Both Mr. and Mrs. Walser are members of the Christian church at Buena Vista.

MORTON M. HERR, a prominent citizen of Wabash Township, where he is engaged in farming, is a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, born June 20, 1838, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Miller) Herr, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent, their forefathers immigrating to America before the war of the Revolution. The parents of our subject removed to Clarke County, Ohio, in 1848, where the father died in April, 1879, aged seventy-three years. He was a farmer by occupation. The mother is still living in Clarke County, aged sixty-three years. They were reared in the Lutheran faith, but united with the Menonnites, and later with the Brethren in Christ church, of which the mother is still a member. Morton M. Herr, whose name heads this sketch, grew to manhood in Clarke County, Ohio, receiving but limited educational advantages, but by private study and close observation he has acquired a good practical education. He left home at the age of eighteen years,and served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade, after which he learned coach making, which he followed until April 13, 1861, when he enlisted in Company D,Third Ohio Infantry,this being the first company raised in Springfield, Ohio, after the three months call. He was Sergeant of his company, and served until June 30, 1863, when he received an honorable discharge. He was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the engagements at Rich Mountain, Greenbrier, Perryville and Stone River, and at the last mentioned battle was twice wounded, receiving a gun-shot wound in the leg, and a scalp wound which has left a scar. He was also on Streight's raid, and was there thrown from his horse, dislocating his shoulder. He contracted rheumatism during the early part of the war. While on Streight's raid he was taken prisoner near Rome, Georgia, being a prisoner about four weeks, and was at Libby and Belle Isle, and subsequently sent to parole camp at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. After receiving his discharge he returned to his home in Clarke County, Ohio, remaining one year, when he went to Dayton and began working at his trade. He was married at Dayton, March 21, 1866, to Mary A. Shage, a native of Dayton, Ohio, born July 22, 1848, her parents, Joseph A. and Eleanor (Livingsberger) Shage, being natives of Penn-

sylvania, the father born in Lancaster County, September 18, 1818, and the mother in Adams County, September 14, 1827. They were of German origin, their ancestors immigrating from Germany before the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Herr's great-grandfather and his brother were soldiers in that war. Her parents removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, where her father died in February, 1862. Her mother is still living, being a resident of Greenfield, Darke County, Ohio, and is a member of the Lutheran church. The father was a prominent leather merchant at Dayton, Ohio, for several years, being engaged in that business at the time of his death. He was also a Lutheran in his religious views. He had a family of five children, one son and four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Herr are the parents of two children—Charles J., born September 24, 1870, and Ella Nora, born January 13, 1873, the former attending the high school at Greenville, Ohio. Mr. Herr resided at Dayton until April, 1872, when he removed to Darke County, and engaged in farming until the fall of 1880. He then located in Hamilton County, Indiana, where he was engaged in clerking in a grocery for a short time, when he purchased his employer's stock, and carried on the business until April 5, 1882, when he sold out and returned to Greenville, Ohio. In 1883 he came to Adams County, arriving here in August, when he purchased the farm where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, his farm consisting of 100 acres of well-improved land. In politics Mr. Herr is a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglass. He has held several local offices since coming to Wabash Township, and was elected to his present office, township trustee, in the spring of 1886. He takes an active interest in the cause of education, and is giving his children good educational advantages. He is a comrade of John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R., at Geneva.

EZRA REBER, one of the active and enterprising farmers of Kirkland Township, residing on section 24, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, and when four years of age was brought by his parents, Henry and Nancy Reber, to Adams County, Indiana. He grew to manhood on a farm, and still resides on the old family homestead in Kirkland Township. He received a fair common-school education by attending the schools of his neighborhood. December 25, 1878, he was married to Miss Mary E. Statter, a native of Allen County, Ohio, the date of her birth being December 27, 1859. They are the parents of three children—Marion, born September 11, 1880; Nancy E., born November 4, 1882, and Armeda, born November 11, 1885. Mr. Reber is the owner of 119 acres of valuable land, and in connection with his general farming is engaged in raising stock. Henry Reber, the father of our subject, was a native of Hanover, Germany, born August 20, 1817, a son of Henry Reber, Sr. The latter was also a native of Germany, where he was reared and married, and there followed farming until 1830, when he came to America with his son Henry, then a lad of thirteen years. They settled in Fairfield, and when he had earned sufficient money, the father, Henry, Sr., sent for his family whom he had left in Germany. They bought a farm in Fairfield County, where he and his wife died. Their family consisted of seven children, four sons and three daughters. Henry Reber, Jr., was reared on his father's farm, and was educated both in English and German. He left home at the age of eighteen

years, and learned the broom-maker's trade which he followed in connection with farming until his death. He was married August 20, 1840, to Nancy Bibler, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 22, 1822, and of the five children born to this union only two are now living—Eli, and Ezra, the subject of this sketch. Henry Reber settled with his family on section 25, Kirkland Township, Adams County, Indiana, in 1857, where he resided until his death. He was an active and public-spirited citizen, and was always interested in any enterprise for the advancement of his township or county. In politics he was a Democrat. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church until her death, after which he united with the German Reformed church, of which he was a member till his death, which occurred May 18, 1886.

WILLIAM JACKSON MYERS, a member of the woolen manufacturing firm of Myers Brothers, at Decatur, Indiana, was born near Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, May 21, 1839, a son of Christopher Frederick and Christina (Havich) Myers, natives of Stuttgart, Germany, who came to the United States in 1830 and located in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and in 1835 moved to Wayne County, Ohio. From there, in 1850, they came to Adams County, Indiana, and settled on a farm in Washington Township, where the father died January 20, 1860, aged sixty-nine years. The mother died at the home of her son David November 26, 1879, aged seventy years. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had a family of ten children, six of whom are living, all in Adams County. William J. Myers was eleven years of age when his parents moved to Adams County, and from that time until sixteen he attended the district schools. In 1857 he entered the Indiana State University at Bloomington, where he remained two years. During the winter of 1860–'61 he taught the district school at Pleasant Mills, Adams County, and in the summer of 1861 taught a select school at Decatur. In the fall of 1861 he was employed as principal of the Decatur schools, filling that position until 1863, when he attended the Vermillion Institute at Hayesville one year, and in the fall of 1864 entered the Washington and Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in the junior year, and graduated in the class of 1866. He was then employed two years as principal of the high school at Steubenville, Ohio, and in 1868 assumed the principalship of the schools at Cadiz, Ohio, a position he held fourteen years. In 1872 he was elected to the chair of agriculture in his alma mater, which he declined. In 1874 the degree of A. M. was conferred on him by the faculty of Franklin College, Ohio, and in 1875 the honorary degree of Ph. D., by the same institution. In 1882, having resigned his position as superintendent of the schools at Cadiz, on account of ill-health, he came to Decatur and became associated with his brothers, David L. and James M., the firm name being Myers Brothers, proprietors of the Decatur Woolen Mills. Being a stockholder in the Decatur National Bank, he was in 1883 elected a director. In politics Mr. Myers was formerly a Republican, but now affiliates with the Prohibition party. In 1886 he was the nominee of the Prohibition party for State Senator, to represent Adams, Jay and Blackford counties. July 9, 1867, Mr. Myers was married to Jennie Hunter, a native of Carroll County, Ohio, born in 1842, daughter

of George and Rosanna (Harkless) Hunter, the former of Irish and the latter of German parentage. Her parents moved to Adams County, Indiana, when she was eight years of age, and in 1863 moved to Ashland County, Ohio. She attended the common and high schools of Decatur, and in the spring of 1863 entered Vermillion College at Hayesville, Ohio, which she attended three years. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have had six children, but four of whom are living—George Hunter, Anna, Wilhelmina and Mary. One child died in infancy unnamed, and Emma died July 13, 1876, aged seven months. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a local minister.

GEORGE W. RAY, deceased, who was one of the early settlers of Adams County, was born in the State of Maryland, January 28, 1813, a son of Jonathan Ray. His father was born in 1792, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in Allen County, Ohio, in 1878. George W., our subject, left his native State with his parents at an early age, going with them to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was married in Tuscarawas County, to Eleanor Williams, a native of that county, the date of her birth being September 5, 1813. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ray, four sons and three daughters. Mr. Ray followed broom-making until 1848, when he came to Adams County, Indiana, and engaged in farming on section 5, Monroe Township, where he resided until the fall of 1858. He then removed with his family to Ottawa County, Ohio, where he died November 28, 1860. Mrs. Ray returned to Adams County in 1861, and is now making her home in Decatur. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Ray having been a member of the same denomination.

SMITH G. RALSTON, M. D., was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, October 2, 1847. His father, James Ralston, was a native of West Union, Adams County, Ohio, and his mother, Mary Ann (Grubb) Ralston, of Lawrence County, same State. They were married in Lawrence County, and the father engaged in the mercantile business with his uncle, just across the line in Kentucky. He was a molder by trade. He died in Greenup, Greenup County, Kentucky, about 1850. The mother died in Ohio in 1863. They had nine children, five boys and four girls, our subject being the eighth child. The mother remarried and came with her family to Adams County, leaving Smith G. and William, an elder brother, working out at whatever they could find to do, until the breaking out of the civil war. They enlisted, October 25, 1861, in Company A, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and in 1863 re-enlisted as veterans, serving until the close of the war. Our subject participated in many of the famous battles. He was wounded at Brown's Plantation, August 11, 1862, by a gunshot in the shoulder, where the ball still remains. He now draws a pension. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Champion Hills, near Vicksburg, during the siege, after which he was paroled and sent North. He was afterward exchanged, and rejoined his regiment. He served as color-bearer of the First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, two years, and has the flag of that corps still in his possession. He was in the Red River expedition under General Banks. He held his

position as color-bearer until his discharge. The brothers then returned to Adams County, and the doctor attended school one year, then became a student with W. H. Vance, at New Corydon, Indiana. He then took a course at the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, during the winter of 1866–'67, then engaged in practice one year. After attending a course of medical lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, he returned to New Corydon, and in the spring of 1872 settled in Geneva, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has a good practice, and keeps pace with all the improvements in his profession. The doctor is a bachelor.

JOHN KETCHAM, deceased, a pioneer of Jefferson Township, was born in New Jersey October 18, 1792. He was a son of Abraham Ketcham, who was also a native of New Jersey, of German descent. Abraham Ketcham was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and in 1812 moved to Washington, Pennsylvania, and thence in 1813 to Columbiana County, Ohio, where he died aged eighty-eight years. John Ketcham accompanied his parents to Ohio, and was there married about 1820 to Margaret McMannus, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born in 1796. In October, 1844, they moved to Jefferson Township, Adams County, Indiana, where Mrs. Ketcham died about 1868, and Mr. Ketcham September 15, 1880. They were members of the Baptist church, and esteemed members of the community. They had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. Their son William was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 13, 1826, and from the age of eighteen years has lived in Adams County. He was married October 7, 1852, to Elizabeth Woodruff, who was born in Holmes County, Ohio, March 30, 1828. They have had five children, two of whom are living—Marion and Mary E. Mr. Ketcham is in politics a Democrat. He is serving his twenty-fourth year as assessor, and has also served as trustee and clerk of his township. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

FREDERICK W. BEINEKE, farmer, section 3, Kirkland Township, also owns a saw-mill which is situated at Kirkland station. He was born in Preble Township, this county, December 22, 1843, and was educated in the German and common schools of his father's district. His parents were William E. and Sophia E. (Peck) Beineke. The father was born in Prussia in 1814, and came to America in 1841, settling in Preble Township. Soon after reaching here he entered forty acres of land from the Government, on section 22, and is still the owner of that land. He has added 120 acres, making a total of 160 acres. He was married in 1842, and commenced keeping house upon his new farm, and has lived there ever since, only moving out of the old house into the new. They lived in their log house several years, then built the present frame house, where the father still lives. There were three children in the family—Frederick, William H., who is living with his father, and Lusetta, wife of Peter Reppert, living in Preble Township. Frederick W. was married November 18, 1869, to Miss Sophia Elizabeth Fruchte, who was born September 20, 1845, in Preble Township, daughter of Everhart and Elizabeth (Vorvermark) Fruchte, both of whom were

born in Germany. The father died in 1877, and the mother is still living on the old home farm. The mother was born in Prussia in 1810, and came to America when a girl, with her parents, who settled in Preble Township. Mr. and Mrs. Beineke have two children—Elizabeth S., born March 3, 1871, and William, born March 24, 1878.

ANDREW DAUGHERTY, farmer, owns 120 acres of land on sections 8 and 16, Root Township. He was born July 29, 1805, in Monongalia County, West Virginia, and when five years of age removed with his parents to Fairfield County, Ohio. When he was thirty-one years old he came to this county and entered forty acres of land from the Government, and has since added eighty acres. He entered this land in September, 1836, then returned to Fairfield County and remained until May, 1839, when he brought his wife and three children to his new home. Three children have also been born in Adams County. He built a one-story log cabin, 18x20, covered it with clapboards that he himself prepared, and made a floor that was part puncheon and part boards. The first assessor that visited him after he came here asked how much his cabin cost. Having built it himself, he answered, "$1.50," which was the actual cost. Mr. Daugherty was married in Columbus, August 23, 1832, to Miss Jane Montgomery, who was born in Fairfield County, June 25, 1810. She died in this county, March 18, 1882, leaving six children—Leonard L., born June 28, 1834, lives in Chautauqua County, Kansas; Hester A., born March 29, 1836, wife of William Eagee, living in Madison Township, Allen County; Oliver S., born January 14, 1838, was a soldier in the late war, being a member of the Eleventh Indiana Zouaves. He lost his health while in the service, and died at Indianapolis in March, 1878, leaving a wife and four children. Alvin W., born August 21, 1839, in Root Township, lives in Madison Township, Allen County; he also lost his health in the army, but is still living; Angeline, born in April, 1841, in Root Township, is the wife of John Shookman, and lives at Fort Wayne; Andrew B., born June 28, 1847, lives in Monroe Township, this county. September 6, 1883, Mr. Daugherty was married to Miss Rachel Compton, who was born in St. Mary's, Ohio, January 18, 1832, where she lived until she was eight years of age, when her parents removed to Fort Wayne, and lived there ten years. They afterward removed to Tama County, Iowa, where the parents died. Mrs. Daugherty then returned to Fort Wayne, and lived with her sister until her marriage. Her father was born in Charleston, South Carolina, March 22, 1793, and when a child was brought by his parents to Dayton, Ohio, where he was reared and married. He died January 17, 1864, and is buried in Marshalltown, Iowa. The mother was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, July 10, 1794, and was brought when a child to Dayton, Ohio, where she was reared. Mr. Daugherty's father, Andrew Daugherty, was born in Delaware, in 1773, where he was reared to manhood. When twenty-one years of age he removed to Monongalia County, West Virginia, where he was married to Mary Furby. He died in Fairfield County, Ohio, March 17, 1856. The mother, Mary (Furby) Daugherty, was born in Kent County, Delaware, in 1778, and died in October, 1834, at Fairfield, Ohio. Both parents are buried in Fairfield County, Ohio. The father was a remarkable peacemaker, and could settle quarrels and disputes when no one else could.

He was always a Methodist, and a good Christian man. Mr. Daugherty's grandfather, George Daugherty, was a native of Ireland. He and three brothers were kidnapped on the coast of Ireland, brought to America and sold to pay their fare. This was about 1738. George was sold on the sea coast, to a man who lived in Delaware. He died there. Nothing is known of the grandmother Daugherty. His grandfather, Caleb Furby, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, under Washington. He was born in Delaware, and died in Monongalia County, Virginia. His maternal grandmother, Sarah (Davis) Furby, was born in Delaware, and died in Franklin County, Ohio. The year 1843 was one of great scarcity. The season was a very wet one and very little was raised. Every family was engaged in burning and leeching ashes to make black salts to sell to the merchants in order to get their supplies. Indians were plenty, as well as game of many kinds. Mr. Daugherty was originally a Democrat. At the time of the Pierce campaign, in 1852, he voted for John P. Hale, the Free-soil candidate. After that he voted the Republican ticket until four years ago, when he became a Prohibitionist. He is a member of the Baptist church, and Mrs. Daugherty is a member of the Methodist church.

JOSEPH HENRY VOGLEWEDE, dealer in boots and shoes, Decatur, Indiana, is a native of Indiana, born in Washington Township, Adams County, August 19, 1847, a son of Gerhard H. and Mary (Holtzhouse) Voglewede, natives of Hanover, Germany. He was reared in his native township, remaining at home until twenty years of age, when in 1867 he began to learn the shoemaker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years with Adolph Hart, of Decatur. In 1872 he went into business for himself, and in addition to manufacturing to order, keeps a full line of ready-made boots and shoes. From 1875 until 1881 he was in partnership with different parties under various firm names, but for the past six years has been alone. He is a good workman, and has a large custom trade. October 22, 1872, Mr. Voglewede was married in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Decatur, by Father Von Schwedler, to Miss Mary Meibers. They have six children—Charles, Clara, Clemens, Laurana and Bertha (twins), and Mamie.

DANIEL W. HOFFMAN was born in Preble Township, Adams County, this State, April 30, 1854. He was reared on his father's farm, and remained at home until he reached his majority. His father then purchased a farm for him, and he went to farming and threshing. He first went to Michigan, in 1879, with a steamer, and followed it until 1883. During that year his arm got caught in the cog-wheel of the engine, and it resulted in the amputation of the arm below the elbow joint. When eighteen years of age he had his arm broken by falling from a horse. Mr. Hoffman was a son of Jacob and Margaret (Bieberich) Hoffman. The father was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1828, and came to America with his parents when two years of age. The family settled in Wayne County, Ohio, where he was reared. He came to this county when a young man, where he was married, and lived until his death, which occurred in September, 1877. He is buried at the Lutheran church cemetery. The mother was born in this county in 1831, where she was reared and where she is still living, on the farm where

she commenced keeping house. In the father's family were seven children, five sons and two daughters. Mr. Hoffman was married October 1, 1874, to Maria Bley, who was born in Preble Township, May 25, 1857, daughter of Adam and Rosina (Seebert) Bley, who are natives of Saxony, Germany, and where all her brothers and sisters were born, she being the only child born in America. There were ten children in her father's family, five sons and five daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have four children—Rosina M., Otto A. J., Bertha A. and Emma Mary E. Mrs. Hoffman's parents came to America in 1853, and settled upon the farm where they now reside. They celebrated their golden wedding in the fall of 1884, and the children were all present. Three sons were in the late war—Charles, Louis and William. Charles and Louis served three years, and William served one year. Charles died of cancer in Preble Township, May 10, 1886, aged fifty-one years. Louis is living at West Point, Nebraska, where he keeps a furniture store. William is a farmer, living in Missouri.

RICHARD TOWNSEND, proprietor of the Burt House at Decatur, is a native of Adams County, Indiana, born at Monmouth, November 6, 1850, a son of Eli and Leocadie (Burt) Townsend. The father was born in Albany County, New York, and was of English and Scotch parentage, and the mother of our subject was a native of Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and of English and German ancestry. They were married in January, 1858, and to them were born two children, named Richard and Maggie. The father came to Adams County, Indiana, in 1857, remaining but a short time, when he returned to his native county, his father dying in Rensselaerville, in that county, in August, 1868. Immediately after his death the mother returned with her children to Decatur, Adams County, where she has since made her home. She is a daughter of Chester and Lucinda (Vanderlip) Burt. She was brought up principally in Elmira, New York, and there received her education. Richard Townsend, the subject of this sketch, was but an infant when his parents removed to Rensselaerville, New York, but grew to manhood in Adams County, Indiana, returning to this county with his mother. He began working at an early age, being employed in various capacities in his grandfather's hotel, the Burt House, at Decatur, and has worked himself up from the humble position of bootblack to the proprietorship of the hotel. In January, 1860, his grandfather, Chester Burt, died, since which he has been proprietor, and owing to his skillful management, and genial and accommodating manners, it has become a favorite stopping place for the traveling public.

JOHN WAGONER, an enterprising farmer of Monroe Township, residing on section 4, was born in Monroe Township, Adams County, Indiana, March 15, 1850, a son of Nicholas Wagoner. He grew to manhood on the home farm, receiving his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He remained at home until his marriage, August 20, 1870, to Miss Sarah J. Hughes. She was born in Darke County, Ohio, June 26, 1849, a daughter of Lorenzo and Selecta (Wentworth) Hughes, who were also natives of Ohio. They came to Adams County, Indiana, in 1863, and settled in Monroe Township, where they lived till their death. They had a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters. The father was

formerly a Methodist in his religious views, but afterward joined the United Brethren church. The mother was also a member of the United Brethren church. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wagoner, whose names are as follows—William W., Albert C., Lewis Edward, Benjamin F., David W. and Hosea C. After his marriage Mr. Wagoner settled on the farm where he now resides—a tract of forty acres given him by his father. His land when he first settled on it was heavily covered with timber. He has steadily improved his land and added to it until he now owns a fine farm of 120 acres, sixty-five acres being under good cultivation. In connection with his general farming Mr. Wagoner is extensively engaged in stock-raising. He has served his township as supervisor for eight years, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Mrs. Wagoner is a member of the United Brethren church.

GERHARD H. VOGELWEDE, an early settler of Washington Township, was born in Hanover, Europe, December 6, 1818, son of Herman and Mary E. Vogelwede. He was reared in his native country, and married therein September, 1845, to Mary C. Holtzhouse, born September 8, 1826, in Hanover, and daughter of Barney and Mary C. Holtzhouse. To them have been born ten children, nine of whom are living—Henry, Mary, Gerhard, John, Anthony, Catherine, Elizabeth, Louisa and Lucy. In 1845 he immigrated to America, and came to Adams County by way of Baltimore, settling on his present farm on section 8, Washington Township. He has always been a very hard-working man, and experienced all the vicissitudes of pioneer life. He owns 195 acres of good land, and as a farmer has been successful. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is universally respected.

WILL H. FOUGHT, dealer in hardware, cabinet-ware and tin-ware, Geneva, was born in Mansfield, Richland County, Ohio, December 31, 1842. His father, Caspar Fought, was a shoemaker by trade, at which he worked, being in limited circumstances. His mother, Susanna (Shull) Fought, died when he was six years old. His father then broke up housekeeping, and he and a younger sister lived around among the neighbors. His father married again and lived but a short time afterward. Our subject worked at whatever he could find to do, and wherever he could find an opportunity to work and attend school. He came to Fort Recovery, Ohio, in the fall of 1860, and served an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade. When the war broke out he enlisted October 28, 1861, and went into rendezvous at Camp Chase, where his company was assigned to the Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Infantry. Upon the organization of his company he was made Corporal. He participated in many of the important battles of the war, serving in Eastern Kentucky until the spring of 1863, when they were transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea, was in the battles of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. He was discharged at Pulaski, Tennessee, November 18, 1864. He then returned to Ohio and finished his trade, then went to work at Fort Recovery. While in that place he was married to Fannie Wellingsford, December 31, 1867, who died July 14, 1879. He was again married in February, 1882, to Miss Belle Flickinger, of Decatur, Indiana. They

have one child—Kittie Marie, born at Geneva November 18, 1884. Mr. Fought held the office of postmaster at Geneva, being appointed under President Arthur's administration. His commission was dated July 25, 1883, and he held the position until removed for offensive partisanship by President Cleveland, October 1, 1885. He is a member of John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R., being a charter member, and taking an active part in its organization. He has held the office of senior vice-commander and commander. At present he is on the department staff, holding the position of assistant department inspector, and as adjutant of his post. He has been a member of the township board.

JESSE NIBLICK, senior member of the firm of Niblick, Crawford & Sons, of Decatur, is a native of Ohio, born in what is now Carroll County, August 12, 1826, a son of James and Anna (Carter) Niblick. His father was a native of Ireland, born January 19, 1803, and brought to America by his parents, and was reared in New York City and Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He was a cooper by trade, which he followed until coming to Adams County, Indiana, in November, 1836, when he engaged in farming in Washington Township, near Decatur. In 1869 he removed to Warrensburg, Missouri, where he died a few weeks afterward at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a consistent Christian and at his death a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party, and at different times filled minor offices. The mother of our subject was of English ancestry, born in the State of Maryland, and reared in Carroll County, Ohio, where she was married to Mr. Niblick. She died near Decatur, August 12, 1838. She was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of the eight children born to the parents four still survive—Robert, a farmer of Kirkland Township; Jesse, our subject; Adaline, wife of James Daily, of Wells County, Indiana; Mary Jane, wife of Sigmond Openheim, of Bluffton. Jesse Niblick was but ten years of age when brought by his parents to Adams County, and here he has since lived with the exception of one year which he spent in Fremont, Ohio, attending school, and here he received the rudiments of his education. In his youth he learned the shoemaker's trade, and in 1846 engaged in the boot and shoe business for himself. October 16, 1851, he was married at Decatur, to Miss Catherine Closs, who was brought from her native country (Germany) by her parents, John and Catherine (Sougadiffer) Closs, in her girlhood. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Niblick, seven of whom are yet living—William, cashier of the Adams County Bank; John, a member of the firm of Niblick, Crawford & Sons; James K., clerking in a mercantile establishment; Mary; Amelia; Charles, a bookkeeper in the Adams County Bank, and Daniel, attending school at Decatur. Mr. Niblick dealt in boots and shoes until 1866, when he engaged in general merchandising with John Crawford, under the firm name of Niblick & Crawford, which business they have since continued, the firm name being changed to Niblick, Crawford & Sons, a son of each having been admitted as partners. In 1871 Mr. Niblick, in company with J. D. Nutman, engaged in a private banking business in the name of the Adams County Bank, Niblick & Nutman, bankers. David Studabaker and R. B. Allison afterward became associated with them, when the bank was duly organ-

ized under the State laws, and Mr. Niblick was elected a director and its first president. He was succeeded by R. B. Allison as president, Mr. Niblick being elected vice-president. Being one of the organizers and a stockholder in the Eagle Manufacturing Company of Decatur, Mr. Niblick was elected one of its directors. Politically Mr. Niblick casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. In 1848 he was elected clerk of Washington Township, and from that year until 1865 he was either clerk or trustee of that township, and sometimes held both offices at the same time. In the fall of 1865 he was elected treasurer of Adams County, and re-elected in 1867, serving in that office four years to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, and since 1870 has held the office of village trustee or councilman. He is one of the prominent and public-spirited citizens of Decatur, and is always ready to aid in any enterprise which he deems of benefit to his town or county. Mrs. Niblick and her children, with the exception of William, are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Decatur.

ADAM SYPHERS, retired farmer, residing on section 17 of Blue Creek Township, is a native of West Virginia, the date of his birth being January 15, 1822, a son of William and Mary E. (Kibler) Syphers, natives of Maryland, and of German descent. They reared a family of six children, of whom only three are now living —Jacob, a resident of Iowa; George W., living in Delaware County, Indiana, and Adam, whose name heads this sketch. He was reared on the home farm until reaching the age of sixteen years, when he came to Ceylon, Adams County, Indiana, and engaged in mercantile pursuits for a time. He was married in Adams County in 1847 to Millie Moore, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, November 4, 1847, a daughter of Jacob and Abigail Moore. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Syphers three are living—Lorinda, Joseph and Mattie. A son named Ephraim is deceased. Lorinda married Bernard Harris, of Michigan, and they are the parents of four children—Zulu, Nero, Gertie and Edward. Joseph is a resident of Hartsburgh, in Putnam County, Ohio. Mattie married Samuel Whitman, of Decatur, Indiana, and has two children named Tracy and Franklin A. Mr. Syphers had but limited educational advantages in his youth, attending the subscription schools of that early day when his services were not required on the farm. He began life for himself a poor boy, but by persevering industry and economy he has succeeded in life. He is now the owner of 128 acres of choice land, located in Blue Creek Township, thirty-two acres being on section 17, and ninety-six acres on section 18. In politics Mr. Syphers casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. He has held township offices, serving as supervisor and constable. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife, in her religious faith, is a Presbyterian. Their postoffice is Willshire, Ohio.

WILLIAM HARPER, JR., proprietor of the Geneva House, Geneva, Indiana, was born in Warren County, Ohio, March 15, 1834, a son of William Harper, a pioneer of Wells County, Indiana. He was twelve years old when he accompanied his parents to Wells County, and there grew to manhood, receiving but a limited education. He married Lydia C. Watts, who was born September 11, 1833, a daughter of

Samuel Watts. After his marriage Mr. Harper engaged in farming until September 16, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and in January re-enlisted as a veteran and served until October, 1865. He participated in the battles of Champion Hill, Vicksburg and Jackson, besides many severe skirmishes. After the war he returned to Wells County and resumed farming in Nottingham Township, which he continued three years. He then went to Camden, Jay County, where he ran a hotel six years, and from there moved to Geneva and engaged in the dry goods business two years. He then engaged in farming in Randolph County until January, 1886, when he again located in Geneva and took charge of the Geneva House. Mr. Harper is a member of Nelson Trusler Post, No. 60, G. A. R., at Winchester, Randolph County. He is a Republican in politics, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont. He is at present marshal of the village of Geneva. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. They have had ten children—Palmer W., Ida V. (deceased), Walter F., Warren L., William M., Mary J., Cora A., Amanda, Grace W. and Arthur (twins, the latter deceased).

JOHN P. SCHEER, proprietor of the Geneva saw and planing-mills, was born in Lowden, Seneca County, Ohio, July 7, 1845. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Sellers) Scheer, were natives of Baden Baden, Germany, born on the Rhine. They immigrated to America, with their parents, the mother being an infant and coming in 1809. The father came in 1832. The families settled in Seneca County, where his parents were married in 1837, and afterward removed to Williams County, where they followed farming. The mother died in 1856, aged about forty-seven years. The father died about 1877. They were members of the German Reformed church, and reared a family of five sons and three daughters. When thirteen years of age John P. went to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked until June 15, 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighth Ohio, an independent company of Sharpshooters; re-enlisted January 18, 1863, and was afterward merged into Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, serving until May 3, 1865, and was discharged, the war being closed. He was at Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, and in the Atlanta campaign against Hood. Upon receiving his discharge, he returned to his home in Ohio, remaining two years. He then went to Boise City, Idaho, for his health, remaining one year, then returned and hired out as an engineer in a saw-mill at Fish Lake, Elkhart County, this State. Later he went to the Michigan pineries, and worked at his trade in summer, and in the saw-mill during the winter. In 1873 he came to Bluffton, Wells County, this State, and worked for Jay North & Brother in their lumber yard, and in 1878 removed to Geneva, having full charge of their saw and planing-mill and lumber yard for six years. He worked for John North one year, and December 1, 1885, he bought the mill, and has since conducted the business himself. Mr. Scheer is a member of John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R., and is also a member of the Masonic order, having become a member of Bluffton Lodge, No. 145, A. F. & A. M., in 1876; is now a member of Decatur Lodge, No. 571; also took the Scottish rites, Valley of Fort Wayne. He was married April 10, 1873, to Catherine Myers, born in Harrison Township, Wells County, Indiana, October 26, 1838. Her father, John

J. P. Scheer

Myers, deceased, was an early settler of that county, having located there in 1875, where the mother still resides. The father died there in 1848. To this union have been born three children—Mary E., born January 10, 1875; Nancy B., born November 6, 1876, and Georgia, born January 24, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Scheer are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Geneva. Politically, Mr. Scheer affiliates with the Republican party, and has held several local offices. He is also a strong believer in prohibition.

ISAAC NELSON, dealer in poultry, is a native of Wabash Township, born April 20, 1845, and is a son of Elias Nelson, deceased, formerly of this county. He was reared in his native township and received a limited education. His mother died when he was eight years of age, and he went to live with a cousin, with whom he remained four years, then went to live with his brother Edward. He worked for neighboring farmers in the township, and at Celina, just over the line in Ohio. He was a soldier in the late war, being a member of Company H, Seventy-first Ohio Infantry. He enlisted November 10, 1861; then veteranized and served until January 6, 1866. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Fort Donelson, the Atlanta campaign under Sherman, Nashville under Thomas, besides several other battles and skirmishes. He draws a pension for disease contracted in the army. He is a member of John P. Porter Post, G. A. R. After receiving his discharge he returned home to Indiana, and after working at the carpenter's trade one year engaged in farming until the spring of 1872, when he embarked in the grocery trade, and followed that in connection with his farming. In 1886 he erected a building for a pack-room, to pack butter, eggs and poultry. He still owns a farm in the township. Mr. Nelson was married March 30, 1867, to Ellen Gilbert, born April 8, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are members of the United Brethren church.

GERHARD HESSLER, farmer, Washington Township, was born in Hanover, Germany, November 1, 1816, son of Gerhard and Catherine Hessler. He was reared to manhood in his native country, and in 1841 immigrated to America, landing in New York City. He worked two years on the Ohio Canal. In March, 1852, he came to this county and settled on a farm in Washington Township, where he went to work amid the scenes of pioneer life. He was married in April, 1851, to Elizabeth Smith, and to this union were born six children, five of whom are living—John, Gerhard, Elizabeth, August and Annie. Mr. Hessler owns 186 acres of well-cultivated land. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and religiously is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

ELIAS NELSON, deceased, was an early settler of Wabash Township, having located there in 1842 and engaged in farming. He came to the county in limited circumstances. He was a native of Kentucky, born in 1795. His father, Charles Nelson, was also a native of Kentucky, and lived there during his life. His wife, formerly Nelly Crouch, was born in the same State. They had a family of nine children, three daughters and six sons. After the father's death Mrs. Nelson emigrated to Fairfield

County, Ohio, where she married Edward McCauley, by whom she had two children, one son and a daughter. She died in Fairfield County about 1826. Elias was reared on a farm, and was married in 1820 to Elizabeth Coffman, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1802. They had a family of seven children. The mother died in Licking County in 1830. Mr. Nelson was married again, his second wife being Sarah Coffman, a sister of his former wife. He came to Adams County in 1842, as before stated, when the country was entirely new. Deer and wild turkeys were plenty, and their nearest markets were St. Mary's, Celina and Bluffton. By his second marriage Mr. Nelson had ten children. This wife dying, he married Jane Taylor, and they had one child. The father died in 1859, honored and esteemed by all. He was a member of the United Brethren church.

ANDREW B. DAUGHERTY, engaged in general farming on section 14, Monroe Township, is a native of Adams County, Indiana, born in Root Township, June 28, 1847, a son of Andrew and Jane (Montgomery) Daugherty, the father born in Wheeling, West Virginia, July 29, 1805, and the mother a native of Franklin County, Ohio, born June 25, 1810. They were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters. They came to Adams County, Indiana, in 1836, and entered eighty acres of land in Root Township, on which the father still resides and where the mother died March 18, 1882. In politics the father was formerly a Democrat until 1856, when he cast his vote for John C. Fremont for President, working with the Republican party until 1876. He then affiliated with the Greenback party until 1884, when he cast his vote for prohibition. He has held the office of county commissioner, township trustee and justice of the peace, besides filling other local offices. In his religious faith he is a Baptist, his wife having been a member of the same denomination. Andrew B., the subject of this sketch, was reared to the avocation of a farmer on his father's homestead, and received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He was married January 26, 1870, to Jemima E. Evans, who was born in Root Township, Adams County, August 7, 1851, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Sparks) Evans, natives of Ohio and Indiana respectively. John K. Evans, the grandfather of Mrs. Daugherty, was born in Montgomery County, New York, and lived there from his birth, November 16, 1795, until 1816. He then removed to Columbus, Ohio, and after remaining there about one year went to Dayton, Ohio. In 1820 he settled in Mercer County, living there until 1833, when he settled in Adams County, Indiana. He was the first and last associate judge of Adams County. In 1850 he removed to Fort Wayne, where he died in the spring of 1875. He was an active and enterprising citizen, and a man of good business ability, and succeeded in accumulating a good competence. Mr. Daugherty has always followed farming. He removed to his present farm April 1, 1879, which contains eighty acres of fine land, fifty acres of which are now under a high state of cultivation. He has one of the finest residences in his neighborhood, which was erected in the summer of 1885, at a cost of $600. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty—Blanche E., born February 11, 1872; Robert G., born July 4, 1874, died November 2, 1874; Lizzie I., born February 5, 1876; Claude D., born December 13, 1878, and an infant yet un-

named, born January 24, 1887. Politically Mr. Daugherty is a Republican. Mrs. Daugherty is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

HENRY LUTTMAN, farmer, resides on section 2, Root Township, where he owns eighty acres of land. He was born in Hanover, Germany, March 11, 1836. When he was fifteen years of age he came to America in company with some acquaintances, landing in New York. They went to Henry County, Ohio, living there about six months, then came to Root Township, this county, where Mr. Luttman has since resided. He worked among the farmers for about five years, then married Engel Koester, January 26, 1858, who was born in Prussia, February 13, 1837, and when she was eighteen years old came to America with her parents, who settled in Root Township. They first stopped with Mrs. Luttman's uncle, on the farm now owned by Mr. Luttman, and the father rented a farm for a few years. There were only two children in her father's family, she being the oldest. William, her brother, died in 1856. He was struck by the limb of a tree and died in three days. He was nearly seventeen years old. Mrs. Luttman's parents were Charles F. and Margaret Mary L. (Shaphorster) Koester, both of whom were born in Prussia, the father, September 14, 1807. The father died December 25, 1864, and is buried in Church cemetery. The mother was born February 12, 1810, where she was reared and married. She is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Luttman. Mr. Luttman's parents were John C. and Elizabeth Luttman. The mother died in Germany when Henry was about two years of age. She was twenty-three years old, and Henry was the oldest child. The father again married, and died in Germany in 1861. He was born in 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Luttman have had ten children, seven of whom are living—Harmon H., born May 11, 1859; Christian H., born October 8, 1860; Engel M., born December 27, 1861; Engel H. E., born October 3, 1863, died October 1, 1864; Charles F., born April 11, 1865; William H. A., born December 7, 1866, died November 26, 1884; Frederick W. M., born September 28, 1868; F. W. Edwards, born March 11, 1870; H. F. Andrew, born December 1, 1875. Mr. Luttman was elected township trustee in 1880, serving four years; was elected justice of the peace, serving three years, and also served as constable one year. Mr. Luttman's grandfather Luttman, John H., was born in Hanover, Germany, where he spent his whole life. His grandmother Luttman died in Germany when Henry was two years old, just four weeks after his mother's death. Mrs. Luttman's grandparents were all born in Germany, and all died there.

NATHANIEL BAILEY was born in Richland County, Ohio, August 8, 1818, a son of Elias and Mary (Polk) Bailey. He came to Indiana in the fall of 1844, and bought a tract of wild land in Union Township, Adams County, which he improved and made his home until his death, November 12, 1883. He was married November 28, 1839, to Catherine Harvuot, daughter of Isaac and Jane (Greer) Harvuot. To them were born eleven children—Jane, wife of N. Tilbury; Mary, wife of William Swartz; George W., who was a member of Company I, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and died at Memphis, Tennessee, during the war; Maria E., wife of John Barkley, died in 1873; Huldah A., wife of Simon Barkley,

died June 30, 1871; Isaac M., of Allen County, Indiana; Albert J., of Union Township; Philip S., died September 26, 1860; Lewis H., of Union Township; Elizabeth, died in infancy, and Catherine E., wife of John Shultz. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Bailey still lives on the old homestead in Union Township.

JOHN GODFREY WAGNER, deceased, was born in Butler County, Ohio, and of German descent. His father was a shoemaker, of whom he learned the trade, which he followed several years. He then engaged in mill-wrighting and followed that business until 1861, when he enlisted in the United States service as a soldier. He enlisted as a private, but was appointed First Sergeant on the organization of his company, which was Company C, First Indiana Infantry. He participated in the skirmish at Woodsonville, Kentucky, besides some other skirmishes. He was taken sick and sent to the field hospital, thence to Evansville, Indiana, and was then brought home by his brother Masons, living only a week and three days after arriving home. He was buried under Masonic rites June 10, 1862. Mr. Wagner was a well-educated man, and followed teaching when a young man, until about 1856. He was an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and had charge of Newport circuit, Wayne County, this State, also the Cameron circuit, in Jay County. He traveled this circuit until about 1860, when, owing to poor health, he was obliged to give up the charge. He then engaged in operating a saw-mill, removing to West Liberty, Jay County. After that he followed shoemaking until called away as a soldier in defense of his country. Mr. Wagner was married to Ann F. Powell, who was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Michael Powell. To this union ten children were born.

ELISHA V. ELZEY, retired farmer, came to this county October 7, 1836, with his parents, three sisters and three brothers. One sister was married and came with her husband and two children. The family settled on section 31, Root Township, upon the farm now owned by Scott Hughes. The father entered the entire section from the Government, and divided it among his children, keeping 280 acres for himself. He entered the land in May, 1836, then returned and brought his family. They moved with four wagons and nine horses. They also brought several cows with them. The family came from Clinton County, Ohio, where Elisha was born July 26, 1815, and where he was reared. The parents were William and Elizabeth (Nichols) Elzey. The father was born in Delaware in 1783, and was reared in the State of Maryland. He was married in that State, and removed to Cincinnati with wife and one child. They afterward removed to Clinton County, when the country was new. He went to Ohio previous to the war of 1812, but being disabled for military duty on account of a broken collar bone, he was exempt. The mother was born in Maryland, and was some younger than the father. She died in December, 1834, in Clinton County. Elisha was married February 28, 1837, to Miss Elvira Johns, who was born in Clinton County, Ohio, one mile from Cuba, in 1818, where she was reared and educated. Mr. Elzey returned to this county immediately after marriage. Before leaving he had built a log cabin on an eighty-acre lot given him by his father. He lived on this farm with

his family until he moved to the city of Decatur in 1880. All his children were reared and married on this farm. Mrs. Elzey died December 28, 1839, leaving one child seven months old—Hiram, now living in Muscatine County, Iowa. April 26, 1840, Mr. Elzey was married to Miss Mary Row, who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, and came to this county with her mother and brother in 1839, settling on the Reynolds farm. The second wife died the following May, within six weeks of her marriage. He was married the third time March 26, 1842, to Comfort Ann Whitehurst, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1820, and came to this county with her mother and two brothers in 1841. She died in February, 1879, leaving six children—Richard S., Jane Rachel, Alfred, Mary, William and Caroline. In October, 1882, Mr. Elzey married Mrs. Rachel Fisher, who was born in Frederick County, Virginia, March 18, 1816, was reared and married in that State to Lewis Fisher, and removed to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1834, and lived there until her family came to this county in 1840, settling on a farm adjoining Mr. Elzey's. They then sold and removed to French Township, where Mr. Fisher died April 18, 1854. He was born October 26, 1810, in Virginia, where he was reared and married. He died leaving nine children—Elizabeth, William, Thomas, Mary, Clinton, Catherine, Delphey, Ann and Melissa. One child, Samantha, died at the age of thirteen months, previous to the father's death. Of these eight children, four are living, two sons and two daughters. When Mr. Elzey came to this county with his father to enter the land, there was no house in Decatur. One house was built the following October, and a surveyor by the name of Jacob Hoffer lived in it. The first election held in the county was at the house of John Reynolds when Samuel L. Rugg was clerk. The first letter that he and his wife received through the Decatur postoffice Mr. Rugg brought to them two and a half miles. They used to fan their buckwheat, and sometimes their wheat, with quilts. Mr. Elzey's grandfather, John Elzey, died in Maryland, and his grandmother, Mary Elzey, died in Clinton County, Ohio, at a hale old age. His maternal grandparents died in Maryland. Mrs. Elzey's parents were William and Elizabeth (Braning) Williams, who were born and died in Virginia. Her grandfather, Hugh Williams, was born in Wales, and settled in Virginia when a young man, where he died. Her grandmother, Nancy (Keatch) Williams, was born in England. Her maternal grandfather, John Braning, was born in Ireland, and when eleven years of age ran away from home and came to America, settling in Frederick County, Virginia, where he passed the remainder of his days. His parents found where he was and sent for him to come home, but he was afraid to go, although his father was old and there was a million dollars for him. He married Rebecca Keatch, and their eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married William Williams. The grandmother, Rebecca (Keatch) Braning, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, and died in Berkeley County, aged ninety-one years.

DANIEL RAILING, liveryman, and dealer in and shipper of horses, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Cumberland County, October 16, 1830. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Miller) Railing, were natives of Pennsylvania, the father of Scotch and the mother of German parentage. His father died in 1840. When he was ten years of age he was obliged to work

for his own maintenance, and found employment with farmers, working for wages until nineteen years old, when with his mother he came West as far as Ohio, and lived in that State until 1855. They then came to Adams County, Indiana, where with his brother David he purchased eighty acres of land near Decatur. In connection with farming they for fourteen years ran a threshing-machine, and in that time threshed grain in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa. In 1864 Mr. Railing began to buy and ship live-stock, and in 1874, with others, embarked in the livery business. He was married at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1853, to Miss Elamina Kern, formerly of Ohio. They have two children—Salmona, wife of John B. Rice, and Christina, wife of John Vail. Mr. Railing is a member of Decatur Lodge, No. 571, A. F. & A. M.

WILLIAM KLINE, farmer, section 7, Union Township, owns 120 acres of land. He was born March 25, 1840, in Root Township, this county, where he was reared, and educated in the common schools of his father's district. His parents were Jacob and Barbara Kline. He was married August 5, 1860, to Miss Nancy E. Mumma, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 23, 1840. When she was thirteen years of age she came with her parents and three other children to Adams County, the family settling in Root Township, where the father died October 16, 1878, and is buried at Pleasant Valley cemetery. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1810, and when a boy removed with his parents to Tuscarawas County, Ohio. The mother was born in Maryland March 25, 1810, and when a girl removed with her parents to Tuscarawas County. She is still living. Both parents were members of the United Brethren church. Mr. and Mrs. Kline have five children—Louisa J., born May 23, 1861, now the wife of John Nidelinger; Emma F., born September 6, 1863; Franklin E., born September 4, 1866; Elmer A., born April 13, 1872; Bertha A., born September 22, 1881. Mrs. Kline's grandfather, John Mumma, died in Union Township, this county; her grandmother, Magdalena Mumma, also died in Union Township, and both are buried at Pleasant Valley cemetery. Her parents were John and Catherine (Snyder) Mumma. Her grandmother, Catherine Snyder, died in Root Township, and is buried in Pleasant Valley cemetery. Mr. Kline joined the army September 22, 1864, rendezvoused at Wabash, then went to Indianapolis, where he and his comrades were distributed among different regiments. Mr. Kline was assigned to Company I, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, and joined his company at Bridgeport, Alabama. His first skirmish was at Columbia, Tennessee; then followed the battles of Franklin, Duck River, and two days' fight at Nashville, where the regiment suffered great loss. He was under fire thirty-three days. He was discharged June 17, 1865, and returned home and engaged in farming.

J. A. BUNNER was born in the town of Clinton, Monongalia County, West Virginia, and is the fourth son of Randolph and Sarah Ann (Sapp) Bunner, who were also natives of Virginia. His paternal grandparents were John and Sarah (Carl) Bunner, and his maternal grandparents were Benjamin and Sarah (Guthrie) Sapp, and were natives of Virginia. The nationality of his ancestors is Irish, and they are also

Protestants, many of them being members of the Disciple church. One of Mr. Bunner's brothers is a minister in that denomination. His great-grandfather, Joseph Sapp, fought seven years under General Washington. The brothers and sisters of our subject are—Alvinza Alexander, Benjamin Franklin, John Randolph, Jefferson Jackson, Sylvia E. Lee, Joseph Edwin, George Washington, Sanford Pickenfall, Albert G. Davis, Sarah Jane and Margaret Ellen. His mother had nine brothers—Selva, Joseph, Samuel, William, Edmund, John, Henry, Jasper and James; the sisters were—Rebecca, Charlotta and Phebe. The father's brothers and sisters were—James, John, Joseph, Enoch, Washington, Sarah Jane, Mary and Betsey. His ancestors were generally farmers. His father possessed unusual oratorical powers and had a good knowledge of law. Franklin Sapp was a soldier in the Union army during the late civil war, holding the rank of Lieutenant and receiving an honorable discharge for faithful and patriotic service. His parents began domestic life in West Virginia, upon a tract of land consisting of 145 acres, which was totally unimproved, but by patient toil it was developed into one of the finest farms in that region. The father erected commodious buildings, and also built a saw-mill and a grist-mill, and being a good mechanic, did much of the work himself. He died June 9, 1883, in his native State. James remained at home until 1876, and April 14 of that year he went to Wetzel County, Virginia, remaining there seven years, where he engaged in farming. After a few years he went into the scale business, and became a professional scale builder. From Wetzel County he went to Jackson, where he purchased a lot and erected two dwelling-houses, and supplied one of them with a valuable library of miscellaneous works. He devoted a few months to the study of law, abandoning the task, however, for more congenial pursuits. June 29, 1885, he removed to Missouri, where he remained about a year. He was accompanied by one Peter Millhone, who became homesick soon after his arrival there. From Missouri he came to St. Mary's Township, this county, and engaged in building scales. In connection with this he also pursues other lines of business. His accumulations of property have been of his own efforts. His mother resides in one of his houses in West Virginia, and is well provided for. The family is scattered through the North and through the South. An uncle, Alexander Bunner, and a cousin, George A. Bunner, are among the most respected pioneers of St. Mary's Township. June 3, 1886, a brother of Mr. Bunner met with an unexpected and sad death. While walking along the railroad near Grafton, West Virginia, the passenger train ran over him, killing him instantly. He was about eighteen years of age, of fine personal appearance and noble qualifications. This was a very severe bereavement for the family. The other children, except John Randolph, are all living. James contemplates removing to Virginia in the near future.

VERNON L. SNOW, son of James B. Snow, deceased, resides on the family homestead, section 29, Wabash Township, where he was reared to manhood and educated in the common schools. He was born in Jay County, March 26, 1859, and came with his parents to Adams County when five years of age. When his father died he came into possession of the old homestead. He was married November 6, 1880, to Mary C. Vance, daughter of Marshall P. Vance, an old

settler of the Township. She was born in Hartford Township, this county, October 28, 1862. They have had three children—Jessie A., deceased; Gracie and Bertha. Mr. and Mrs. Snow are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

F. D. WILLIAM GERKE, farmer, residing on section 10, Root Township, is a native of Hanover, Germany, his parents, Herman and Agnes (Myer) Gerke, being natives of the same country, the father born September 16, 1802, and the mother January 1, 1805. They were reared and married in Hanover, Germany, and to them were born seven children—Frederick, F. D. William (our subject), Louisa, Louis, Sophia, Hermann and Minna, three born in Germany, and four in Adams County, Indiana. In 1836 the family came to America, landing in New York, going thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they remained with friends a short time. In February, 1837, they left Cincinnati for Decatur, Adams County, Indiana, making the journey by team, stopping a day or two at Decatur, when they came to their present farm, which was then occupied by the father's brother, Diedrich Gerke, who had come to America two years previous. The family made their home with Diedrich Gerke until the father had a small log cabin erected. This cabin contained but one room, and was only used for a sleeping room, the family living out of doors, where they also did their cooking the first summer. In the fall of the same year the father erected a hewed-log house, which was occupied by the family until 1854, when their present fine frame residence was built, which is now occupied by the subject of this sketch. The father died in this house October 3, 1864, and is buried in Lutheran cemetery. The mother survived until July 31, 1881, and died at the home of her son Frederick Gerke, in Fort Wayne, while on a visit to her children, and is buried in the Concordia Lutheran cemetery at Fort Wayne. They were Lutherans in their religious faith, their children being reared in the same faith. F. D. William Gerke, whose name heads this sketch, was but three years of age when brought by his parents to Adams County, and here he grew to manhood on the home farm, and in his youth learned lessons of persevering industry which have been of great benefit in fitting him for the duties of life. He was married May 1, 1862, to Miss Louisa W. K. Johnson, who was born in Allen County, Indiana, October 24, 1840, a daughter of John and Johanna (Piesano) Johnson, natives of Oldenburg, Germany, the father born October 28, 1812, and the mother in April, 1814. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gerke, of whom seven are living—Sophie M., Caroline M., Frederick C., Harmon F., Louisa M., Henry J. and Carl L. J. H. Louis died aged four weeks, Eliza E. died aged two years and seven months, and William J. died at the age of eight weeks. In August, 1882, Mr. Gerke and his eldest daughter sailed for Germany to visit his old home, landing at Bremen, going and returning on the steamer Rhine. The weather being fine they had a most enjoyable time, returning to their home in Adams County after an absence of two months. Mr. and Mrs. Gerke relate many interesting incidents of their early pioneer life. When Mr. Gerke's parents were clearing their farm in Preble Township they went out one evening to stir up the fires, and hearing the owls hoot they mimicked them. The owls hearing them flew over their heads, which so scared them that they ran to the

house, not knowing what they were. One day Mrs. Gerke's father went to Fort Wayne to buy groceries and found the store filled with Indians. Her father being in a hurry, and seeing a bundle on the counter, pushed it aside, when the bundle proved to be a pappoose and began to cry. The Indians then pitched into the father, and would have killed him if an Indian to whom he had given a chew of tobacco had not stepped forward and saved his life. Another time the father of Mrs. Gerke was working on the Maumee Canal when a fearful rainstorm came. The mother and children were much frightened and commenced praying for their father to come home, and in the midst of the storm while they were still crying and praying the father came. Soon after the Gerke family settled in the county the father went to mill with an ox team to Fort Wayne, a distance of twenty-one miles, expecting to be gone from home three days. On the evening of the third day the father had not come; the children commenced crying, never expecting to see him again, but about 11 o'clock in the evening he arrived, causing much rejoicing in the family. One night the father went out of doors soon after the children had gone to bed, and saw a bear near the house, but did not tell of this incident until a long time afterward, fearing that it would frighten the children. Mr. Gerke has made farming the principal avocation of his life, and has met with excellent success in his farming operations, and is now the owner of a fine property. Besides his home farm in Root Township, where he has 240 acres he has 117 acres of land in Maumee Township, Allen County. The grandparents of our subject, Henry and Julia (Colkmeyer) Gerke, were born in Germany, the grandfather living in that country until his death. The grandmother came to America and died in Adams County, Indiana, where she is buried in the Lutheran cemetery. John Johnson, the father of Mrs. Gerke, learned the baker's trade in his native country, but did not follow it after coming to America. He came to this country in 1837, and worked for a time on the Maumee Canal. He was married at Fort Wayne in 1838, to Johanna Piesano. To them were born eight children, as follows—Johanna, Louisa, Sophia, John, Elizabeth, Henry (died in 1849), Henry (died in 1875, aged twenty-five years), and Lisette (died aged four years). When Mrs. Gerke was five years old her parents came to Adams County, Indiana, and after living in Preble Township six years moved to Root Township, where they still reside, the father being now seventy-four years of age. Both are Lutherans, although Mrs. Johnson was reared in the Catholic faith.

JOSEPH BREMERCAMP was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 31, 1845, and was the eldest of two sons of Harmon and Mary (Heideman) Bremercamp. When three years of age, in 1848, his parents moved to Decatur, Indiana, where he was reared, obtaining his education in the public schools. When fifteen years of age he went into the office of the Decatur *Eagle* to learn the printer's trade, at which he worked two years. In 1863 he enlisted in the Union army as a bugler in Company C, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out October, 1865. He was in the engagement at Nashville, and was at Huntsville when Wheeler made his raid on that city. After his discharge he remained in Decatur two years, and in 1867 enlisted in the United States Army as a private, a member of Company K, Twelfth United

States Infantry, and served three years, being discharged at the expiration of his term of service. From 1870 until 1875 he worked in Indianapolis and Anderson, Indiana, and Omaha, Nebraska, at his trade, at the latter place being foreman in the office of the Omaha *Bee* two years, and also interested in the Omaha daily *Union*. In 1875 he returned to Decatur and worked in the *Free Press* office until 1878, when he again enlisted and was assigned to Company B, Sixth United States Infantry, and served until the expiration of his term of service in 1883. While in the army he was on duty at Washington, D. C., Charleston, South Carolina, Savannah, Georgia, Omaha, Nebraska, Angel Island, California, Fort Abe Lincoln, Dakota, White River, Colorado, Fort Hall, Idaho, and Salt Lake, Utah. He was one of the guards that accompanied the surveyors on the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Bismarck, Dakota, to Miles City, Montana. After his discharge he returned again to Decatur, and has since been in the saloon business. He was married October 2, 1883, to Mary Hart, a daughter of Jacob S. Hart, of Decatur. They have had two children—Major Jack Carland and Edna M. Mr. Bremercamp is a comrade of Sam Henry Post, No. 63, G. A. R.

WILLIAM R. MEEKS, proprietor of the "Meek" saw-mill and member of the firm of Watson & Meeks, grocers at Geneva, was born November 13, 1834, in Champaign County, Ohio. His father was born in Monongalia County, West Virginia, and his mother in Harrison County, same State. They were married in Virginia and soon after that event removed to Ohio, settling in Champaign County, where the father followed farming. In 1843 they removed to Allen County, Indiana, settling in Monroe Township, where there were not more than a dozen settlers. They lived there until the death of the father, which occurred in November, 1880. The mother still resides there. William R. grew to manhood in Allen County, and received a common-school education. He remained at home on the farm until of age, then went to Marion County, Illinois, where he bought land and engaged in farming. July 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Fortieth Illinois Infantry, and went South with his regiment. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, the second battle of Jackson, Mississippi, siege of Nashville, Kenesaw Mountain, besides other battles and skirmishes. He received a gun-shot wound in the knee, from the effects of which he was discharged, and now draws a pension. He received his final discharge July 18, 1865, and returned to his home in Illinois, where he lived until 1866, then engaged in the oil barrel stave business in Monroeville, Allen County, Indiana. He lived there until he came to Geneva, in 1873, and engaged in his present business. He was married April 2, 1867, to Laura A. Robbins, born in Kosciusko County, this State, June 14, 1850. Her father was a native of Massachusetts and her mother of Ohio. The parents were married in Cleveland, and went from Ohio to Indiana, where the father entered land, and where they lived until their decease. They reared a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Five of the sons were soldiers in the late war, and all but one were killed. Mr. and Mrs. Meeks are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have had seven children, five of whom are living—Lou Anna, Allen L., Laura B., deceased, Bessie, Gracie, William C. and John M. Mr. Meeks is a member of John P. Por-

ter Post, No. 83, G. A. R. He is strictly a temperance man, using neither liquor nor tobacco.

HERMAN HENRY BREMERKAMP, a member of the firm of Bremerkamp & Van Camp, proprietors of the Fornax Roller Flouring Mills, Decatur, Indiana, is a native of Decatur, born December 30, 1852. He is the only son of John Henry and Magdalena (Hartman) Bremerkamp, early settlers of Decatur. He attended the public schools until 1865, when he was sent to St. Vinautis College, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, his parents intending him to graduate from that institution. However his father died in 1868, and he was obliged to return home to assist his mother in the care of the mercantile business left by his father. He remained with his mother as clerk and manager until 1875, and in the meantime also engaged in business for himself, buying and shipping butter, eggs and produce. In 1875 he engaged in the grain business, and in 1879, with others, organized the Citizens' Bank, which was discontinued in 1880. In 1883 he again took the management of his mother's large mercantile interests, which he still continues. In 1886 he purchased the Fornax Mills, having owned a small interest in them since 1880. During the summer he remodeled it and made it a roller mill, and the same year became associated with Anson Van Camp, forming the present firm. In politics Mr. Bremerkamp is a Democrat. In 1879 he was elected city treasurer of Decatur, an office he has since held by re-election. January 9, 1879, he was married in St. Mary's Catholic Church to Barbara Klueber, daughter of Sebastian and Barbara Klueber, of Fort Wayne, Fathers Venhoff and Nuesbaum officiating. At the same time his sister Magdalena was married to Ulrich Dinninger, of Fort Wayne. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bremerkamp are members of St. Mary's Church. They have had four children; but three are living—Anselm Anthony, Otto and Reyman. A daughter, Addie, died aged nine months.

DEMAS M. WOODRUFF, deceased, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1820, a son of Joshua Woodruff, a native of Maine, of English descent. He was reared in his native county, and was there married February 25, 1844, to Maria Mitchell, a native of the same county, born February 26, 1824. October 23, 1863, he moved to Adams County, Indiana, and bought 120 acres of land in St. Mary's Township. A few weeks later he returned to Pennsylvania to settle up his business interests there, and when on his way home was killed in a railroad collision at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff had a family of seven children; five are living—Thomas M., born May 20, 1845; Reuben M., born February 8, 1847; Lucy J., born March 23, 1849; Violetta, born May 24, 1855, died June 28, 1857; Mary V., born February 25, 1857; Andrew J., born July 14, 1859; Samuel M., born April 8, 1861, died February 17, 1873. In politics Mr. Woodruff was a Democrat. Mrs. Woodruff is a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Mitchell) Mitchell, her father born in New Jersey, and her mother in Greene County, Pennsylvania. Her father was killed in a sugar camp by the falling of a tree, January 10, 1827, and June 20, 1830, her mother married Abner Tharp. She had a family of ten children, six by her first marriage, and

four by her second. Mrs. Woodruff is a member of the Christian church, in which she is a faithful and earnest worker.

FREDERICK F. FRECH, farmer, section 10, Union Township, came to this county November 20, 1871, and settled on his present farm, having purchased it in August, 1873, when it was in a wild state. Mr. Frech was born in Rhine, Bavaria, Germany, December 14, 1836, and came to America in August, 1838, with his parents and one other child. They landed in New York, and proceeded at once to Fairfield, Ohio, where they settled. The father being a minister of the Evangelical Association, they necessarily moved often. When he was fourteen years old his father purchased forty acres of land in Hancock County, Ohio. In the spring of 1863 our subject enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry. The regiment enlisted for 100 days, but was out four months. He was stationed at the Point of Rocks, at Turkey Bend, on James River. Here he was under fire for the first time. Some of his companions were killed and some wounded. The regiment was discharged, and Mr. Frech was afterward drafted in the fall of 1863, in the call for 300,000 men. He was placed in Company A, Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and joined the regiment at Marietta, Georgia, near Atlanta. The regiment had veteranized, and was attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. Mr. Frech was in all the engagements of his regiment. He went with Sherman to the sea, was in the charge of Fort McAllister and the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, that being the last battle of Sherman's army. He then marched to Washington and participated in the grand review. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, and returned to his home. He then learned the carpenter's trade and worked for $1 per day the first summer. He worked at his trade until he came to Adams County, since which time he has been engaged in farming. He was married December 3, 1867, to Miss Mary A. Graham, who was born in Hancock County, Ohio, in August, 1839, where she was reared and married. Her father, George W. Graham, was born in Madison County, of Scotch ancestry, and was about four years older than his wife. He died in Hancock County. The mother, Catherine (Crabel) Graham, was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1818, and is still living in Hancock County. Mr. Frech's father, Frederick Frech, was born in Germany, November 29, 1809, where he was reared and married. He came to America in 1839, and died in Hancock County, November 3, 1885, upon the farm where he first settled. His mother, Elizabeth (Schaff) Frech, was born in Wagenheim, Germany, June 14, 1815, and is still living on the old homestead in Hancock County. The father was a circuit rider for twenty-five years, having been converted in Fairfield, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Frech have two children living and three deceased—Nellie, born February 16, 1873, and Frocia Alice, born March 4, 1879. The deceased are—Catherine E. died in the fall of 1870, at the age of ten weeks; Frederick G., born February 25, 1875, died July 9, 1882, by accidental drowning in his father's cistern. Mr. Frech's grandfather, Casper Frech, was born and died in Germany. His great-grandfather was a noted fresco painter, and in his day assisted in painting cathedrals. Mr. Frech was elected township trustee in the spring of 1886, and has served as justice of the peace for four years, being elected in 1880. Both himself and wife are

members of the Evangelical Association. Politically he is a Republican and a true loyal citizen of the United States.

JOSEPHUS MARTIN, farmer, section 24, Hartford Township, is one of the old pioneers of Adams County, and was born in Hampshire County, Virginia, September 30, 1803. His parents were also natives of Virginia, his grandfather having settled there about the time of the Revolutionary war. They were of German origin. The family removed to Warren County, Ohio, where the parents died. Josephus went with his parents to Ohio, and remained at home until twenty-eight years of age, when he was married, March 25, 1830, to Catherine Summerfelt, born in New Jersey July 7, 1814. They had six children—Sarah, Rosetta, Ellen C., Morton J., Emma D. and Phebe C. Mrs. Martin died January 19, 1844, and January 27, 1845, Mr. Martin was married to Elizabeth Deffenbaugh, daughter of John Deffenbaugh, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of eleven children.

ELIAS BARKLEY was born in Ashland County, Ohio, July 20, 1831, a son of Jacob and Harriet (Daugherty) Barkley, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born September 1, 1805, and the latter January 24, 1806. In 1849 the family came to Adams County, Indiana, and entered eighty acres of Government land, at the same time buying eighty acres in Union Township, and here the father died, January 24, 1856, and the mother September 2, 1879. His paternal grandparents, Jacob and Rosanna Barkley, were also natives of Pennsylvania, and died in Wayne County, Ohio. Mr. Barkley was married October 16, 1856, to Mary Clem, a native of Champaign County, Ohio, born April 7, 1836, daughter of Noah and Magdelene (Ridenour) Clem, natives of Shenandoah County, Virginia, the former born September 27, 1810, and the latter in 1811. The mother died September 27, 1885, and the father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Barkley have had seven children—Jeremiah, born July 26, 1857; John A., August 2, 1859; Joseph, January 11, 1861; Elizabeth A., January 15, 1868; William Penn, February 2, 1870; Mary T., born March 1, 1872, died October 31, 1879, and David J., born August 14, 1876.

JAMES B. SNOW, deceased, was a prominent farmer of Wabash Township. He was born in Pennsylvania, February 9, 1818, and come to Jay County in 1837, with his parents, from Sandusky, Ohio. He remained at home until he reached his majority, then went to Texas, going on foot and by water. While in Texas he followed school-teaching. Although he received nothing but a common-school education, by hard study he obtained sufficient to enable him to teach school. He returned to Indiana, via Pennsylvania, and taught school in Westmoreland County. He then returned to Jay County, and entered the office of his brother, Barton B. Snow, M. D., at New Corydon, with whom he studied medicine. He afterward attended Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, graduating in 1858. He practiced his profession at Ridgeville and Deerfield, in Randolph County, then came to Adams County and practiced near Buena Vista one year. In 1865 he purchased the farm on section 29, Wabash Township, on which he lived until his death, which

occurred December 11, 1876. He was twice married. His first wife was Eliza J. Lyon, whom he married August 2, 1857, died May 1, 1864. They had three children, one of whom, Vernon, is now living. He married his second wife, Lavinia Zimmerman, December 8, 1864. By this marriage there was one child. Mrs. Snow was a member of the Lutheran Reformed church. She died February 14, 1868.

JOHN DEFFENBAUGH, deceased, was born in Alleghany County, Maryland, in 1787, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a saddler by trade, at which he worked in Maryland. He was married in his native county, to Miss Ellen Martin, also a native of Maryland. They immigrated to Indiana in the spring of 1837, settling in Hartford Township, this county. He lived upon that farm until his death in 1863. Mrs. Deffenbaugh died September 19, 1870. They had five children—Theodore, now deceased, Elizabeth, Mary F., also deceased, John L. and Aurilla. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. John L. Deffenbaugh, a son of the preceding, was born in Maryland, October 9, 1833. When four years of age he came to Adams County with his parents, where he grew to manhood in Hartford Township, and received a common-school education. He remained at home until his marriage, October 16, 1861, to Eliza M. Dorr, a native of Carroll County, Ohio, born October 4, 1847. Her parents were Payton and Elizabeth (Fish) Dorr, natives of Ohio, who immigrated to Root Township, this county, in 1858, and one year later removed to West Liberty, Jay County, where the father died. The mother again married, her second husband being Uriah Green. They removed to Berne, thence to Geneva, where the mother still resides. By her first marriage there were nine children—Eliza M., George W. (deceased), Adeline, Amanda (deceased), Lizzie L., Mary A., Clara Delphine and Ruth Ella. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. After his marriage Mr. Deffenbaugh followed farming until May 8, 1864, when he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry, serving until October 9, 1864, when his term of enlistment expired and he was discharged. He then returned to Adams County, where he has followed farming ever since. Their children are—James F., Rosa (deceased), Lotta (deceased), and Lizziell. Mr. Deffenbaugh is a member of John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R.

JOHN HENRY BREMERKAMP, deceased, was born in Oldenburg, Germany, in 1801. In his youth he learned the tailor's trade, and worked as a journeyman in his native country until 1845, when he came to the United States, and located at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1849 he moved to Decatur, Indiana, where he worked at his trade, and at the same time conducted a mercantile business until 1851, when he abandoned his trade and gave his entire attention to his other business until his death, which occurred November 11, 1868. He was one of the original members of St. Mary's Catholic Church, and was for several years one of its trustees. He was married April 15, 1851, to Mrs. Magdalena (Hartman) Klaphake, daughter of Henry and Josephine (Steinway) Hartman, and widow of Gerhard Klaphake, who was born in Hanover, Germany, December 17, 1822, and when thirteen years of age accompanied her parents to the United States, they

locating in New York City. February 13, 1841, she married Gerhard Klaphake, and in 1843 accompanied him to Decatur, Indiana, where he worked at the shoemaker's trade until his death in 1847. To this marriage were born four children, two of whom died in infancy. Two are living, both being residents of Decatur—Joseph, and Mary, wife of Jacob Fullenkamp. To Mr. and Mrs. Bremerkamp were born three children—Henry, Magdalena, wife of Ulrich Dininger, and Catherine, wife of Edward Ehinger. After the death of her husband Mrs. Bremerkamp took charge of his mercantile interests, and has since conducted the business in her own name. She is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

JOSEPH W. SMITH, farmer, is a native of St. Mary's Township, this county, born December 7, 1843, a son of Zachariah and Susanna (McClellan) Smith, who were of German and Irish descent. His parents settled in Adams County in a very early day, his father being the first sheriff of the county. Joseph has in his possession deeds signed by Andrew Jackson. His father was drowned while attempting to cross St. Mary's River, and his mother is still living. Joseph remained at home with his mother until 1862, when he enlisted in defense of his country, and was assigned to Company I, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry. His regiment was captured by General Bragg at Munfordville, Kentucky, and after their parole participated in the Red River expedition and the Missouri and Tupelo expedition, and were then ordered to Nashville, where they fought two days, and at one time took more prisoners than there were soldiers in their regiment. Mr. Smith participated in many severe battles and skirmishes, the more important being as follows: Munfordville, Kentucky, September 14, 1862; Fort De Russey, Louisiana, March 14, 1864; Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9, 1864; Marksville Prairie, Louisiana, May 16, 1864; Yellow Bayou, Louisiana, May 18, 1864; Tupelo, Mississippi, July 14, 1864; Nashville, Tennessee, October 15 and 16, 1864; Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865. He was honorably discharged July 19, 1865. In February, 1866, he was married to Catherine Gulick, and to them were born five children—Annis, born May 22, 1867; Marietta, born August 28, 1868; Samuel W., July 17, 1870; Amos Z., January 4, 1872; William H., October 23, 1874. Mrs. Smith died in November, 1874, and April 17, 1876, Mr. Smith married Adeline Britton. They have had four children—Albert, born May 25, 1867; Willie F., July 3, 1869; Ora and Cora (twins), August 12, 1871. Cora died October 12, 1871, and Ora August 2, 1872.

JOSEPH WHERRY, farmer and stock-raiser, Union Township, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, December 17, 1837. When he was about fifteen years old he and his parents came to Indiana, first settling in Monroe Township, Allen County. There were seven children besides himself in his father's family. They lived in Allen County two years, on rented land, and then the father bought a farm. He built his own log house, which was 18 x 20 feet in size, and a story and a half in height. He afterward added a kitchen, and lived in that house until his death. The father, Adam Wherry, was born in Pennsylvania, January 27, 1814, and when a young boy removed to Carroll County, Ohio, with his parents, and was there reared to manhood. He died April 26, 1881,

and is buried in Clark's chapel, Union Township. His mother was Eve (Umbaugh) Wherry. His paternal grandparents were born in Carroll County, and died in Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather, George Umbaugh, died in Pennsylvania, and his grandmother Umbaugh died in Carroll County, Ohio. Mr. Wherry was married November 21, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth H. Rice, who was born in Union Township, Adams County, May 16, 1844, where she lived until her marriage. She is a daughter of William P. and Frances (Rabbett) Rice. Mr. and Mrs. Wherry have nine children—William P., Mary E., Frances E., Joseph A., Alice E., Hulda E., Warren A., Bessie V. and Hannah. Mr. Wherry owns 168 acres of land. He built his house in the summer of 1881, at a cost of $2,500. Politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM WILLARD MOSES, agent for the United States Express Company at Decatur, Indiana, is a native of Carroll County, Ohio, born November 24, 1832, a son of John and Rebecca (Stattler) Moses, natives of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, of German parentage. They were married in 1824, and in 1832 moved to Carroll County, Ohio, where the father died in 1872, aged seventy-two years. The mother died near Decatur, Indiana, in 1868, aged sixty-eight years, while on a visit to her children. In politics John Moses was first a Whig, and then a Republican. He was for several years a justice of the peace. Both were members of the Lutheran church. W. W. Moses was reared in his native county, and when twenty years of age went to New Cumberland, Ohio, where he was employed in a mercantile establishment two years. In October, 1854, he came to Adams County, Indiana, and was employed as clerk for J. D. & J. M. Nuttman, of Decatur, until 1860, and in the fall of that year became associated with D. Crabbs, under the name of Crabbs & Moses, in the general mercantile business at Newville, Wells County. In the fall of 1863 they moved their business to Decatur and admitted B. J. Rice to the firm, changing the name to Crabbs, Moses & Rice. In 1870 he retired from the firm and became a member of the H. W. Shockley & Co. Manufacturing Company, which afterward became a stock company known as the Shockley Wheel Company, from which he withdrew in 1874. He then engaged in the hardware business at Geneva, Indiana, until 1880, when he closed out his business and returned to Decatur, and was soon after appointed by the United States Express Company agent at Decatur. In politics Mr. Moses is a Republican. He has served one term as councilman of Decatur. November 4, 1862, he was married to Miss Julia Patterson, daughter of James and Eliza (Patterson) Patterson. They have four children—Louis C., a telegraph operator; Nettie, a teacher in the Decatur schools; Homer P., a clerk in the office with his father, and Warren W., still a student. Mr. and Mrs. Moses are members of the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM H. H. BRIGGS, carpenter, residing at Geneva, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, October 15, 1836. His father, Andrew Briggs, was born in Maryland in 1786, and when seven years of age removed with his parents to Ohio, who settled in Muskingum County, where he was twice married. His first wife was Ellen Linn, who was born in Ohio and

died in that State. She was the mother of two sons and two daughters. His second wife was Sarah Finley, a native of Ohio, where she died in 1845. She had four sons and four daughters. The father died in February, 1863, aged seventy-seven years. He was engaged in the mercantile trade at Rockville, Ohio, for several years, and afterward removed to Hancock County, where he followed farming until his death. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and also in the war of 1812. William H. was reared at home on a farm, and when nineteen years old went to learn the carpenter's trade, which he has since followed. He enlisted in the army September 5, 1864, and after sixty days was discharged for disability. He is a member of John P. Porter Post, No. 83, G. A. R. Mr. Briggs was married April 20, 1859, to Catherine Harmel, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 2, 1838, and they were the parents of five sons and one daughter. Mrs. Briggs died July 1, 1884. His second son is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is now in charge of the church at Fort Wayne. His children are—Andrew G., Albertus T., William, Ellen, Charles J. and John E.

REUBEN LORD, one of the pioneers of Adams County, was born in Cambridge, Franklin County, Vermont, July 15, 1807, son of Reuben and Mary (Devoll) Lord, the former a native of Boston. He came to Adams County in the fall of 1836, and settled in Root Township, entering eighty acres of land from the Government. He subsequently sold this place and bought his present homestead. He was married March 6, 1830, to Sabrina Benson, a native of New York State, born December 25, 1812. They had a family of eleven children—Harriet, Martha, Fidelia (deceased), Martin, Franklin, Otis C. (deceased), Phidelia, William Henry, Mary, Matilda and Elmira. Mrs. Lord died, and Mr. Lord was married November 26, 1869, to Mrs. Ruth (Mickle) Chenoweth, daughter of Reuben and Mary (Martin) Mickle, and widow of John P. Chenoweth. They have one child—Cora C. To the first marriage of Mrs. Lord were born four children—Thomas W., Reuben, John P. and Rachel A.

JAMES ROBISON, deceased, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, January 5, 1810. He was reared in his native county, and after his marriage came to Adams County, Indiana, arriving here February 28, 1843. He entered eighty acres of Government land, and, with the help of his wife, built a shanty, in which they lived six weeks until a hewed-log house had been built. They kept bravely at work in spite of many hardships and trials, and to their first purchase added until at the death of Mr. Robison they owned 320 acres of valuable land. Mr. Robison was married in Delaware County, Indiana, his wife being a native of Champaign County, Ohio, born in 1818, her father moving to Indiana a short time before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Robison had a family of six children—Frances, wife of William McCampbell; Maria; Perry; Jane, died aged twenty-two years; Mary, wife of W. Lewton, and Oliver, who died aged three years.

JAMES C. PATTERSON, deputy postmaster at Decatur, is the youngest of the six children of James Patterson, who came to Adams County in 1839, and was

born at Decatur, September 19, 1855. He lived at home until eighteen year of age, and was educated in the public schools of that place. He then learned telegraphy, and was employed as agent and operator by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company from 1873 to 1881. For the next three years he was bookkeeper and assistant cashier in the Adams County Bank. He was elected city clerk in May, 1885, and appointed deputy postmaster by Norval Blackburn in July, 1885, both of which positions he now holds. He was also elected a director in the Eagle Manufacturing Company in 1886. He was married February 26, 1880, to Miss Lida Irwin, at Winchester, Indiana. Their two children are named Fred I. and Dora Marie. Mr. Patterson is a Democrat, and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

GEORGE W. MENEFEE, an active and enterprising farmer of Wabash Township, residing on section 10, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, in the year 1824. His parents were also natives of Loudoun County, and later moved to what is now Monongalia County, West Virginia, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1861, aged seventy-four years, and the mother dying in 1876. George W., our subject, grew to manhood in Virginia, being reared on a farm and educated in the district schools. He was united in marriage in Virginia, February 22, 1849, to Miss Margaret Stoops, who was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1833, a daughter of James Stoops, Sr., who was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and came to Adams County, Indiana, in 1852. To Mr. and Mrs. Menefee have been born eleven children, of whom six still survive—Mary E., Nancy F., Edgar P., Virginia, Carrie L. and David C. Mr. Menefee came to Adams County, Indiana, in 1852, settling in Wabash Township, where he has since devoted his attention to his farm, and is classed among the old and respected pioneers of the county.

ZACHARIAH SMITH, deceased, was a native of Fayette County, Ohio, born in 1809, a son of Isaac Smith. His parents were natives of Virginia, of German and Irish parentage, and in an early day settled in Ohio, where by honest and industrious efforts they secured a considerable amount of real estate, owning at one time, in Ohio and Indiana, 2,500 acres. Zachariah Smith was reared in his native county, and in 1832 was married to Susanna McClellan, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1812. They lived in Ohio about three years after their marriage, and in 1835 moved to Adams County, Indiana, and settled in St. Mary's Township. Mr. Smith became one of the prominent citizens of the county, and was its first sheriff, serving two terms. He was a reliable officer, and during his term escorted the first convict sentenced in the county to States' prison. He also served three times as assessor, and was the candidate of his party for Representative, but was defeated by a small majority. He was at one time commissioner of Jay County, and helped lay out the county seat. He was a generous and public-spirited man, and was a friend to the needy. He was drowned in the St. Mary's River, July 7, 1844, while endeavoring to cross to procure a gift for a sick person. He left a family of nine children—Nancy, Mary, Martha, Catherine, Sarah, John, Jane, Isaac and Joseph W. John died, aged ten years, and the rest are

O. W. Smith

living. The wife was thus left with a large family to care for, but she went bravely to work and succeeded well, as is attested by the esteem in which they are held in the county. She is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

PHILIP WESLEY SMITH, a member of the Adams County Lumber Company, at Decatur, Indiana, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, near Massillon, in 1851. His parents, Henry and Catherine (Leppla) Smith, were natives of Bavaria, Germany, where they were married, and in 1834 they came to the United States and settled in Ohio. In 1854 they removed to Whitley County, Indiana, and located near the line of Allen County, where the father died in September, 1885, at the age of nearly eighty-five years. The mother is still living at Churubusco, Whitley County. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom died in infancy. Philip W. Smith was reared in Whitley County, and was given the benefits of the common schools. He remained with his parents until his majority, and then was variously employed for two years, when he became associated with Jacob Colter, and engaged in lumbering at Arcola, Indiana, under the firm name of Colter & Co. They manufactured lumber in Arcola eight years, and then enlarged their field of operations, and now have five mills, three in Allen County and two in Adams County. Their mill at Decatur is conducted under the name of the Adams County Lumber Company, Mr. Smith having charge of the business at that place, as well as Monmouth and Williams mills. They carry on an extensive business, their sales being mostly to the railroad companies. Mr. Smith is a practical business man, and thus far through life has been a successful one. In addition to his large lumber interests he is the vice-president of the Decatur National Bank, in which he has a large interest. He is an honorable, upright man, and a worthy member of the Christian church, of which he is a liberal supporter. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Harmony Lodge, No. 19, and Harmony Encampment, No. 12, at Fort Wayne. Mr. Smith was married October 30, 1883, at Decatur, to Miss Katie Beery, a native of Adams County, a daughter of Abraham J. and Betsey (Welty) Beery, pioneers of this county. They have two children—Erman Clyde and Florence Irene. Mr. Smith is one of the hearty supporters of all enterprises of Decatur, such as the building of churches and improvements of all kinds that have a tendency for the good of mankind generally.

JAMES PATTERSON was one of the pioneers of Adams County. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1810. In 1817 he emigrated with his parents to Wayne County, Ohio. When he arrived at the age of twenty-seven he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Peterson, and shortly after he removed to St. Mary's, Ohio. In the spring of 1839 he came to reside in the newly laid out town of Decatur, where he continued to live until his death, which occurred November 13, 1875. He became a member of the Presbyterian church of Decatur in the winter of 1845, under the ministry of Rev. J. H. Nevius. Shortly after he became a member he was elected and ordained deacon, which office he held until death. He was next to the oldest of a family of six brothers and two sisters, and was the first one of the brothers

called away. Of the remaining brothers, Alexander, William, Samuel, Robert and Thomas, only Samuel is now living. James Patterson left a wife and six children.

WILLIAM G. GLANCY, farmer, residing on section 11, Wabash Township, was born in Licking County, Ohio, April 10, 1831, a son of Owen Glancy, an old settler of Adams County. Our subject was fourteen years old when he came with his parents to Adams County, and here he grew to manhood, remaining at home till attaining the age of twenty-three years, when he engaged in buying stock. He was married May 31, 1855, to Miss Taphinin P. Tindall, who was born in Crawford County, Ohio, October 7, 1836. Her parents, William and Lydia (Dony) Tindall, came from Crawford County, Pennsylvania, to Ohio in an early day. Their home is in Van Wert County, Ohio, though at the present time they are in Adams County, Indiana. They are of German descent. Five children were born to them, one son and four daughters. The mother is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. and Mrs. Glancy have had four children—John A., born March 28, 1856, died in September, 1868; Lydia Alice, born May 8, 1858, is the wife of Rev. Isaac Teeters; William, born June 17, 1863, died January 29, 1864, and Viola, born April 1, 1876, died April 20, 1877. Mr. Glancy has been engaged in farming since his marriage. In the spring of 1868 he removed to the farm which is still occupied by himself and family, his farm consisting of thirty-five acres of choice land. In politics Mr. Glancy is a Republican, and since coming to Wabash Township has held several local offices. Owen Glancy, the father of our subject, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1808, a son of James Glancy, a native of Ireland. He came to America when a young man, locating in Pennsylvania, where he was married, his wife being a native of Germany. They subsequently removed to Knox County, Ohio, where they lived till their death. Owen Glancy grew to manhood in Knox County, and his father being a farmer he was reared to the same avocation. He was married in 1829 to Miss Sarah Green, a native of Knox County, and a daughter of William and Sarah Green, who were natives of Scotland, immigrating to America and settling in Knox County, where they lived till their death. Mr. Glancy was subsequently married to Mrs. Elizabeth Aspey, and was a third time married to Mrs. Rebecca Brown. He was the father of twelve children. In early life he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed till he came to Adams County, Indiana, November 1, 1846. He then entered eighty acres of land in Monroe Township, where he lived until 1863. He then sold his land in Monroe Township and removed to his farm on section 23, Wabash Township. He died at Decatur February 22, 1884. He was a member of the Disciple church, and the mother of our subject was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WESLEY I. B. WASS, farmer, section 5, Union Township, came to this county in March, 1865, and purchased the farm entered by William P. Rice. He was accompanied by his wife and two children. Mr. Wass was born in Carroll County, Ohio, March 18, 1837. He grew to manhood in his native county, his education being limited to the common schools of his father's district. His father, Samuel Wass,

was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1790. He was reared and married in England, and in 1818 came to America with wife and two children, settling in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They lived there a short time, then removed to Stark County, Ohio, thence to Carroll County, where the father entered land from the Government. He was a wheelwright by trade, and also rode the Methodist circuit for many years. The parents come to this county with their son Wesley, and the farm was purchased by both. They lived here until the mother's death, then the father went to live with other members of the family. He died in 1876, lamented by all who knew him. The mother, Phebe (Ward) Wass, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1792, and died in Decatur, this county. Both are buried in the Monroeville cemetery. The mother was the first school-teacher in Carroll County, Ohio, and organized the first Sunday-school in Brown Township. She taught school free of charge, from purely philanthropic motives. Our subject was married May 2, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth D. Pottorf, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1842, where she was reared and married. Her parents are Jacob S. and Hannah (Gillmore) Pottorf, the father born in Pennsylvania, and the latter in Ohio; they are not living in Carroll County. Mrs. Wass died March 6, 1875, aged about thirty-four years, and is buried Union Bethel cemetery. There were eight children in the family—Luella A., born February 26, 1862, wife of R. K. Erwin; Lucy L., born March 30, 1863, became the wife of John A. Barkley; Emory D., born April 12, 1866; Mary O., born November 24, 1868; Alice S., born May 1, 1871; Charles, born March 2, 1875. Mr. Wass married for a second wife, Caroline Wagner, who was born in Germany, and came to America with her parents, who settled in Ohio. She died July 12, 1881, leaving two children—Daisy D. and Maude E. Politically Mr. Wass is a Republican, and has served as township trustee. His paternal grandparents died in England. The grandfather of his wife, Andrew Pottorf, was of German descent, and died in Carroll County, Ohio.

EBENEZER ROEBUCK, an active and enterprising citizen of Pleasant Mills, was born in St. Mary's Township, Adams County, Indiana, a son of Abner and Margaret (Brisbon) Roebuck, natives of Ohio, the father born in Fayette County, October 23, 1813, and the mother in 1817. They immigrated to St. Mary's Township in 1839, where the father purchased eighty acres, which they began to clear and improve. Before much progress had been made, however, the mother became violently ill with milk sickness, in consequence of which they removed to a more healthy locality, settling on a farm near Pleasant Mills. They subsequently moved to Ohio, but soon afterward returned to Indiana. The father enlisted in an Ohio regiment in 1864, serving his country until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. After the war he moved to Michigan, locating in Kalamazoo County, where he purchased forty acres of land. He finally settled in Kent County, where he died November 25, 1885. He was an earnest and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church until his death. His widow still survives, and is living on the homestead in Kent County, Michigan. She is an active Christian lady, and is a member of the Protestant Methodist denomination. Ebenezer Roebuck, whose name heads this sketch, was a brave and gallant soldier during the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted Sep-

tember 21, 1861, in Company A, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, and was mustered into the service at Camp Lyon, Worthington, Ohio, when he was immediately ordered to the front. In the spring of 1862, on arriving at Cincinnati, he was ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, and was there detailed as teamster. His regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh, where it lost heavily, this being one of the first regiments fired on by the Confederates. From there the regiment was ordered to Corinth, where it was joined by our subject, and took part in a two weeks' skirmish. Mr. Roebuck then went with his regiment to Moscow, Tennessee, where almost all of his company were taken prisoners. This capture was accomplished by a very cowardly device. The rebels had brought into the Federal camp prisoners for parole, and on their return had captured the Federal pickets, including the Captain of Company A. They were, however, soon paroled and joined their company. The regiment went to Memphis, Tennessee, where Mr. Roebuck was detailed as teamster, a duty he performed about three months, when he again joined his regiment and started for Vicksburg, Mississippi. Their supplies were cut off at Hollow Springs, which forced them to return to La Grange, Tennessee. From Tennessee the regiment went to Vicksburg by water, where Mr. Roebuck took part in that hard-fought battle. The regiment then proceeded to Jackson, Mississippi, taking part in that hotly contested battle. Mr. Roebuck was here detailed to drive a division train while his regiment returned to Memphis. Our subject subsequently went to Chattanooga, and all along the march took part in engagements and skirmishes. He participated with his regiment in the engagements at Kenesaw Mountain, Pigeon Roost and Missionary Ridge. In the advance at Missionary Ridge Mr. Roebuck was badly injured, having been run over by a heavily loaded wagon drawn by six mules, on account of which he was sent back to Bridgeport, thence to Nashville, which place he left and joined the wagon train at Bridgeport. He was then appointed wagon master, and served faithfully in this position almost a year. From Bridgeport he went to Scottsborough, where the regiment veteranized, then returned home on a thirty days' furlough. During the absence of his regiment Mr. Roebuck went to Tennessee and was engaged in the battle of Pigeon Roost, where the Union forces suffered defeat. He then returned to Bridgeport with the wagon train which he had in charge. In the spring of 1864 he participated in the Atlanta campaign, fighting along the march, and was engaged in the two days' fight at Atlanta, the 22d and 28th of July. He was also at the engagement at Eastport, which was the last battle seen by him, and here he had the satisfaction of seeing the rebels retreat after making a desperate and persistent charge, the huzzas of the Union soldiers on this occasion drowning the din of cannon and musketry. Shortly after this battle Mr. Roebuck was mustered out of the service, receiving an honorable discharge September 20, 1864. Upon his discharge paper is the endorsement of the time he was mustered for final pay, dated September 28, 1864, and signed by W. G. Tanell, paymaster, United States Army. After the war Mr. Roebuck returned to St. Mary's Township, Adams County, and June 21, 1865, he was married to Lucinda Catherine Ellis, a daughter of William and Phœbe (McDorman) Ellis, who were pioneers of Ohio. Mrs. Roebuck was left an orphan when only five years of age. Her father was shot and robbed while passing through a field, on his way to make the final payment on a piece of land he had purchased, and

his body was not found for several days. He was the father of three children—Lucinda Catherine, Juda and a son who died in infancy. Juda married Thomas Hudson, of St. Mary's Township, and died in 1872, leaving three children—Andrew, Albert and Cally. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Roebuck—Stephen, born March 25, 1866; Albert A., July 17, 1867; Grant, May 9, 1869; Oscar, April 28, 1871; Flora B., September 6, 1873; Perry, December 6, 1875; Edda, born August 16, 1878, died July 26, 1881, and Eda, born July 16, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Roebuck lived at St. Mary's, Ohio, after their marriage until 1867, when they came to St. Mary's Township, Adams County, Indiana, and settled in the village of Pleasant Mills, where Ebenezer engaged in blacksmithing, and is now engaged in the lumber business and operating a saw-mill at the same place. He is a member of Sam Henry Post, No. 83, G. A. R., at Decatur. Mrs. Roebuck is an earnest member of the Baptist church.

JOSEPH MILLER, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Adams County, and for nearly forty years a prominent citizen. He was born in France, in 1818, a son of Christian and Elizabeth Miller, natives of Germany. When he was ten years old his parents came to America, and first settled in Wayne County, Ohio, where they lived until 1840, when they came to Indiana, and located in Union Township, Adams County, where they passed the remainder of their lives. He was reared in Ohio, and was there married to Anna Miller, a native of Germany, born in 1819, and although of the same name, not a relative. To them were born eight children, five of whom are living. Mr. Miller died October 10, 1879, and his widow still lives on the homestead in Union Township. In politics he was a Democrat.

COVEY GALLAWAY, deceased, who was one of the pioneers of Adams County, was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, in 1801, his parents being natives of the same State. His father being a farmer he was reared to the same avocation, which he followed through life. He grew to manhood in his native State, and subsequently went to Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, where he married Matilda Hurst, who was also a native of Kentucky. To this union were born eight children, four sons and four daughters. They came to Indiana in the spring of 1840, and settled on section 1, Wabash Township, Adams County, where the father entered 160 acres of land, residing on this farm till his death, which occurred January 18, 1875, aged seventy-four years and three months. The mother died December 3, 1854, aged forty-five years and eleven months. The father was a thorough, practical farmer, and by his industry and good management he was enabled to add to his original purchase until he owned at one time 360 acres. He was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and always took an active interest in the advancement of his township or county. When he first came to Adams County he was obliged to go to Fort Wayne, Allen County, to mill. Samuel Gallaway, the seventh child of Covey and Matilda Gallaway, was born on the homestead in Wabash Township, Adams County, the date of his birth being August 18, 1847. He grew to manhood on the home farm, remaining with his father till he became of age, and in his youth received the benefits of a common-school education. In

1870 he went to McLean County, Illinois, where he worked on a farm two years. He then returned to Adams County, and a year later, September 25, 1873, he was married to Miss Mary E. Menefee, who was born in St. Mary's Township, Adams County, December 15, 1852, a daughter of George W. Menefee, an early settler of Adams County. To Mr. and Mrs. Gallaway have been born two children—Jennie C., born April 2, 1881, died July 28, 1882, and Norval B., born June 15, 1884. On leaving McLean County, Illinois, Mr. Gallaway returned to Adams County, and engaged in saw-milling, which he followed for fourteen years, when in 1885 he removed to his present farm, and has since been engaged in farming, in which he is meeting with good success, and is classed among the respected men of Wabash Township.

MICHAEL ENGLE, an active and enterprising farmer of Wabash Township, residing on section 13, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, in the year 1833. He grew to manhood in his native country, being reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1856 he immigrated to the United States, locating in Albany County, New York, where he worked for farmers, remaining in that county until 1860. In 1859 he was married to Miss Catherine Snorr, a native of Prussia, born in 1837. She came to America with her parents when a child, they settling in Albany County, New York, where they made their home till death. To Mr. and Mrs. Engle have been born nine children—Kate, John, Lena, Mary, Elizabeth, Maggie, Jane, William and Frederick. In 1860 Mr. Engle came to Indiana, residing in Wayne County until 1875, when he came to Adams County, living in Jefferson Township until March 1, 1884, when he bought and removed to his present home in Wabash Township. His farm consists of eighty acres of land, forty acres being under fine cultivation, and he is devoting his attention to general farming. Mr. Engle came to America in limited circumstances, and by his own industry and persevering energy, assisted by his excellent wife, he has succeeded in securing their present comfortable home, and gaining the respect and good will of all who know him.

IRA ALLEN BLOSSOM, of Decatur, Indiana, is a native of Adams County, born in Root Township, February 19, 1840, the youngest of two sons of Benjamin F. and Mary (Hushaw) Blossom. His mother died when he was an infant, and he was taken to the home of an uncle in Fort Wayne, with whom he lived in various places in Indiana, spending the most of his time, however, in Adams County, and is now one of the business men of Decatur.

REV. ISAAC TEETERS, of Adams County, Indiana, is a native of Ohio, born in Darke County January 21, 1855. When fourteen years old he came with his parents to Adams County, and here he was reared and educated. After completing his education he began teaching school, which he followed successfully for several terms. At the age of eighteen years he experienced religion and united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1877 he entered the ministry, which calling he has since followed. He is now a minister of the Disciple church, having united with that denomination in 1882. He was married January 1, 1880, to Miss Lydia

A. Glancy, a daughter of William G. Glancy, of Adams County, and to this union have been born two children—Olive O., born June 12, 1881, and Mary Viola Gracie, born January 15, 1883.

ROBERT S. PETERSON is the oldest active member of the Adams County bar. His parents, John W. and Hannah (Smith) Peterson, came to this county in an early day, and were here married in 1840. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom are yet living. John W. Peterson lives in St. Mary's Township, three and one-half miles east of Decatur. His wife died in Benton County, Iowa, in February, 1859. Of their living children Robert is the second in age. He was born February 1, 1845, on section 17, St. Mary's Township, and lived with his parents until eighteen years of age, attending the common district schools and also select schools. March 9, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, with which he served until the regiment was discharged, November 18, 1865. Returning home he taught and attended school by turns until the spring of 1867, when he began the study of law with Judge David Studabaker. His study was interrupted by teaching school again the following winter. In the spring of 1868 he was admitted to the bar, though he continued his course of reading until the December following before beginning the practice of law on his own account. He has now practiced continuously for nineteen years. Mr. Peterson's long residence in the county seat, and his prominent connection with all important public movements, have made him one of the best known men in Adams County. He is not a politician, though taking that degree of interest in politics which is the duty of every good citizen. Though a Republican, he was president of the Board of Trustees of the strongly Democratic town of Decatur for the five years preceding the adoption of the city form of government, in 1882. To him belongs the credit of organizing and perfecting the sewerage system of Decatur. He assisted in organizing and pushing the narrow-gauge railroad through this county, and also, though to a less extent, the Chicago & Atlantic. He is a Mason, was a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and belongs to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Peterson was married September 25, 1868, at Concord Church, Root Township, to Miss Fannie C. Kumkel, daughter of Samuel Kumkel. To this union have been born the following children—John S., Dora L., Martha A., Mary G., Kittie C., Lizzie Pearl, Calvin D., Bernice, Thomas E. and one which died in infancy. The first two graduated from the Decatur High School in 1887.

Brücke über den Wabash Fluss, bei Ch. Hoffstetter. Nord Ansicht.

Bridge over the Wabash River

Berne School

1889

Ansicht in den Arbeitsräumen von Krupp

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Buena Vista	BV
Ceylon	C
Decatur	D
French	F
Friedheim	FH
Geneva	G
Hartford	H
Jefferson	J
Kirkland	K
Linn Grove	LG
Monmouth	MM
Monroe	M
Monroe Twnshp	MT
Peterson	PT
Pleasant Mills	PM
Preble	P
Rivare	RV
Root	R
St. Mary	SM
Salem	S
Union	U
Wabash	WB
Washington	WN